## A SCIENTIST'S CONFESSION

### (C. M. Shepherd in Arena.)

A number of years ago, when I was a preacher in a southern university, a message came from a bospital, stating that a sick man wished to see me. Going to the place, I had difficulty in re-ognizing an old student friend name. Martin. He was manifestiv in an ad-Vanced stage of some wasting diseas. "I have sent for you," he said, "be-

cause 1 recall your sympathy in former days. I shall die casier if I disclose the secrets of my life and leave a message with you."

Upon my assurance that I would serve him, he continued; "Do you recall the last lecture of

Prof. Doane five years ago, which was so much talked of at the time? Well, it has shaped by career, and, in a way, has brought me to this pass. After leaving the university I spent two years in Germany and another year it a great laboratory in New York. Ha ing come into a fair patrimony, I feli prepared to enter upon independent' r I cannot describe to you the search. absorption of the next few years. Ev ery hour and every energy were de-voted to one idea. My postulate was that all physical energy depends upon ethereal vibration. It seemed a reason able hypothesis that vibration is als the medium of energy of the transcendant life of the soul; for all we know points that way. The spiritual body continued to be an instrument sensitive to vibrations, but apparently those of vastly superior range than we know anything about. Matter intercepts a few vibrations, animal bodies receive many more and have an indefinite power of evolution, while pure spirits are organs of universal range. My great end was to find some means of receiv-ing higher scul vibrations. That ac-complished, I knew I could test character as we now test the action of the heart or lungs, and the soul's ensemble could be recorded on a sensitive plate Endlessly observing and experimenting I at length stumbled on the truth. You will find all the details set forth in my journals, which I shall leave in your care, together with the apparatus in my laboratory.

Mr. Martin was now visibly fatigued and the nurse, coming forward, begged that he make no further effort that day,

At my next visit I found him in a comatose state, and it was but a few days later that we buried the morta' part of my friend. In due time his apparatus and papers came into and this account is continued hands. from his notebooks.

"Today saw the last touches put into my psychic mechanism. Now for some practical tests. I do not have much fear of failure; the preliminary industion has been too thorough. I believe that I have shown the existence of psychic waves. If placed in position between an orator of high power and his audience, my recording instrument exhibits violent oscillations, and indicates different orders of vibrations originating in the mass of people and in the speaker. In the midst of the Ne-wada desert I found that the vibrations are comparatively few and simple; while in the vicinity of a populous city they are many and complex.

"Today brought me " ful personal test. I had a long conver- line-the sketch or nucleus of a man, plying him with more questions than a professional interviewer. He talked at great length of his early structure and sudenly starting to thrive un dominant aims, and his experiences in the role of party boss. There is no question but he has the boss conscience and the boss conception of life. I was "Bearing her within, and calling the not without tremors in going about this family, I hastened out to seek a physi-business; it seemed very like moral clan. She was ill for weeks afterward vivisection. I came away satisfied that I had the great man's skeleton in my pockets. The results now lie before me. woul dnot be sat. and 1 fear isfactory to the senator or his spiritual adviser. only a few points. The senator's soulmovement corresponds about to that of the pulse of a dying man. The develop-ed plate shows-what? The subject is portly and commanding presence, his whole personality suggesting a full diet of adulation. But the kalonograph presents the crudest carlcature of humanity, being rather like a Roentgen photograph in which only the heavier parts appear. I cannot be in any doubt as to the drift of this. The subject's soul is sensitive to a very few of the psychic undulations. Whole systems of the finer vibrations beat on his personality like waves against a cliff. Hereafter as often as I look at the man I shall see that ghastly picture. "I was fortunate today. I secured a fine test from a brown-eyed, romping nne test from a brown-eyed, romping school girl, whose parents left her in my charge while they visited one of the scientific collections. While this winsome lassie was chatting brightly of her bicycle, her pets, and her school-mates. I could hear the steady clicking of the index in my pocket. The results are interesting. The record is as full and steady as that of normal respiration. Evidently the home influences of the subject are wholesome. The kalon-ograph is a study. It appears much younger that the subject, owing. I presume, to the fact that soul development is secondary to that of the body. Some of the outlines are shadowy, as if in process of formation, but on the whole the picture is beautiful and expresses a wide range of psychic impressions. Another fascinating test is that of a fine baby in the arms of his mother. In the kalonograph the latter appears sweet and madonna-like, while on her bosom lies a nucleus of tinted shadows. Studying them one observes sys tems of way lines, which, on close inspection, take the forms of flowers and clusters of stars. "I suppose that I am at length as adept in the art of soul photography. for I have more cases than I can describe in detail. But there are two types of which I begin to be wary. One can take images of hundreds of men and women every day that are simply healthy and normal. We may say of heating and normal. We may say of them that they already begin to live in the psychic world, and are candi-dates for immortality. Again, one may heap up kalonographs of roues, drunkards, oplum or cigarette fiends, souls waterlogged with selfishness and with worldliness, or money gathering auto matons. Such products have no psych-ic value. It is manifest that were hundreds of millions of them turned loosa in the spirit world they could not pop-ulate it, save as, on earth, noisoms beasts and reptiles inhabit a wilderness, The effect on one is curious. Heretofors material things have seemed the more real; the spiritual has been vague and speculative, Now, however, the uneen universe makes an overwhelming impression of reality, and I find mysell judging all men by their soul values. It is hard to respect these that cannot cast a spiritful shadow; yet we are told that the Redoemer, looking on the sen-sual multitudes, was moved with compassion. The preciest anomaly is my-self. Why do I not try these processes in my own case? At times I am con-sumed with anxiety to behold my soul's image; yet as often as I approach the test a great terror falls upon me. 'A new subject his come to me in F strange fashion. Strolling one even ing in the suburbs he soft notes of s

### cradle song set may index vibrating unison. I noted that the house fro whence the sounds came was next to that of a friend, and so it came about

thai I met Margaret Van Meter. He family, who are of old Huguenot stock came here after the war to nurse thei broken fortunes. The father is now for the second time a widower, and then are two sets of children, all in Marga ret's care, I now go there often. Co onel Van Meter, an old gentleman of the grand style, is delightfully remin iscent, and Margaret is a luminar shedding toned light all about her. is not easy to say wherein her fascing tion lies. She is not regularly beau! but a blind man hearing her vo ful. and receiving the influences from he personality would believe her to lovely. She has seen little of the world and has scant culture beyond that o books and heredity. But my studie have taught me that the unselfish sou receives a cosmic discipline. I have great desire to study her kalonograp and have gone prepared to take to score of times, but, as in the case of

my own, my verve fails me. "I have had an amazing experienc and realize what it means to play wit transcendant forces. I can only stat the facts; I do not as yet see throug them. Could it have been that in u abstraction I drew the apparatus fro my pocket as I talked? I was spendin the evening with Margaret. It was on of those rare hours when "soft stillnes and the night, becomes the touches sweet harmony.

For a time Margaret played some Chopin's music, and then we walke the veranda. She told the simple an nals of her life; her plans for the co fort of her father's declining years as the careers of her brothers and sister The purity and harmony of it enter into my soul. The mellow tones of he voice blended with the dreamy sor of a mocking bird in the magnolia treand a subtle fragrance that floated the air had the effect of an emanatifrom her spirit. As we reached a shad owy corner of the veranda, I yielded t an overmastering impulse and offere her my life's devotion, pleading the I could help to carry out her plane The fine outlines of her face gleane faintly, like a statue of Atropos, while she said, very gently;

"I found this path already marke out for me, and while it may seem nar row, I have learned to love it. To as cept your offer, however I might try disguise it to myself, would be the su stitution of a hypothetical duty for certain one, and I should no have a single heart. Besides that, y are a man of science, and I am an up lessoned girl that could only hinder yo

in your career.' "'Oh,' cried I. 'you do not under stand how all the science I have eve mastered has but taught me to discern the relative value of our souls."

"As I spoke a soft light, as of th rising moon, shone on her face, and he look of perplexity dissolved into wo der and fear. Half turning my hea in obedience to her silent ges.are. saw in the darkness as on a black tab let, two luminous images-Margaret and my own. The one was a magnif cent composite of the Greek ideal and the Christian Madonna-the expression of her life's perfect harmony and th possibilities wrought by obedience the inward light. Over against h hung a spectre, only half in clear cu der newly admitted light. All this passed in less time than has gone to the

abashed in her I have ceased to concern myself about The index hand has shifted the soul-growth of others, seeing my own in such a state. Reality is now the one tremendous thought of life."

### A SAD FAREWELL.

### How Our Boys in Elue Sald Good-Bye.

"Well, so long Jim. If you do the handsome by Old Glory we'll see that

your grave is kept green." "Never fear, I'll look after her al-rightiy-just wait until I get a good pop at that yellow rag across the pond! But, goodby old man, be good to your-SCIL

A moment later this same soldier boy was bending low his head to catch a whispered tenderness from a pale litwoman whom I felt must be his mother.

Of course 1 will," I heard him sny, looking down at her with moistening eyes. "There's the last call and I mus-Goodby little mother?" and ho head bent low over hers for a moment. Then he turbed and walked quicky toward his regiment.

I stood there in the armory, a solutary stranger, while the goodbys o our seldiers were watted about me.

But, Molke me darlint, how can let ye go? You'll be shot the foirst ting' wailed a buxom lassle, her head suostantially cradled upon the bosom of a gawky recruit.

"Nivver molned," he reassured her, "your Molke can lick the whole grasey lot of 'em. And when he gits home to your sweetness it will be with gold flaps on his shoulders and not a bain lost from his head." must find George," a blond girl

exclaimed to her dark-eyed compan-ion, "Til go crazy if-oh! there he is helping pack the officer's box, the gell" and away she shot through the crowd.

Near me stood a woman with her child in her arms. She was sobbing bitterly. "There! there! I thought you bitterly. were going to be such a brave little woman," came from a masculine volce beside her.

Such a scurrying hither and you as there was by officers and privates! Such confusion overhead in the direction of the quartermaster's apartments! And all the while companies were falling into line-first one, then another re-sponding to the drum beat.

Oblivious to all the world beside, a stalwart soldier in officer's uniform made a delightfully romantic picture is he pleaded for a curl from the girl

ish head he was bending over. "You know you promised," I over heard him say, and when I next lookel that way the dark curl was gone from

the bonny brow. "Well, my son, do honor to your name and I'll never regret the day you marched away." were the parting words from a father to a boyish volunteer. "All my hopes lie in that boy," he said brokenly to a bystander as the youth-ful form was lost to view.

A crowd of school girls near me were casting envious glances in all direc tions where were bits of lovers' partings. They kept up a constant chatter I overheard a brown-haired one, whom the others addressed as "Ted," say: "I think it's a shame. We don't know

even one man that's going to the war. and that tail girl with the berries in her hat kissed three officers, a drum major and six privates."

"Yes," spoke up the one with a red book strap. "and that captain wearing the Van Dyke beard has taken half the morning to say goodby to that silly litblonde. I just wish I had even a brother."

### Dewey as Seen By His Son.

"I am the first commodore to command the United States Aslatic squadron since Perry, and I think that will mean something."

These were Commodore Dewey's last words, spoken to his only child, George Goodwin Dewey, when father and son bade each other goodby last December.

"These were very significant words," said young Mr. Dewey, when I saw him at his apartment, at No. 438 West The Inst Wood did not impress me when spoken, have very much since, in the light of the events of this week. I was grasping father's hand and had said, " you may have a successful cruise, when he spoke these words,

# FARM FACTS.

DAIRY DOINGS. Read current dairy literature, and

keep posted on new ideas. Observe and enforce the utmost clean. liness about the cattle, their attendants, the stable, dairy and all utenstls A person suffering from any disease

or who has been exposed to a contaglous disease, must remain away trom the cows and the milk. Whitewash the stable once or twice

6 year; use land plaster in the maoure gutters daily. Keep the stable and dairy room in good condition, fresh air and clean,

Never allow the cows to be excited by hard driving, abuse, loud talking, or unnecessary disturbance; do not expose a cold or storms for any length af time. ) ....... water in abundance, easy

access and always pure, fresh, but not teo cold; do not use impure pond.

Salt should always be accessible, Milk quietly, quickly, cleanly and thoroughly. Cows do not like unnecessary noise or delay. Commence milk-ing at exactly the same hour every morning, and milk the cows in the same order. Throw away (but not on the floor

better in the guiter) the first few for our laborer should be laid on o streams from each teat; this milk is before the 1st of June. But how shall very watery and of little value, but it may infure the rest. If, in any milking, a part of the milk

Is bloody or stringy, or unnatural in aprce, the whole mess should be re jected. with dry hands; never allow the

hands to come in contact with the milk If any accident occurs by which a pail full, or partly full, of milk becomes dirty, do not try to remedy this by straining, but reject all this milk and tinse the pall

All persons that milk the cows should have their finger nails cut closely. Remove the milk of every cow

once from the stable to a clean, dry room, where the air is pure and swee Do not allow cans to remain in stables while they are being filled. Never keep your milk in your stable or near bad odors.

Never close a can containing warm milk, which has not been aired and cooled by turning from one can to the other, stirred, or dipped until animal heat is out, If cover is left off the can, a piece of

cloth or mosquito netting should be used to keep out insects. Never mix fresh milk with that which

has been cooled.

Do not allow milk to freeze

Under no circumstances should any-thing be added to milk to prevent its souring. Cleanliness and cold are the only preventives needed.

POULTRY POINTERS.

Beans are a good feed because they

are nitrogenous. Eggs sell better when sent to market in regular cases. The early pullets are the profitable

winter egg producers. The laying hen consumes more food than one not laying.

Ten weeks from shell to market is the

time allotted a chick. Ten hens with one male make about the proper proportion.

Ten flocks, each consisting of ten hens are enough for an acre. Keep cabbages hanging in the house

within reach of the fowls, Scatter the grain at noon among lit-

ter, so the fowls must exercise. Egg shells ground to a powder make

good additioin to the mash. Filthy quarters produce sickness, and sick hens will not produce eggs.

Cull out the poor layers and give the prolific hens more room to work. After the second year the hen's

value as a winter egg-producer lessens. Make the hens work. Exercise helps igestion. Feed all they will eat up

TO OBTAIN STRONG BEE COLONIES The great problem with bees is to procure worker bees at just the right time for the honey harvest.

The queen is the mother of all the bees in a colony, she laying all the eggs producing them. Under the great est stimulation, she is capable of laying from 3,000 to 4,000 eggs a day, yet ofte she is laying only from 50% to 1,000 eggs daily at the time she should be doing her best. After the egg is hid it take three days for it to hatch into a little Inrva. The larva is fed for six days during which time it has grown so a to fill the cell, when it is capped ove and remains hid from view for twelv more days, when it emerges a perfect bee. This bee now works inside of the hive for sixteen days more, when the colony is in a normal condition, doing such work as feeding the larva, building comb, evaporating nectar, etc when it is ready to go outside as a field laborer; and at forty-five days, during the working season, from the time of hatching, it dies of old age, and another

generation takes its place. From the above it will be seen that the egg must be laid at least thirtycome seven days before the honey-harvest ) order that our bee have the opportun ity of laboring in that harvest to th best advantage

Now, if the harvest is basswood, com mencing to bloom, say, July 7, the eg: we secure the laying of the eggs luwhen we want them. There are severa ways of doing It, such as feeding 11 bees thin sweets when you wish th queen to lay more prolificly; givin young bees from other colonies will feed the queen an extra amount exg-producing food, etc.; but I w speak here only of the plan that he proven most successful in my hard with the least drawback, of any I hav ever used. About May 10 to 20, as cording to the weather (If warm or a early season, the 10th; if cool or a lat season, then the 20th), I commence t do what is known as "spreading the brood," which is simply reversing the brood nest at this time, putting the combs having the least brood in ther from the outside in the center, and those having the most brood on th outside. This stimulates the queen t fill these nearly broodless combs wit eggs clear down to the bottom and out at the sides, laying twice the eggs sh had been during the days just past. In a week or so the combs of eggs and larvae are spread apart, and a frame of comb having honey in it set between them. The removing of this honey causes great activity; the queen is fed abundantly and the comb is filled with eggs in a "twinkling." If the colony strong in bees, and we have the comb of honey on hand, two combs can b set in at this time. In a few days more the brood is reversed again, soon afte which the brood is likely to fill every comb except the two outside ones, an these will soon be admitted into the brood circle. This plan of manipule tion causes the queen to fill the cells much more quickly with eggs than she

would otherwise have done, and thus many valuable bees are gained, so that there will be a multitude of laborers at the right time, and, as I have often proven (by manipulating one row of hives in the yard, leaving another row untouched), nearly twice as many as there would have been had the bees been allowed to take their own course In this way the best possible results in honey are secured, and I would advise any beginner to familiarize himself with this method .-- Gleanings.

BUTTER MAKING ON THE FARM. (U. S. Experiment Bulletin.)

No farmer, having ten cows or more can afford to be without a separator. A separator will pay for itself in one year by its tavings from ten cows. On twenty cows it will pay for itself in six

months. Shallow pan cream is ready to churn

## HOME HELPS.

Make a scrap book of your "Home Hints."

To remove egg stains from spoons rub with moist salt. Remember that when fat bubbles it

is only just melting and not at all in the right condition for frying. After the bubbling has suglided a slight smoke will arise, and that is the mo-ment the material should be put in.

A cup of hot water, declares Sir Andrew Clark of London, possesses the same medicinal qualities attributed to an equal amount d whisky, while lacking the injurious properties. Hot wa-ter in abundance is especially recommended in malarial troubles.

Twigs of peach, apple, cherry, Illac or the flowering currant, cut off now and placed in a vase on a sunny window and given plenty of water, will soon burst into bloom. In the invalid's room or nursery these avant couriers of the spring will find a special wel-

Sugar taken in small quantities aids digestion, and sugared water is an ex-cellent means of relieving the stomach, of foods which have remained there ted long. Sugar is not heating unless taken in excess or overcooked, or unless it is combined with exciting substances, as in sweets.

### FASHION NOTES.

The natural four-leaved clover is now mounted on pocketbooks.

A warlike scarf pin is a silver miniature dagger with an opai handle. A new garter buckle has a chased border and flowers enameled in the

center. Pigeon throat and fuchsia reds ar the most fashionable tints in this color. A novel treatment of a brocaded silk

evening bodice shows the pattern in the slik cut out around the neck and embroidc.ed in buttonhole stitch for a finish. Above this coming from underneath, is a frill of chiffon.

Bracelets are again fashionable. Style is not limited to one design, and the girls can dive down into their boxes and chamois bags, where they thrust pins, necklaces, chains, buckles and all sorts of gew-gaws, as fashion sets her seal of disapproval on them, and bring out just the first bracelet they happen to lay their hands on and don it, and some of the heavy round bracelets, which slip over the hand and fit loosely about the wrist, are elaborately carved. Others, which hug the arm closely, are nothing mo > than a gold wire embellished with a single gold leaf, frosted, or a flower with a precious stone in the center.

SKIRTS OF PIQUE, DUCK AND OR-GANDY.

Heavy cottens, such as pique, duck or crash, will be made with skirts gored in five pieces, four yards wide, and either left plain or decorated with cot-ton braid or Hamburg insertion. The Spanish flounce is liked for pique frocks with a row of insertion at the edge of the ruffle and also heading it. Another design shows the trimming outlining a pointed apron, running up to the belt at the back and in a straight row around the top of the four-inch hem. Gingham dresses in plaids and stripes

will be very much worn. Skirts of thin materials, such as organdy, are also gored, but the flounces if deep are cut on the straight and one or more rows of lace insertion let in. If the ruffles are narrow they are cut bias and edged with lace. These skirts are elaborately ruffled, and when washing is not allowed for, each frill is fin-ished with lace and a row of narrow satin ribbor of the prominent color of the figure in the goods. The umprella skirts of nine gores, four yards in width, with insertion let in at every seam, and finished with a five-inch ruffle edged and headed with the lace, are becoming to women of stout fig-ures.-Ladies' Home Journal.

## SOCIAL PURITY.

An intelligent father and mother allowed their little boy and girl to have a romp every night, after being undressed. They said the air was good for their little bodies. The little ones played together from babyhood, and it was a long time before either noticed the distinction of sex, and when the older child said, "why, sister ain't like me," the mother answered, "No, she is a little girl and you are a boy, and you are not made just alike, that is only the difference between little girls and boys," and the child was satisfied with the information given. No morbid curiosity aroused; no vulgar secrecy.

As far as any curiosity in regard to being boys or girls was concerned, was settled in their little minds for all time. Yet many so-called modest women were horrified because that beautiful mother allowed her little boy and girl to play together undressed. The so-called modest mothers often teach the grossest vulgarity to their children. There is nothing more vulgar, from the standpoint of childhood, than to allow the distinction of sex to become a morbid curiosity in the minds of little ones. As soon as a child wants to know why he is a boy, and sister a girl, he should be taught with pure language from mother's lips.

Mothers, how can you live the care-less lives you do? Talk of mother's It is love that allows a child to love! think vulgar thoughts concerning her little body before she is ten years old They are vulgar if at all ignorant There is no such thing as love, any higher than the bear feels for her cubs unless it is intelligent. A mother will work, starve almost, suffer and die ever her children; so will the bear fo her cubs. Love, to be anything higher than selfish passion, must be intelligent

Ask a thousand girls and boys over fifteen years of age, how they first came into the knowledge of sex, and I guarantee not ten out of the thousand will say, "my mother taught me." way knowledge of sex comes to little children is herrible, and mothers and fathers know it and will not protect their children by one pure thought .-Southern Hope.

An Averted Conflict-Carefully noted his surroundings, cautiously he peered from his hiding place, then tremblingly crouched back in the daikness The enemy was near, the cruel, the heartless enemy-but look-the enemy is retreating-yes, with a loud parting bang, the enemy had retreated. Now all was safe and he boldly advanced from the dark corner and cried to hi companion. "To arms, to arms," And then-well she flew to his arms, for her papa had just slammed the door and went out to his club. -----

Teacher-You are painfully slow with figures, Tommy, Come, now, speak up quickly. If your father gave your mother a \$10 bill and a \$5 bill what would she have? Tommy-A fit.

"How true they have been! Since the days of brave Perry, admirals have commanded our Asiatic squadron, but charge. And then it has meant something. It meant the opportunity of a lifetime, of which advantage was taken, with grand results.

"When father left here for his command, after trying the Iowa in his ca-pacity of president of the board of inspection and survey, he said nothing about expecting hostilities, but showed he looked forward with pleasure to taking command of the squadron. He never says much about what he expects, but is always prepared for everything possible. Knowing of his thoroughness in preparation, and the his fact that he was always master of the situation, I had no fear of the result when I knew he would lead his squadron in battle against the Spanish forts

and ships. "Unfortunately, I have been much separated from my father, for he has been off on long cruises, and in recent years while he was home I was at college and afterward entered the commission business here in New York, so I know of but few of the interesting events of his life, but I do know his character, habits of thought and ac-

While Mr. Dewey was speaking he showed in every expression of counte-nance and voice the commendable pride he felt in his father's achievements, and when I asked what sort of a man his father was, as he viewed him, he answered quickly, and with a quite evident show of enthusiasm:

"He is deliberate, cool, businesslike, without fear, gentle, very fond of children, good hearted and good to every He is most thorough, determined one. and energetic. He is a disciplinarian, and everything under his control must be as near perfect as possible. You can easily imagine why I have such faith in father's ability, when I appreclate these strong points in his charneter.

yet "He is so very kind hearted; nothing can stop him in the performance of his duty, no matter what the results may be. He loves a good horse and is particularly fond of horseback riding, yet he always considers the comfort of the animal he rides. He will not allow his horse to trot on a hard road or to be hurried up a steep hill. Then he has always been quite fond of society, of club life, and has been devoted to children, and always enters into their pleasure.

"That is one side. But when it comes to the necessity of fighting, he believes in being most thoroughly prepared, and striking, quick, hard and with deliberate intent of accomplishing the purpose of war-that is, putting the enemy in a condition where he cannot fight. was very much impressed by his "I was very inten impressed by an last letter, received a month ago," con-tinued Mr. Dewey. "He said nothing about expecting war, but said he was very busy. Now, 'busy' is a little word. knew what it meant with him. "He believes that our ships and men are the best in the world. He is right, and has proved it. Farragut is his ideal of a naval commander, and we all know what Farragut was."

at any clean. grees.

Let the fowls have drinking troughs into which it will be impossible for them to get with their feet. Their wa-ter becomes foul, and to it we may attribute many diseases.

Geese profit from a good grass pasture, but they should not be allowed to run in a field where there is any other stock. They foul the grass quick ly, so that horses and cattle will not eat it. They should have an enclosure to themselves.

A hen has to iny about 106 eggs to pay for her keeping. It is only after that that the clear profits come in.

### BEE BUZZINGS.

Have your bees plenty of honey? When the brood chamber becomes s full of bees that they are somewhat crowded for rooms, additional surplus boxes should be added.

We cannot look for much surplu honey if we allow the bees to swarm at because excessive swarming will will.

be the rule with them. Get hives in readiness for the bee when the swarming season comes. N

one can afford to wait until they are 1 actually needed to put swarms in. is impossible to get hives in shape swarming time. The old method of picking up nail kegs and soap boxe to hive bees in is not worth the bother of doing it.

To obtain a crop of honey in a profitable manner, the surplus boxes should all be ready o put on the hives at any time they are needed. Use the onepound section box in the latest and best crates for holding them on the hives. Prepare foundation comb to use in the boxes, for without it we shall not succeed.

Bees usually gather some honey from fruit blossoms, and this gives them a good start in brood rearing. It frequently occurs that at the end of fruit bloom they have considerable youns brood in the combs and but little surplus honey in the hive, and unless hon ey again comes soon from other source they are in danger of starving. Th should be well looked after, and feeding resorted to at once. Colonies se scant of provisions as this in spring cannot be expected to prove very valuable, and only those that are well supplied can be depended upon.

Hives containing bees should have a thorough cleaning every spring. Ther is always a lot of surplus propolis plas tered over the frames and hive will be quite a hindrance in manipu-lating during the summer. There are also burr combs stuck about the frame and around the inside of the hive s that it is almost impossible to get the frames in and out without killing th bees or damaging the combs. All this should be removed every spring. oftener if necessary. It is a good plan to begin with a new hive, and lift ou the frames and transfer bees and al to the new hive, and then thoroughly clean this hive and go to the next, an se on all 'round the apiary. The advantage of big entrances :

shown by the fact that the bees are quietly at active work, while colo small entrances in hot weather roar like an approaching storm, so the workers being thus kept from wor to ventilate

Any impediment to the free access t all parts of the hives, not only for th passage of the bees, but for a free cir culation of air, will tend to make them uncomfortable and cause them to ge the swarming impulse.

Sweet cream takes 24 to 36 hours to

sour for charning. Put no fresh cream in the churn for twelve hours before churning; it will

not ripen or churn out. The starter may be some good skim milk soured at 85 or 90 degrees and thick; or some cream already ripened; or buttermilk from the last churning if that churning brought good butter. Fifty-eight to 62 degrees is the proper heat for churning. Some very rich cream will churn as low at 43 degrees.

Thin cream needs a higher tempera-ture for churning, about 62 degrees. Stop churning when the grains of but-

ter are a trifle smaller than wheat. To make the butter float before drawing off the buttermlik throw in about one teaspoon of salt per gallon of the cream

Draw off buttermilk through a hair sieve so as to save all the butter. Wash butter at 50 degrees. This will harden the grains. Wash twice, and no more

Don't let butter stand it water; if takes away 'he prized flavor and aroma Curdled milk in cream appears as white specks in butter. Remedy: Keep the cream stirred so the milk cannot separate and curdle. Finished butter should contain 3-5 of

ounce of salt to the pound.

If butter is salted when it is first taken from the churn use one ounce per pound of botter. The brine which will run off in the working will leave the butter salted about right.

Pack butter in neat, clean packages, each pound in a separate wrapper if possible.

### WHEN TO SPRAY FRUITS. (From Kansas Exper. Bulletin.)

Currants- For currant worm use par is green in Bordeaux before flower budy open, use hellebore one week later, and again every time the worms appear.

For leaf spot use ammoniacal carbon ate of copper in the middle of June Bordeaux mixture after fruit is picked and ten days later.

Gooseberry-For gooseberry worm use paris green in Bordeaux before leaves expand, one week later; when the worms appear use hellebore.

For anthracnose use copper sulphate before buds start. Bordeaux mixiurwhen leaves are half size, when fruit

For leaf-lopper use kerosene emulsion when first seen, and one week later. For black and brown rot use copper sulphate before buds start; Bordeaux mixture just before blossoming, whe fruit is set, ten days later and again ten days later.

Strawberry-For leaf blight use Bordeaux mixture when growth first starts, at opening of earliest blossoms after crop is off burn old leaves, and spray with Bordeaux every three or four weeks.

four weeks. For less roller use parts green by first of May, three weeks later. In July mow plants and burn leaves Hellebore—Dry mix with two time its weight of road dust; wet mix of ounce with two ounces of water. In

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Nature is busy making, building; the birds, the lands, the cattle and men are all planning and producing. Each has great hopes for the future. Each will accomplish as his efforts are well and wisely directed. Nature and bird and man.

MACAROONS

To one-half of a pound of aimond paste (which can be purchased in bulk from any first-class grocer) allow four to five egg whites and one-half of a pound of powdered sugar. Mash the paste with a fork and work into it the four unbeaten whites, one at a time Add the sugar and work and beat unt' thoroughly incorporated. Test with a small spoonful dropped on a greased pan and bake in a moderate oven. If too stiff and dry add half of a white and test again; the exact amount cannot be giver, as eggs are so apt to vary in size. When the test one appears right press them out in portions the size of a silver quarter on slightly greased paper spread on flat pans. Dust them with a little powdered sugar and bake in a moderate oven. When taken from the oven stand where there is no draft while cooling or they will sink .-Table talk.

### A DELICATE REPAST.

The Astor house chef is responsible for this, whose formidable French name has slipped my mind, delicious, inex-pensive dish. Neatly remove the bones from prime beef ribs, trim, wipe clean, lay flat with inside uppermost and see. son with pepper and salt. Over this spread dressing prepared as for turkey of equal thickness of the meat; beginning with the thinner end roll and firmly skewer, dredge with flour, pepper and salt, stand on end and bake till tender inside and crisp outside. Slice transversely-like jelly roll-its thickened juices make a rich brown gravy. Sweet potatoes and creamed onlons, or Irish potatoes and squash, are good vegetables to serve with this meat .-Family Messenger.

### CREAM OF PEA SOUP.

One pint of canned or cooked dried peas, one quart of milk, one tablespoon butter, two tablespoons of flour, onehalf teaspoon of salt, and three dashes of cayenne. Press the peas through a colander or vegetable press. Boil the milk and add the pressed peas. Rub the butter and flour together, stir in the boiling soup and cook until it thickens; add the seasoning and serve

at once.-Family Messenger.

#### POTATO CHIPS.

Peel six nice potatoes, cut them as you would peel an apple round, dry them thoroughly, dlp in flour, and fry in plenty c\* bolling lard. Drain on paper before the fire and serve at once. -Family Messenger.

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Husband (suddenly waking up at dead of night)-What in the world was that

Wife (calmly)-It's all right, dear, The guests of the Astor ball are just coming home, and I slipped down and save our front door a slam, so the gave our front door a slam, neighbors would think we were there.

#### . . .

What's the matter, Uncle Rube? I'se insulted, sah: dat Cap'n Jones done call me a nigger! Well, aren't you a nigger? Yes, sah: dat's jest it!

"You were always a fault-finder," growled the wife. "Yes, dear." responded the husband, meekly; "I found you."