

# FARM AND GARDEN.

### When to Divide Roots.

The proper time to divide lily of the valley roots is in the fall. When planted in the spring they may not thrive or bloom. The fall is an excellent time for dividing many other plants and setting them out so as to have them ready for a start in the spring.

### Making Hay From Daisies.

The director of the experiment station in New York State says that while daisies are a nuisance, they are abundant in some parts of the country, and because of the stony character of the soil cannot be killed out. He finds that if they are cut early and well cured they are almost equal to other kinds of hay.

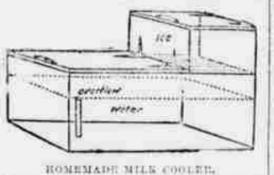
Of course no one would recommend raising daisies for hay, but as they are so troublesome and abundant it is "business-like" to cut them and get what good there is in them when such a thing is possible. But always cut them before the seed matures.—New York Weekly.

### Insect Enemies of Growing Wheat.

There are many insects which feed on and injure growing wheat, but the greater proportion of the losses to wheat fields chargeable to insects is due to the attacks of less than half a dozen species. The most destructive of these pests is the chinch bug. The great damage to farm crops by this insect is due to its wide distribution, its prevalence more or less every year, the enormous multiplication in favorable seasons, and to the fact that it attacks all the cereals and most forage plants. The next in importance is the Hessian fly. It is estimated that the damage to the wheat crop by this pest is about ten per cent. of the product in the chief wheat-growing sections of this country, which includes an annual loss of 40,000,000 bushels and over. Next in importance are the wheat midge and grain plant fly. Insects of secondary importance are the wheat-stalk weevil, the wheat-bunt worm, grain worm, cutworm and various sawflies.

### A Cheap Milk Cooler.

A few years ago, being in need of a tank for cooling milk in camp, and finding that a metallic or wooden tank would be quite costly, I built a wooden one by eight feet in one corner of a small farmhouse. The walls between



HOMEMADE MILK COOLER.

The room and ice were double-banded and packed with sawdust. Then I built a tank of brick across one end of the small room and raised it up with matched boards. The top shows the framework of the chest. Any one having a brick and a small amount of masonry can build one as a very cheap cooler. It does its work as well as any other cooling tank in a barn.—New England Homestead.

### Bad Flavors and Handling Milk.

To find out the cause of bad flavors sometimes found in carefully handled milk is often a difficult thing to do. It may be the result of noxious weeds in the pasture or milky grain, hay or feed. The condition of the vessels used may be responsible. The water, if it has been in use any considerable time ago, may have become more or less acid. The milk may have become rancid, or it may have become sour, or it may have become putrid. The salt used in the butter may have been tainted by contact with some offensive substance, or again the odor in the stable, where the milking is done, may have tainted the milk so as to cause the trouble.

When cases we are able to locate the cause the remedy will be plain. In less there are some points along this work that we think might be the cause of the trouble, the best and surest plan is to go over the ground from the cow to the butter tub, and if the investigation is thorough the trouble will be pretty sure to be brought to light. In other words carefully examine for all. No one who is not familiar with the premises, utensils, food, etc., will as a general thing be able to give intelligent advice on the subject.

To prevent milk from becoming sour and off in flavor, it is necessary to begin with the care of the cow and the milking. The cow should be kept as clean as circumstances will permit. Bring the udder and breast into use on her occasionally during the summer if the stable cannot be opened up so as to admit plenty of fresh air. The milking should be done in a yard or under a shed built for this purpose. Brush the teats and udder carefully. The man who has just been cleaning the horse or stables should not go direct to the milking without giving his clothes a thorough brushing and airing. The small particles that find their way into the milk may not be noticeable at the time, but they are there just the same and help to make the milk unwholesome. The first milk that comes from the teats should not go into the pail.

The sooner the milk is strained, after it comes from the cow, into a can set in ice cold water, the better, unless it is to be separated on the farm, in which case it should be put through the machine at once. The life of milk for family use depends on quick cooling, and even if it is to be delivered at the creamery for butter making there should be no delay in getting the animal heat out of it.—V. M. Couch, in The Epitomist.

### Frequent Mistakes of Fruit Growers.

Too little attention to the preparation of the land and its cultivation. Many trees fail to start, or make a very short growth, because the land

was not properly prepared, and the injury is even greater with small fruits. The average Michigan peach grower gives his orchards fairly good cultivation, and this is true of many who raise plums, cherries and pears, but the apple orchards of the State are for the most part allowed to go without attention. They are occasionally plowed while the trees are young, but the land seldom receives proper cultivation.

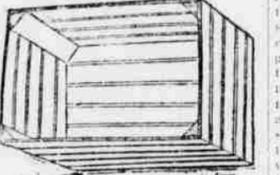
Little attention is paid to the keeping of a supply of humus or plant food in the soil. After the average soil has produced two or three crops of fruit the nitrogen, potash and phosphoric acid are seldom present in the soil in an available form, in sufficient quantity to develop a good crop, and the growth and fruitfulness of the trees are lessened. By the sowing of a cover crop each year, about the 1st of August, it is possible to keep up the supply of humus and increase the water-holding power of the soil. By the use of cover crops the application of stable manure, wood ashes, ground bone and other fertilizers, many of our fruit growers have been able to improve the productivity of their orchards, and grow fruit of the highest quality, but many of their neighbors are slow to profit by the example.

Too little attention is paid to the destruction of injurious insects and fungous diseases. While many commercial as well as amateur fruit growers are convinced that first-class fruit cannot be grown without the systematic use of both insecticides and fungicides, the proportion that practice the correct spraying of their orchards is small. Many have tested them in a small way, but often from lack of promptness or thoroughness the results have been but partially successful and further attempts have been abandoned, although it has been repeatedly demonstrated that the correct use of worm, codling moth, plum curculion and other chewing insects can be destroyed by the arsenites, and the sucking insects by sprays containing kerosene, while such fungous diseases as apple scab, later rot, pear leaf blight and leaf and can be controlled by applications of bordeaux mixture and copper sulphate solutions.

With many varieties of plums and peaches the removal of a portion of the fruit will increase the size and value of that remaining and lessen the chance to a certain extent with such varieties of apples as are large crops of fruit, while still young, and become heavy made much loss. In the case of peaches the loss from neglect to thin the fruit before the pits begin to harden is often very great. When the trees are heavily laden the removal of one-half to three-fourths of the crop will often increase rather than diminish the yield in bushels, while the market value may be more than doubled. Careless and sometimes the heaviest packing is too prevalent. All fruit should be carefully graded, and when it is packed the strength of the grower should be a guarantee that the fruit in each package is up to grade.—L. B. Tate, in American Agriculturist.

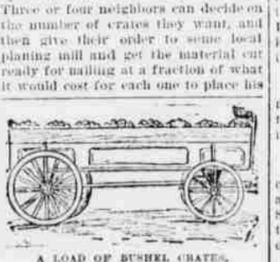
### Crates for the Farm.

Every farmer should have a few bushel crates. The illustration shows one of the crates ready for use. It is a flat crate throughout. The corner posts are American elm two and a quarter-inch corner sawed, thus one piece after it is sawed will make two pieces to suit. The slats are Norway pine slats, one inch cutting into three lengths without waste. The two pieces the bottom slats are nailed to are not split, but elm fence pickets one-half inch thick. These hold nails are stronger than Norway pine and are better than common lath. The corner posts are fourteen inches long, the end slats twelve inches and the side slats seventeen inches long, making the outside dimensions of the crate fourteen and a quarter inches deep, twelve inches wide and seventeen and a half inches long. If you let the side



A BUSHEL CRATE.

slats project over the ends of the end slats the outside measurement will be twelve and a half by seventeen inches, instead of twelve by seventeen and a half inches. One might think that one-half inch would not make any difference, but it does, in just this way: A crate twelve by seventeen and a half inches works to advantage in a wagon box, while twelve and a half by seventeen works to a disadvantage. Three or four neighbors can decide on the number of crates they want, and then give the order to some local planing mill and get the material cut ready for nailing at a fraction of what it would cost for each one to place his



A LOAD OF BUSHEL CRATES.

order. It is better than employing a carpenter, as the pieces must be exactly the same length—a difficult thing to accomplish when the cutting is done by hand.

The wagon illustrated is loaded with boxes of potatoes ready for market. You will notice that I have not only crates for potatoes, but a rack for the crates. This rack holds just fifty-two crates. They are placed two deep and three wide by side, except the end tier of crates, which are placed with the long dimensions parallel with the long dimension of the wagon. Each layer will then hold twenty-six bushels of potatoes by weight without rounding them up some. So these two extra crates fill up the lower layer of boxes after the top layer has been unloaded, thus making our load weigh on fifty bushels.—Elihu F. Brown, in Orange Judd Farmer.



## WOMANKIND

### WOMEN STUDENTS WHO WORK.

#### How Poor Undergraduates Manage to Make Ends Meet.

Miss Alice Fallows is the author of an article in the Century which is entitled "Working One's Way Through Women's Colleges." With pictures by Charlotte Harding.

Just within the entrance of the gymnasium at Smith College is a small square room which looks like a booth at a church fair. The bulletin boards on its walls are covered with bright, painted frames, college flags, brocade-covered class banners, miscellaneous colored covers and a score of other fancy articles which seem the pastime of an idle hour. In reality, each one represents the serious investment of a girl who is working her way. The Smith College calendar hanging in a corner took one girl half through the term. The picture frame opposite held the incidental expenses of another for a year, while the jolly pair of football players, constructed out of tissue paper and pebbles, sitting on the window sill made the temporary fortune of their inventor. A day after she had slipped in and put them there they became the college talk and for weeks she could not turn them out, but she would not let her neighbors know she wanted them, and now, faded and creased with dust, the two favorites of a past hour sit neglected in their corner, a pathetic warning of the instability of college dependance.

Little Smith students college girls everywhere try these. Their favorite method of making money is by sewing. They sew for the college, and for weeks she could not turn them out, but she would not let her neighbors know she wanted them, and now, faded and creased with dust, the two favorites of a past hour sit neglected in their corner, a pathetic warning of the instability of college dependance.

Wash skirts. The student who washes her skirts in the tub, and who is free to enter any trade or business in the town, or invest in any other way, she will find it difficult to get along. No one thinks of putting an obstacle in her way.

But when a girl, out of the fairness of her dress, determines to work her way through college, she must first rid herself of the main obstacle. Her college expenses are enormous. She will need a new wardrobe, a new set of books, a new set of shoes, a new set of hats, and a new set of everything else that a girl needs. She must also have a good many other things, such as a bicycle, a typewriter, and a sewing machine. She must also have a good many other things, such as a bicycle, a typewriter, and a sewing machine.

#### For Master or Miss Baby.

Exquisite hand work makes the finest baby clothes for boys or babies, whether in so-called "boy" or "baby" clothes.

An embroidered blouse is no longer considered an oddity to match the bonnet of a baby, or the dress of a baby. Boys of twelve, a deep blue or some handsome color is considered much better style.

Squares of round yokes made of alternate rows of very thin lace and fine muslin is the preferred fashion of making midsummer guimpes.

Fashion dictates that all very small children should be dressed in white, and it is much more appropriate, too. So many inexpensive white stuffs are to be had now that variety is easily obtainable at little cost.

Only the finest quality of lace or embroidery is permissible for these tiny articles. It is considered smartest to have no trimming at all than to have coarse, heavy work.

For "rosettes" a brown holland crepe fabric, to slip on over the white one, is a new and useful notion.

Babies put on in the style is the correct finish for the neck of the gown where it encircles the guimpe.

Small babies in long clothes do not wear ribbon shoes, but have them of the muslin or lawn, starting from the rows of shirring directly in the front and tying in a large, soft bow in the back.

For tiny babies long coats or cloaks are an error, but those in short frocks

wear a coat of the same length or a short plume reefer.

Embroidered pique, colored bengal silk with lace collar and a soft-line in white make the smartest juvenile summer coats.—Philadelphia Record.

#### That Alabaster Neck.

"It is no use trying for an alabaster neck, girls," said the handsome young man, "if you were not born with it. You may make it a bit plumper with lace collars and olive oil, by exercise and blowing out the chest by proper breathing; you may make it whiter with cucumber milk, but recognize your limitations and be content when you have done the best that you may. I saw a grizzly old carpenter at his work the other day, and he had the nearest approach to that alabaster neck we read about of any one I have ever seen. It was plainly visible with his old shirt turned away in front. Contrasting strikingly with the darker skin of his throat above was a neck as white as milk, without a hollow, without a bone, without a line. It is no use, a beauty, like a genius, is born, not made. We must freshen up our brown necks as best we can, and in the meantime give thanks that we are not grizzled carpenters even with alabaster necks thrown in."—New York Times.

#### Latest Styles in Underwear.

As regards lingerie, the empire pattern in every possible form is beloved at the moment. Pretty chemises and night gowns are made in this style, the best perhaps having little medallions of old lace or the hand-made embroidery tied with fancy ribbons in shades of blue, pink and mauve. Pretty, too, are pink chemises with the lace made entirely of lace.

Then there are empire night gowns in white, lavender or French lawn in white and pale colors, with large falling collars of tucks and lace.

The design of white muslin, cream silk or cashmere is at its best, cut after the empire style. Pretty, also, are those arranged with rows of tucks or gangings round the waist, finished with a large pink bow, the ends of which reach to the ground.

#### Washed Skirts.

The skirt struck tucks which dispose so effectively of the fulness at the back of the skirt, consisting of some six or eight, if preferred, be terminated at graduated intervals, although in a skirt it is not wise to run deeper than seven or eight inches, as after washing there is apt to occur an unpleasant, strained look. Indeed, the chief aim in working out such skirts is to make them of a thoroughly practical order in view of their being specialized in washing stuffs of light-colored coloring, and at a rough calculation a fair allowance for either would be four and a half yards of double width or eight of wide single, that computation assuming with care for everything, such as facings and the like.

#### Hairdressing and Hats.

Now that "foreheads are in" to quote the famous phrase of the hairdresser, the forward tilt of the hat is imperative. Placed straight or on the back of the head, it gives a bare, bleak aspect to the brow which is by no means becoming. Of course, all fashionable women have discarded the hat, except some slight tendrils of hair to serve to soften the outline of the temples. The fringe, indeed, which had become common to all ranks, and which was often to be seen tumbled, ill-combed and worse brushed, into an unbecoming mat, indeed, had sunk very low and was doomed to extinction, but it must be remembered that a different style of hairdressing demands a different shape and pose of hat.



FRILLS FASHION.

The prettiest sleeve links are in the form of a lozenge.

A pretty gown is one of linen with dots of black, trimmed with black lace.

Persian ends to sashes of heavy white silk and broad satin edges are to be seen.

Wetted seams are somewhat newer than the striped seams, and they are much more easily laundered.

In a charming little gown of accordion pleated skirt, the pleating falls in deep folds of soft puffs, and is cut low at the throat.

White voile, with hemstitched edge of colored bariete and embroidery above, in the design of violets or rosebuds, is one of the newest materials.

Pretty trousers on shirt waists have a pointed effect. The hollow under the chin is pointed and the lower part of the stock, where it joins the waist is also pointed. The result is pleasing.

Tailor-made skirts come in light gray mixed woolen goods and some with an intricate stripe which is frequently of lace. They are light weight and comfortable for wear when woolen skirts are needed.

Edgemoor or gold paillettes or a combination of both on black are the latest development in this form of trimming. A bolero of the black net with the paillettes worked on in feather pattern is decidedly fetching.

Baby is wearing open-work stockings with the rest of the world. These are on the order of men's socks made in combinations of white and delicate colors, and the whole instep is of the openwork. In some of the little stockings it has the effect of being crocheted.

Some of the new chambrays are charming. One of pastel blue is trimmed with insertions of Valenciennes lace, and is made with a bolero, worn over a chemise of white batiste, finished with a pointed belt of black velvet, studded with steel "nail-heads."

Fancy flowered taffetas are made with a shirred waist line pointing up at the center of the back and front, and curving down and under the arm. These are quite little old-fashioned looking gowns, with a finish of lace at the throat and puffed sleeves coming to the elbow.

## PURE FOOD LAW VIOLATED.

### Interesting Facts Concerning the Honoring of Coffee Brought Out by Scientific Exports—Presence of Bacteria.

TOLEDO, August 10th.—The jury in Judge Meek's court in this city has found James White, a local grocer, guilty of selling adulterated coffee. The prosecution was based on a package of Arlosa coffee.

The State of Ohio, through the Pure Food Commission, prosecuted White. The case was on trial for nearly a month, and attracted national attention.

The manufacturers of Arlosa coffee conducted the defense for Grocer White. Attorneys of eminence were retained to defend him, but after a short consultation a verdict of guilty was returned by the jury. The State of Ohio considers this a big victory. Pure Food Commissioner Blackburn has been waging a warfare on spurious food articles and the department has been successful.

The complaint of the State of Ohio was that Arlosa coffee was coated with a substance which concealed defects in the coffee and made it appear better than it is. The State charged this coating or glazing was a favorable medium for the propagation of bacteria.

Prof. G. A. Kirchmeyer, of this city, a well-known chemist, was the principal witness for the State. He testified that he had made scientific examinations of samples of Arlosa purchased from Grocer White in the open market, and found that each berry contained an average of 300 bacteria. Mr. Kirchmeyer further testified that other coffees he examined contained few bacteria or none at all. He declared that the glazed coffee was not a wholesome food product.

Chemist Schmidt, of Cincinnati, corroborated the testimony of Prof. Kirchmeyer. The State did not present further testimony.

The defense secured some of the most eminent chemists and scientists in the United States to give testimony in their behalf. Prof. H. W. Wiley, of the United States Agricultural Department; Prof. Vaughn, of Ann Arbor University; Prof. Helle and Webber, of the Ohio State University, were called to defend Arlosa. Dr. Wiley made a careful examination of the method of manufacturing. He told of the 100,000,000 eggs used yearly in the propagation of this glazing. On this point, in cross-examination, the State's attorney deftly drew from him the information that these eggs might be kept in cold storage for a year or two at a time.

The experts who heard Dr. Wiley's testimony were pleased to listen to so famous a chemist. The doctor at one point in his testimony explained very clearly how it is that the egg put into the coffee pot by the housewife settles the coffee. He said that the heat coagulates the egg, and as it sinks to the bottom of the pot it carries the fine particles of coffee with it, and thus clarifies the drink. It is the act of coagulation in the coffee pot that does the work. Later on in his cross-examination, he admitted that when the egg was put on Arlosa coffee at the factory it became coagulated, and as egg cannot be coagulated but once, that the coating on coffee was practically no value, as a "settle" when it reached the coffee pot.

Professor Wiley acknowledged that the glazing might be a favorable medium for the propagation of bacteria, although he would not testify positively either way because he was not a bacteriologist.

Professor Vaughn, of Ann Arbor, also a witness for the defense, said he found bacteria on Arlosa coffee.

Professor Helle, another witness for the defense, testified he found many number of lively bacteria on Arlosa coffee he examined, and agreed that glazed coffee surely was a more favorable medium for the propagation of bacteria than unglazed coffee.

Pure Food Commissioner Blackburn says: "The State is very much elated over its victory. We are now considering the advisability of informing every grocer in the State of Ohio that it is wrong to sell adulterated coffee, and warning to consumers that the coffee is an adulterated food article."

The verdict of the jury in this case is of national importance because a great many other States have pure food laws like that of Ohio, and it is natural to suppose that similar action will be taken by other Pure Food Commissioners to prevent the sale of glazed coffees.

Public hangings in Arkansas may be abolished because after the last one a small boy tried to execute himself.

## Sunday Closing Movement.

A new Sunday closing movement was announced last week by the Grocery Clerks' Union, of New York city, which was formed recently. As the Benchmen's Association of Butchers did about three months ago, the grocery clerk will agitate for the closing of the stores on Sunday in order that the clerks may be able to attend church. At present many of the stores are kept open on Sunday forenoon to accommodate customers. The grocery clerks will appeal to the clergy to assist in their Sunday-closing movement and customers are asked to co-operate in the agitation by purchasing on Saturday everything they needed for Sundays.

Sweat and fruit acids will not discolor goods dyed with Purban Fastness Dyes. Sold by all druggists.

Christian Scientists in Chicago have built three churches during the past four years at a cost of about \$12,000 each.

Of the 100,000,000 Mohammedans in the world, only 18,000,000 live in Turkey.

### \$100 Reward, \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing her work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Sent for list of testimonials. Address: F. J. CUREY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Japan has two imperial universities, one at Tokio, the other at Kyoto. The latter is only three years old.

### Best For the Bowels.

No matter what ailment you suffer from, no matter what you eat, you will not get well until your bowels are put right. It is a sure help nature cure you without a grip or pain, produce easy natural movements, cost you just 10 cents to start, getting your bowels back. It is called Candy Cathartic, the genuine put up in metal boxes, every tablet has C. C. C. stamped on it. Beware of imitations.

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Mrs. Winslow's Sassafras Syrup for children's teething, soothes the gums, reduces inflammation, cures colic, cures wind, cures whooping cough. Sold by all druggists.

Umbrellas were in use in America before they were in England.

Do not believe in a cure for Consumption. It has no cure for cough and cold. Dr. J. E. Brown, Trinity Springs, Ind., Feb. 15, 1900.

In ancient times black ink was made of wool and rosin.

Hoax—"Do they live well?" "Joax—" "Yes, they seldom eat in a doctor."

The value of Italy's exports of eggs nearly equals that of her olive oil.

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