

# BUTTER BEANS, SNAPS, SQUASHES, CORN AND TOMATOES TILL FROST

THESE ARE THE BEST SEEDS FOR ANY FARMER NOT HAVING THEM—GET READY NOW TO HAVE THE BEST GARDEN OF YOUR LIFE TIME IN 1908—IT WILL MEAN MORE HEALTH, MORE HAPPINESS—WHAT TO PLANT

The home garden is too much neglected everywhere by farmers, and the Southern farmer is no exception. Except in the trucking sections of the coastal country one finds vegetables few on the tables of the farmers. We have no objection to the Black Eye peas and sweet potatoes, and even collards, but in a climate where one can have a plentiful supply of all sorts of vegetables there is no excuse for having only these and a few roasting ears from the corn fields.

Then in going through the country in late summer we find the gardens that were planted in the spring going up in weeds and the dead corn stalks standing even in the village gardens. There is no excuse for this, for we can by a little forethought keep up a constant supply of the best vegetables.

**Asparagus For Example.**—How few farmers have an asparagus bed! And yet there is no crop more easily grown. Make a piece of land very rich with manure and worked in deeply and sow the seed in rows four feet apart and thin out to two feet apart, and the very next spring you can cut some to eat, and if you keep the bed well manured every fall it will increase in product year after year. Do not bother about transplanting roots, for you can get asparagus quicker from the seed.

**And Why Not Have Snaps, Butter Beans and Roasting Ears Till Frost?**—Sow now the first Valentine beans and as fast as a row is fairly up sow another, and so on till late August, and you will have snaps all summer till frost. Plant some Adams Early corn, and as soon as it shows plant some Mammoth Sugar corn or Stowell's Evergreen, and then save your own seed. Homegrown will always be best. Plant a succession of corn till early August and have corn till frost. Plant Wood's Bush Lima beans, and keep the green pods well picked, for if they are allowed to ripen they will stop blooming, but they will keep better if well picked. The tall Dreyer's Lima bean is the best of the large Limas for the South, and is best grown by planting in rows and thinning to two feet apart and then using some chicken netting for them to run on and not bothering with poles.

**Onions and Beets.**—Sow seed of Tall's Queen onion very thickly to make sets for planting in the fall to give you green onions from February on. Sow the seed in narrow rows very thickly. A piece of bed six by ten feet will hold a pound of seed for the little drills may be almost filled with the seed, the object being to get sets no larger than a small marble. Sow Early Eclipse beets and satter a few radish seed along the rows to mark them and to come out before the beets need thinning. The Blood turnip beets are sown at same time for later use. The half long beets can be sown in July after some early crop is off. These will be fine all winter if the soil is thrown to the rows late in fall.

**Try Some Egg Plant, Parsnips and Salsify.**—Plant White Spine cucumbers in well manured hills for table use now, and later in July plant more for pickles. Egg plants are too little grown in the South. It is too late to sow the seed, but you can get plants cheaply from the seedmen and set them in May when the ground is warm, and then keep the potato bugs picked off them and you will have a dish that any one will appreciate. Sow parsnips and salsify in July. These make their best growth after the weather gets cool and will grow all winter. They are sown in the spring in the North, but in the South they are apt to get woody and run to seed in late summer if sown early. Salsify is commonly called oyster plant, and the boiled roots mashed up and made into fritters are very much like oysters. Then the salsify and parsnips give vegetables in winter.

**Lions For the Pope.**—Emperor Menelik's present to the Pope of two fine African lion cubs, male and female, has arrived safely at Rome. The lions started from Addis Abeba in Abyssinia on New Year's Day.

Shortly after they reached the desert region on their way to Alexandria a lioness took up the trail behind the caravan. She followed it for more than a week, making repeated efforts at night to get through the lines of the soldiers to the captive animals, whose presence she was evidently aware of. She only dropped the pursuit when the caravan got out of the desert, and into the comparatively thickly inhabited regions on the outskirts of Egypt.—New York Sun.

**Herman Ridder Predicts a Free Print Paper Measure.**—Washington, D. C.—Wood pulp and print paper will be on the free list before the end of the present session of Congress, according to a statement made by Herman Ridder, sixty-eight Republican Representative, he said, has pledged themselves to him personally to vote for the measure, and these, combined with the solid Democratic minority, will carry the measure overwhelmingly.

"I have the written pledges of sixty-eight Republicans," he declared.

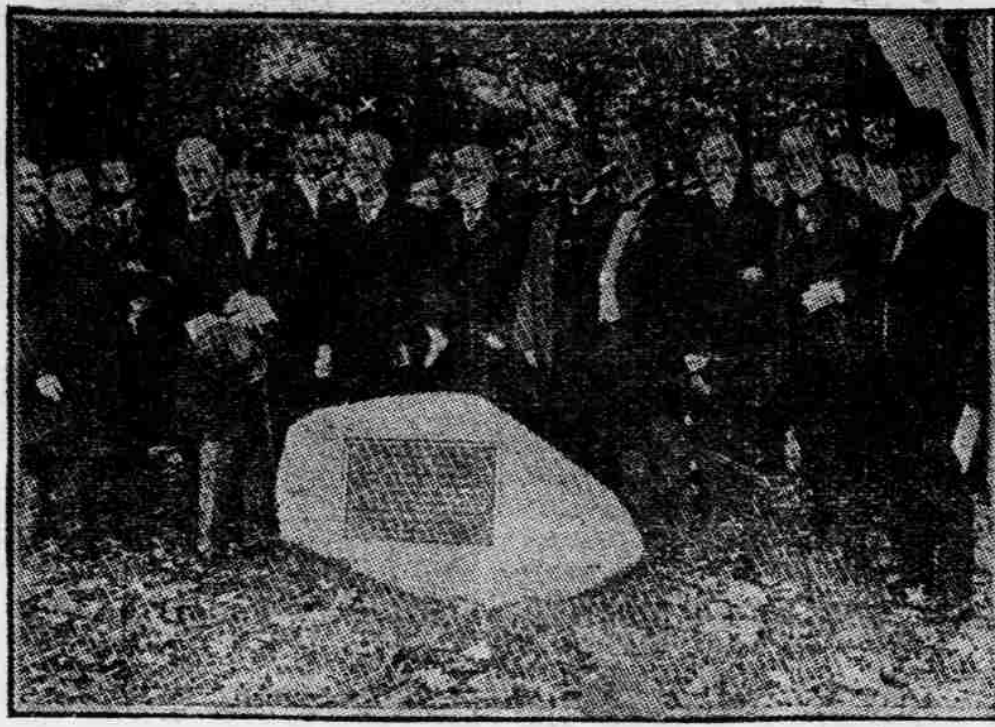
**The World of Sport.**—Cambridge defeated Oxford in their annual boat race on the Thames by two and one-half lengths.

"Jim" Flynn and "Al" Kaufman, heavyweight champions, have been matched to fight twenty rounds in San Francisco.

Many expensive sports, notably yachting, are maintained without letting gamblers under indirect contribution.

Louis wants the 1908 Vanderbilt race and is going right ahead with its efforts to have the great international team contest run on a circuit near there.

## A MEMORIAL OF DEFEAT.



Dedication of a tablet at Washington, D. C., erected by the Society of Colonial Wars to mark the route of General Braddock's march for Fort Duquesne in 1755.—(x) British Ambassador Bryce.—Harris & Ewing, in Leslie's Weekly.

**Computing Tape Measure.**—A computing tape measure, which provides a simple and convenient means for ascertaining weights and measures without employing calculations of any kind, is shown in the illustration below. It is especially useful in determining the weight per foot



of tubes, pipes, bars and rods. The computing measure is formed of two or more tapes, arranged side by side. The one shown here, to be used in ascertaining the weight of pipes, has two tapes, one containing figures to indicate the diameters of the pipe and the other the weights per foot of pipes of different diameters. The measure is used as follows:

To ascertain the weight per foot of a pipe having an internal diameter of 2 3/4 inches and an external diameter 2 7/8 inches, the upper tape is drawn out until the figures 2 3/4 appear at the edge of the slot. Both tapes are then drawn out together until the figures 2 7/8, representing the external diameter of the pipe or tube, appear on the upper tape. The weight per foot is indicated by the figure on the lower tape directly below the figures 2 7/8. To determine the weight per foot of a solid cylindrical rod, both tapes are drawn out together until the figures representing the diameter of the rod appear on the upper tape, when the weight per foot can be read on the lower tape.

A third tape can be added having markings indicating the cubical contents. A measure of this character can be readily carried in the pocket and can be quickly referred to for ascertaining the desired data without employing formulae.—Washington Star.

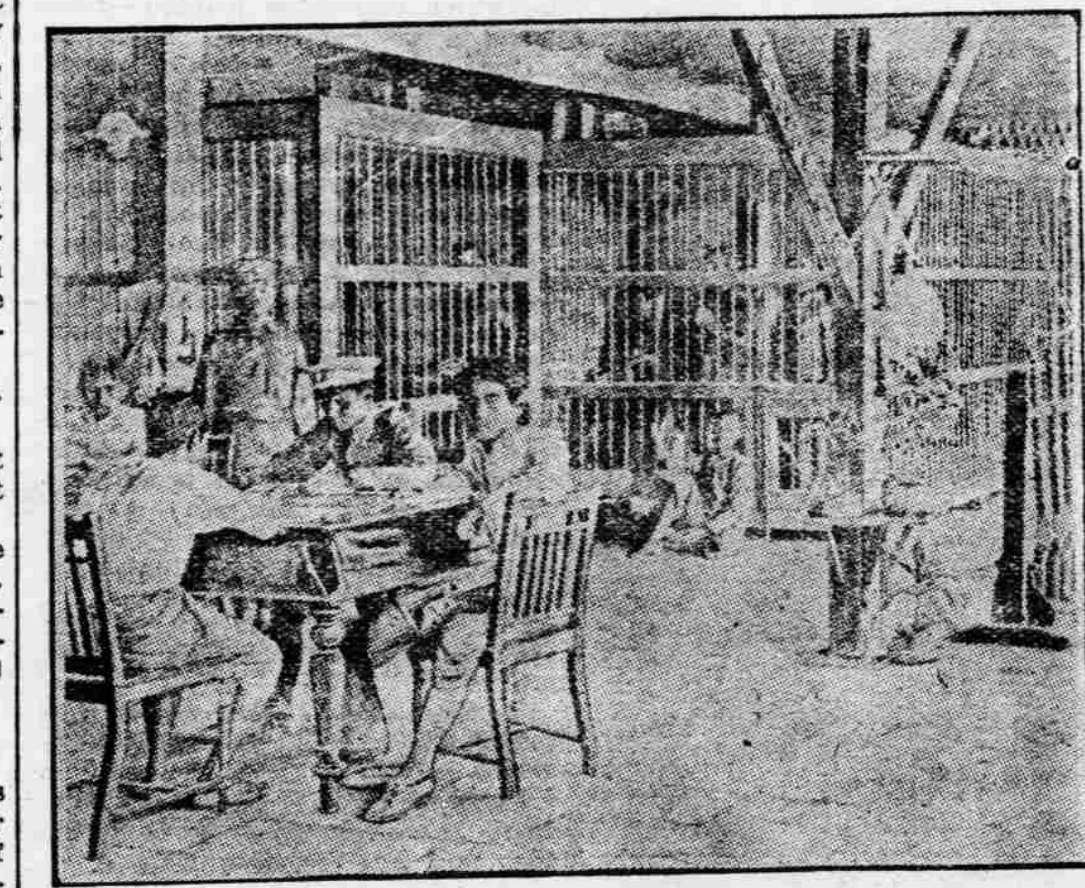
**From Mr. Spurgeon's Notebook.**—Mr. Spurgeon was a keen collector of mixed metaphors, finding a rich field in the correspondence that daily overwhelmed him. Two or three are given in The Cornhill. A lady enclosing a small contribution for his schools wrote: "I hope this widow's mite may take root and spread its branches until it becomes a Hercules in your hands." The pulpit prayers of ambitious probationers added something to the great preacher's store. One prayed that "God's rod and staff may be ours while tossed on the sea of life, so that we may fight the good fight of faith, and in the end soar to rest." "We thank Thee for this spark of grace; water it, Lord," was the sentimental, almost imperious, entreaty of another promising young man. Still another prayed: "Gird up the loins of our minds, that we may receive the latter rain." "As if we were barrels whose hoops were loose," was Mr. Spurgeon's laughing comment.—St. James' Gazette.

## MOROCCAN HEADSMAN.



Executioner of the Ben-Messout Tribe, Which Sheltered Raisuli.—George E. Holt, Morocco, in Leslie's Weekly.

Rice paper, with which cigarettes are made, has nothing to do with rice, but is made from the inner lining of the bark of the bread-fruit tree.



SCENE IN A SIAMESE JAIL.—NOTE THE PRISONERS IN THE BACKGROUND INCLOSED IN LARGE CAGES.—Sphere.

**Paper Bag With Handle.**—In the near future the up-to-date grocer, baker, etc., will be handing



Goods for customers in the novel paper bag shown below, the recent invention of a Missouri man. This

bag is similar in shape and size to the usual paper bag, except that the sides and bottom are foldable. The sides of the bag are perforated near the top. When the bag is flat the perforations will form two holes adapted to receive a loop of string having the ends tied. When the bag is filled the string forms a handle by which the bag can be carried. The length of the string forming the handle is sufficient to permit the bag to be fully opened for the insertion or removal of the contents.—Star.

**School For Russian Policemen.**—The Russian Government has established a police academy in St. Petersburg, where the policeman is carefully drilled in the ways of burglars, coiners, bank note forgers, bomb makers and the like, the lessons being illustrated more practical by a personal handling of the apparatus of crime contained in the museum attached to the academy. Duly qualified instructors—specialists in particular branches of crime—preside over each lesson.—The Reader.

# Fashion Notes

New York City.—The over waist in all its variations continues to be a favorite of the fashionable world and it allows of so many different effects and such charming treatment that the fact is easy to understand. This one is novel and graceful and can be utilized either for plain material or for banding, while the blouse beneath can be made of anything thin and soft that may be liked. As illustrated, however, the overwaist is made of embroidered banding, while the blouse itself is of crepe nixon with the chemisette of tucked mousseline.

**Newest Colors.**—The newest colors are strong in tone, and are either becoming or quite the opposite. Lines of black serve to tone down the vividness of many of the new materials.

**Black Velvet Dots.**—In making up a black spangled robe over a ruffle of pleated chiffon it is a clever idea to connect the two by sewing to the ruffle at regular intervals big disks of black velvet.

**Waistcoats For Suits.**—Some vests for suits are made of knife-pleated taffeta, one shade lighter than the suit, sewn like a ruffle inside the jacket. These silk vests are more becoming to some figures than the stiff, tight-fitting vest of embroidery and braid, but they detract greatly from the tailored appearance, and are, therefore, not likely to take the place of the latter.

**Fancy Blouse Waist.**—The pretty fancy blouse waist is the one most in demand at the moment both for the entire gown and for the odd blouse. This one is adapted to both purposes and would be exceedingly charming made from any of the fashionable thin materials. In the illustration crepe de Chine is combined with chemisette of lace and is trimmed with heavy applique, while the sleeves are finished with dainty little bands and frills of Valenciennes lace. The blouse, however, would be charming in lousine, in voile, in marquisette, in chiffon and all similar materials and also in the fashionable flit and embroidered nets. The soft folds produced by the fullness at the shoulders render it peculiarly well adapted to these last and the model is altogether a most satisfactory one. There are the big arm-holes suggestive of Mandarin styles, yet which are by no means clumsy or exaggerated, while the sleeves can be made either in the pretty three-quarter or full length. Altogether the blouse gives an effect of extreme dressiness and charm, while it is simple, involving very little labor in the making. The blouse is made over a plain



The sleeves that extend just to the elbows and are finished with narrow frills are pretty and attractive, but they can be cut a little longer, covering the elbows, if liked, in which case they would be made with cuffs to match the chemisette, as shown in the small view. When the blouse is made with hanging, as in this instance, the sections are cut separately and joined one to the other over the shoulders, but when it is cut from plain material there is no need of such joinings. In either case the over waist and the



blouse are joined at their lower edges and are attached to a foundation girde over which the draped one is arranged.

The blouse is made with front and back and is faced to form the chemisette, the material beneath being cut away when a transparent effect is desired. The larger portions of the over blouse are cut in one piece each with the centre front portion separate, and are arranged over the blouse, which is gathered at the lower edge and joined to the girde. The sleeves are moderately full and are arranged over fitted linings which are faced to form the cuffs of the three-quarter sleeves or trimmed with frills of lace in the case of the elbow sleeves.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is, for the blouse, two and a half yards twenty-one, two and a quarter yards twenty-seven, or one and a half yards forty-four inches wide, with three-quarter yard of tucking for chemisette; one and one-eighth yards eighteen or twenty-one inches wide or four and three-quarter yards of banding two and a half inches wide for the over waist and sleeve banding; five-eighth yard of silk for the girde.

**New Neckwear.**—Often there is a scarf or jabot of fine muslin and lace, hand made, worn below the brooch. Again plain velvet ribbon is arranged into many loops and ends, the latter finished with tiny silk tassels. No one could complain of this not being old-fashioned enough, and yet it is distinctly new and smart. They are wearing them in Paris on the most expensive frocks.

**Waist Drapery.**—The drapery on the waist is a logical development of the surplice and fachu effects and of the kimono sleeves.

## Household Matters.

**Borax For Fresh Meats.**—Fresh meats, dusted over with powdered borax (which is now prepared of extreme fineness and purity and white as snow), and rubbed in as you would pepper and salt; will keep fresh much longer. All that is required is to wash the meat before cooking.

**Nail Powder.**—The best powder for polishing the nails is oxide of tin, working in about three drops of oil of lavender to half an ounce. A half grain of carmine will tint it. After the oil is mixed with the two powders they must be passed through a fine sieve several times to make the lumps smooth.—Washington Star.

**Barley Water.**—Barley water is made in any quantity one wishes by washing and cleaning pearl barley, then putting in a saucupan with cold water to boil very gently, until the water becomes slightly thickened. It is then strained off. Twenty-five drops of tincture of benzoin are added to the proportion of three ounces of barley and a pint of water.—Washington Star.

**Cleaning a Covert Coat.**—To clean a covert coat, a good method is that of sponging it with a mixture made of six ounces of water, an ounce of hartshorn and an ounce of sulphuric ether. The coat should then be sponged with water, covered with a damp cloth and ironed. Grease marks on white silk blouses can often be successfully removed by means of dry magnesia, while in the case of colored silk, fuller's earth is a good medium, and pure soap and water can be safely employed in the case of white silk.—Philadelphia Record.

**Aprons For Little Girls.**—Aprons are coming in again for little girls and for others up to the age of twelve or fourteen, according to their development. After all, this must be taken into consideration in the selection of all girls' clothing in this critical age. French mothers are adopting the apron, making it up in all the fashionable linens. Some forms of it are real works of art in point of embroidery added to them; but others are merely "sensible" garments of plain, stout, easily cleansed material. The American mother, therefore, will find her children this year quite in the fashion.—Harper's Bazar.

**Save Fine Articles From Ruin.**—Those who board, but who have privileges, may well imitate the maiden who washes her own silk underwear and stockings. The average laundry simply means ruin. One industrious maiden has great success.

She soaks them, one garment at a time, in rather strong borax water for about ten minutes, the water warm but not hot. Then she washes the garment in white suds until it is clean and rinses it in tepid water until the last water is clear, pulls the garment into shape and dries on a little "horse" which she brought for the purpose. Hot water is sure to make silk harsh.—Philadelphia Record.

**All in Good Taste.**—Nothing could be more appropriate than the covers and curtains seen in the inexpensively furnished home of a young matron who had picked up bits of old furniture to match the few pieces which had descended to her from a dotting grandparent. Her mahogany chest, bureau and little sewing table had covers made of organdie just the size of the article to be covered. These were simply hemmed with an inch-wide hem, and about one-half inch inside this hem was sewed, on both sides, another inch-wide piece of the goods, making a simulated tuck. Could anything be simpler? Yet the effect was so quaint and appropriate, especially as sash curtains for the many-paned windows were made the same way. These were draped with valence and side drapery of quaint-flowered chintz, and gave the finishing touch to the whole.—New Haven Register.

## Good Things to Eat

**Potato Salmon Cakes.**—A good way to use your "left over" mashed potatoes: Mix them thoroughly with a can of salmon and just enough corn meal to make them stick together in flat cakes and fry in hot lard.

**Cream of Tartar Biscuits.**—One quart flour, three teaspoons cream of tartar, one and one-quarter teaspoons soda or four teaspoons baking powder, one teaspoon salt, one tablespoon lard; mix with either milk or water until stiff enough to roll.

**Spare Ribs en Cassé.**—Two pounds spare ribs; boil till tender and brown in pan; one large cabbage; boil till tender in salt water; remove centre of cabbage; fill with spare ribs, covering with cabbage. Bake one-half hour, basting with cream and melted butter, seasoned with pepper and salt.

**Scallop Salad.**—Boil one pint of scallops and chop one-quarter pound of celery also chopped, mix with salad dressing made like this: Two tablespoons flour, one teaspoon mustard, four tablespoons vinegar, five tablespoons milk, two tablespoons melted butter. This does not require cooking. Place on lettuce leaves and serve.

**Vanilla Cake.**—Whites of three eggs, one and one-half cups sugar, one cup of milk, two cups of flour, one-half cup of butter, one teaspoonful of cream of tartar, one-half teaspoonful of soda, one teaspoonful of lemon extract. For frosting, fifteen tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar, yolks of three eggs, one teaspoonful of vanilla extract.

