When to Send Children to Europe.

Some people wait so long before sending their children to Europe that the little ones are humiliated by others who have already been there. Every self-respecting parent will be careful not to subject his children to this evident injustice; at the same time all unseemly hurry is to be avoided.

Some people argue that as soon as a child can walk well and speak a few necessary French words, he should be placed in a stateroom, next to a private bath, and sent to Paris. Others feel that he must naturally lose much at this age, and that the proper time is between five and six, when—as an American—he has reached his maturity.

Probably the ideal age is about four. At four a child can easily do England, France and Italy, and get home in time for the first night at the opera.—Judge's Library.

And There Are Others.

The cook had been called away to a sick sister, and so the newly wed mistress of the house undertook, with the aid of the maid, to get the Sunday luncheon. The little maid, who had been struggling in the kitchen with a coffee mill that would not work, confessed that she had forgotten to wash the lettuce.

"Well, never mind, Pearl. Go on with the coffee and I'll do it," said the considerate mistress. "Where do they keep the soap?"

Origin of Word "Bible."

The word bible is derived from the Latin name biblia, which was treated as a singular although it comes from the Greek neuter plural, meaning "little books." This Greek diminutive was derived from byblus, or papyrus, the famous material on which ancient books were written. The title "Bible" was first used about the middle of the second Christian century in the so-called second epistle of Clement (xiv., 2).

The American Cat-Tail.

The cat-tail of the American swamps is almost exactly the same plant as the Egyptian bulrush. It is no longer used for making paper, as it once was, but from its root is prepared an astringent medicine, while its stems, when prepared dry, are excellent for the manufacture of mats, chair-bottoms and the like.

Conclusive.

Mother—Tommy, why don't you play with Frank any more? I thought you were such good chums.

Tommy—We was, but he's a molly-coddle! He paid to get inter ther ball grounds.

Unpleasant Encounters.

"Does Bliggins meet his obligations?"

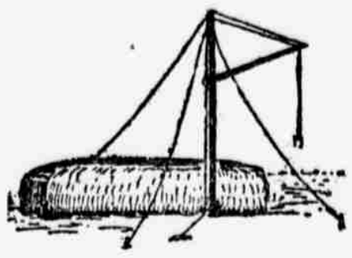
"Frequently," answered Miss Cayenne. "But he invariably snubs them.

FARM AND GARDEN

ONE-POLE HAY-STACKER PLAN

Care Should Be Exercised in Selecting the Timber to Avoid Getting One with Flaws.

The accompanying illustration shows how the one-pole form of hay-stacker is usually constructed. Some care should be used in selecting the upright pole in order to avoid one possessing a flaw or weak place. A good cedar telephone pole serves the purpose well. The arm should also be sound and free from flaws, and it is fastened to the main pole by means of plank cleats and a large bolt. The outer end is held in place by a guy rope fastened to the top of the upright pole. Three guy ropes are used to hold the stacker in position. These should be placed so as not to interfere with the arm when it swings from the load to the stack. The hay-fork should



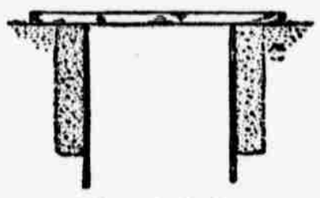
Hay-Stacker.

operate on a pulley, one end of the hay rope being attached to the other end of the arm. The other end of the hay rope passes over a pulley near the end of the arm from thence to one attached to the top of the upright pole, then downward to a pulley attached to the base of the upright pole, whereupon the singletree is attached. The pulleys over which the hay rope runs at the top and bottom of the upright pole are in line only when the arm of the stacker is above the stack. When above the load these pulleys are out of line. The strain put on the hay rope when pulling up a load tends to bring these pulleys back into line again, which swings the arm over the stack.

HOW TO KEEP RATS AWAY

Practical Method of Preventing Rodents from Getting Into Water by Concrete Curbing.

A very practical idea for preventing rats from working under well platforms and around the curbing, in which case they foul the water more or less, is to surround the curbing with concrete to a thickness of from four to six inches. This is done by digging down the side of the curbing with a tile spade and then filling in with concrete. A mixture of one part



Concrete Curb.

cement, three parts sand, and six parts broken tile or rock is very satisfactory for this purpose. The concrete should extend down the sides of the well at least three feet. It is also a good plan if the well is on level ground to extend the concrete six inches or a foot above the surface and then grade around the same. This will prevent surface water from entering the well.

Skim-Milk Paint.

The Scientific American, in commending skim milk for painting, gives the following directions for making it and some results from its use. It says:

"Stir into a gallon of milk about three pounds of Portland cement and add sufficient Venetian red paint powder to impart a good color. Any other colored paint powder may as well be used. The milk will hold the paint in suspension, but the cement, being heavy, will sink to the bottom, so that it becomes necessary to keep the mixture well stirred with a paddle. Mix only enough at a time for one day's use. Six hours after painting this paint will be as immovable and unaffected by water as a month-old paint. Cases are on record of this sort of paint being in good condition after 20 years and it has preserved the wood admirably. The addition of carbolic acid or some other disinfectant makes it very suitable for dairy work, as it then has a cleansing effect.

Practical Farming.

Hay should be well forked and shaken and slightly dampened and fed on the floor or in slatted mangers.

The farmer should not buy his work horses—he should raise them. He can grow them at a profit.

It is better for the average farmer to raise draft colts.

Only the man who is a born horse lover can raise roadsters profitably.

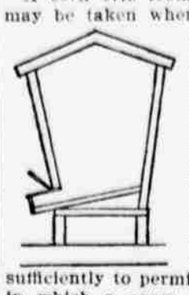
Colts like fine hay much better than they do coarse. Second-growth hay, fed a little at a time, is preferable.

Shredded corn fodder is relished, but should be fed in the same way—a little at a time. Grain should be fed liberally.

HANDY FEEDING CORN CRIB

Arranged So That Feed May Be Taken from It Without Opening Any of the Upper Portion.

A corn crib from which the corn may be taken when wanted, without opening any of the upper portion or without the use of a ladder or steps may be made as shown. The floor slopes from one side to the other, and its lower margin projects beyond the side of the crib



sufficiently to permit the use of a box in which a scoop or shovel can be used, writes J. E. Bridgman in Missouri Valley Farmer. The projecting part of the floor is made the bottom of the box. A cover is hinged to the box so that it may be taken out, as shown by the dotted lines. To facilitate the use of the shovel, the opening into the crib is closed for a space of two feet, either in the middle or at each end. At these closed places there will be no corn upon the floor of the box, so it will be easy to shovel out the corn.

SET ASPARAGUS AND RHUBARB

In October and November Is Best Time to Set Out These Hardy Plants.

All hardy plants that commence growth as soon as frost is out of the ground should be set out in the fall. The best time in the middle Atlantic states is from October 10 to November 20. If set out later than this period they should be covered with a little long stable manure or leaves to prevent injury from deep freezing. Rhubarb and asparagus plants, whether young or old, begin to develop buds which form the stalks just as soon as the weather turns mild in the spring. As soon as the buds develop there is a corresponding growth of rootlets. When the plants are set out in the fall the earth is settled about the plants and root and top growth starts early in spring, frequently as early as the last week in March. Fall-planted roots not only make an early growth, but they become so firmly established in their new home as to be better able to resist the dry, hot days of the following summer.

Hardy shrubs, deciduous trees, also apple, pear and plum trees, blackberry, raspberry and currant bushes should always be set out in the fall if it is possible to obtain the trees and bushes. If planted in spring they should be set out just as soon as the frost is out of the ground and the ground is dry enough to handle. This work should not be commenced until the leaves fall—that is, not before the tenth of October.

PROBLEM OF ARID FARMING

Securing of Moisture, Which Must First Be Gotten Into Soil and Kept There.

The great problem of arid farming is the securing of moisture, which must first be gotten into the soil and then kept there until the plants need it. The land should be plowed deeply in the fall to make an adequate reservoir for the storing of the winter moisture. The land should be fallowed during alternate years so that the moisture of two years will be available to the crop. The fallow land should be kept cultivated and free from weeds to prevent the evaporation of water from the surface. Deep-rooted crops should be selected so that they can reach far and wide for moisture.

USEFUL RAKE IN ROOT CROPS

Illustration Showing How to Make Implement for Moving and Assorting Potatoes—Costs Little.

A convenient implement for moving potatoes may be made by fastening bent wires, as shown in the illustration, to a rake-like implement. About No. 9 wire should be used. This implement will effectively move potatoes from one place to another and will separate the dirt from them as they are moved.

Vegetable Rake.

Late Celery.

It is about time to plant late celery and too much attention cannot be given in preparing the soil, says the Cultivator. Celery thrives best in soils abounding in vegetable matter, so that any kind of manure can be used freely for this crop. It should be thoroughly incorporated with the soil to a depth of at least eight inches. Many small growers still practice growing in trenches, but level culture is preferred for various reasons.

If the crop is to be blanched with soil there should be from four to five feet of space between rows. It is customary to space six to eight inches apart in the row, but five or six inches is sufficient if the ground is very rich.

Weeds in Unclean Seed.

Most of our worst weeds are introduced in unclean seed grain. It is more difficult to produce clean seed than it is unclean, and for that reason many seed growers are tempted to sell seed which contains many of the injurious weeds.

HAD ONE GOOD POINT

Young Guest—It seems to me that you don't object to the mosquitoes singing in your room.

Old Guest—You bet I don't. Why, when the mosquitoes are singing I can't hear the glee club practicing on the piazza.

True Representative of Race.

Dr. Bethmann-Hollweg may claim this distinction, that he is the first German chancellor to wear a beard. Bismarck hastened to shave his off when he entered upon diplomacy, and showed his rivals and enemies a massive jaw and clear-cut chin; and he shaved to the end, with an interval enforced by neuralgia in the early '80s. As a soldier, too Caprivi shaved, all but his mustache, and so did Hohenlohe and Bulow. But Bethmann-Hollweg is gaunt, rugged, hirsute, pan-Germanic.

Laundry work at home would be much more satisfactory if the right Starch were used. In order to get the desired stiffness. It is usually necessary to use so much starch that the beauty and fineness of the fabric is hidden behind a paste of varying thickness, which not only destroys the appearance, but also affects the wearing quality of the goods. This trouble can be entirely overcome by using Defiance Starch, as it can be applied much more thinly because of its greater strength than other makes.

Reaching Life's Goal.

If you want to be somebody in this world you must assert your individuality and assert it in the right direction, so that it may lead to a goal of honor for yourself and be an example for others. Find out what you ought to do, say to yourself: "I must do it," then begin right away with "I will do it," and keep at it until it is done.

Wholesale and Retail.

"What business did you say Miss Gaddie was in?"

"Oh, she's in everybody's business."

"Wholesale, eh?"

"Yes, except when it comes to a bit of scandal. She retails that."

Definite Location.

Every visitor at the new capitol at Harrisburg, Pa., who gets as far as the registration room, is expected to write his name in a big book, together with his birthplace and present residence, says the Troy Times. Not long ago, when a crowd of excursionists visited the grounds and buildings, a stout girl started to register.

She paused, pen poised in air, and called out to an elderly lady, comfortably seated in a big chair, "Mon, vere vas I borned at?"

"Vat you vant to know dat for?"

"Dis man vants to put it in der big book."

"Ach," answered the mother, "you know vell enough—in der old stone house."

A Steady Thing.

Something had gone amiss with Bobbie and he had sought the comfort of tears. Noticing his wet cheeks, his mother said in a consolatory tone:

"Come here, dear, and let me wipe your eyes."

"'Tain't no use, muvver," returned Bobbie with a little choke; "I's doin' to cry again in a minute!"—Woman's Home Companion.