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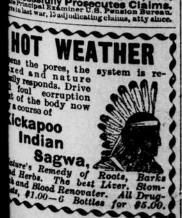
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IN THE APPLE.

Care Must Begin With the Blossom The Object of Roots-In the Spring-Needs of Potatoes - Poultry Pickings and Household Helps.

Decay of the Apple.

No one likes to eat decayed apples, but in the present state of sin in man and in nature apples are sure to rot, and it has seemed as if there was no way to save them from speedy destruction, says a Boston exchange. The ordinary way of treating fruit, if its decay is to be prevented, is to pick it carefully, without bruises, and to place the barrels in a dry, cool room, where the natural tendencies to decay may be resisted as long as possible. This subject has been studied scientifically by a professor in Rutger's College; Dr. Byron D. Halstead, and his namer in the Population his paper in the Popular Science Monthly is the first one we have seen in which light is thrown upon the treatment of apples. Ordinarily no attention is paid to them until they are grown, but this writer takes us back to the time of the apple blos-soms, and shows that if good fruit is to be secured in a healthy condition it must be protected from the beginning. The small specks that dot the surface of an apple that is just springing from a blossem are one of the low forms of plant life belonging to the molds called spores. These spores are produced in great abundance, and being carried by the air, alight upon the fruit, and there germinate into specks which feed upon the substance obtained from the skin of the apple. Whenever these specks are observed it is certain the apple

Another defect in apples is known to fruit dealers as the "scab." This is due to a mold which is as different in its real structure from the specks as the two are unlike in general appearance. It is as much a distinct kind of plant as the apple tree upon which it thrives. The apples are first attacked by the scab fungus, while the tree is in blossom or shortly after, and this fact is what makes it necessary that the fruit should be treated as soon as the apple tree is in blossom. The germs which gather in the form of a scab are the germs of bacteria, and as soon as the skin of the apple becomes broken in any place, the coarser decay germs enter, and quickly overrun it with a motley vegetation of various molds. All these products rot, and the question of saving the apples is transferred to the matter of doing something for the fruit while it is yet untouched by bacteria that are floating in the air. What Dr. Halstead suggested is that this decay of the fruit shall be anticipated. Nature tries to protect the apple in all the processes of its growth, but the bacteria are sure to appear wherever they can find their way through the tough skin. The only way in which the apple can be saved is by protecting their skins by the use of fungicides in the orchard while the fruit is growing, then by picking the fruit carefully and by placing it in a cold, dry room, where it is free from fungus germs, and where it will keep indefinitely until chemical change ruins it as an article of

There is no absolute protection for the ripened fruit, or for the keeping off the specks and blotches where bacteria lodge, ready to prey upon the fruit at its first opportunity. Each of these spores feeds upon the ruptured pimples in the skin of the apple, and the only way to keep the harvested fruit effectively is to spray it with fungicide, and even this will not do it excepting under the most favorable circumstances. The only sure way to keep fruit is to cook it until the germs within it have been killed, and then to can it to prevent the entrance of those without. If the fungicides are used freely in the orchard, while the fruit is growing, the result will be fairer fruit and the prevention of it from decay to a large extent. Use this prevention, pick the apples so as to avoid bruises, place them in a dry storage room, and you will have fruit that will last as long as the chemical substance will allow. This is in substance the only treatment that will prevent the apple from decay.

# Feeding Dairy Cows.

It now seems to be a generally accepted fact that the per cent of butter fat in milk is always a matter of breeding and of individual peculiarities, says a writer, and that it cannot be controlled in any considerable degree by the feeding or treatment

of the cow. Professor Farrington, of the Illinois station, has made some experiments recently to test this point, and the results are interesting. He finds that the butter fat was the most changeable constituent of the milk. The per cents of solids not fat was quite uniform. Both were higher in the last part of the period of lactation than in the first, when the cows were fresh and the maximum quantity of milk was produced. This was especially true of the fat. As the activity of the milk glands gradually decline until the flow of milk ceases, the formation of the fat seems to hold out better than the other constitu-

ents of milk. A gradual increase of the grain feed from twelve to twenty-four pounds per day per head, and the change from stable to pasture feed each increased the yield of milk, but had very little effect on its quality. In some respects the results obtained by Professor Farrington are centrary to the generally accepted belief in forts.

FARM AND HOUSEHOLD. regard to the production of butter fat, and will serve to reopen a question which has never been definitely settled.—Journal of Agriculture.

## Requirements of Potato

The man who plants a field with potatoes has already in labor and seed involved himself in considerable expense. He has to this extent, at least, placed himself under obligations to give the crop the best care and promptly. With the potato crop promptness is more important than it is with any other. A single day's neglect may involve the loss of several dollars per acre. We understand now that both the size and quality of the potato depends on the foliage. It is through the leaves that the crop gets the carbon which in the juices of the potato turns it to starch. Beetles and their larva may be killed to-morrow or next week, but after the foliage has been half eaten, the crop cannot amount to much. Some loss is inevitable where entire reliance is had on poisoning the larva. They must eat some of the leaf to get sufficient poison to kill them. - American Cultivator.

Poultry Pickings.

Fresh eggs are heavier than old

Buttermilk may be fed to hens with profit Sorghum seed is liked by poultry

and is good for it. Disease results from crowding fowls in large flocks.

Millet seed is a good grain feed for young chickens. Crude petroleum will destroy scaly

leg. It is a good liniment for sores

Chopped steamed hay, mixed with bran, is relished by hens and is a good egg producer. Ducks will relish and do well on corn meal and wheat bran made into

mush with sweet milk. Fowls should be marketed in decent

condition. Many people will not buy fowls from filthy coops. When ducks are fed with chickens and turkeys they will not get their share of food. They are too clumsy.

When hens are confined they should not have more than an ounce each of chopped meat two or three times a A red comb and an active, restless

disposition is said to be an indication that the fowl is in perfect Bees are a benefit to fruit trees. In extracting the nectar of flowers

they collect the pollen and carry to other plants and fertilize them. Useless roosters are like hens that

lay no eggs. They eat but pay nothing for what they eat. Keep no more roosters than are necessary. If poultry are given the run of the orchard they will destroy a great many insects that will injure the

trees, and the fowls enrich the land. A poultry writer says that if you suspect rats near where you have young chicks, keep a liberal supply of whole corn near by. A well-fed rat is not so apt to bother the chicks.

The Poultry Yard says that there is just as much difference between eggs of fowls allowed to roam and forage for themselves, and those which are fed regularly on good. nutritious food, as there is between a leg of Southdown mutton and that of a common, half-starved sheep.

# Household Helps.

Iron closet hooks that are annually given a coat of enamel paint will never injure damp clothing with rust.

When lemons are plentiful and cheap save the peels and make your own supply of extract and candied peel.

If window frames are wiped off with a clean, dry cloth when dusting a room their appearance will be greatly improved.

A towel rack, made with several arms fastened to a half-circular centre, which in turn fastens to the wall, is a convenient place for drying dish towels. To relieve pain from bruises and

prevent discoloration and subsequent stiffness, nothing is more efficacious than fomentations of water as hot as can be borne.

Fancy china toast racks are certainly less serviceable than silver ones, but they are quaint and dainty additions to the breakfast table, and are fast gaining in favor.

Flatirons should be kept as far removed from the steam of cooking as possible, as this is what causes them to rust. When purchasing new ones be sure and get those with movable handles.

The stains and discolorations made in marble basins from the dripping of the faucets can be removed with pulverized chalk. Dip an old nail or tooth brush in water, then in the chalk, and an instant's rubbing will do the work.

Strong carbolic acid is sure death to bed bugs. It is also one of the very best disinfectants. A bottle should be kept on hand out of the reach of the children, and a few drops occasionally put down the sink drain and in slop jars.

Grass stains on white goods can usually be removed in the following Wet the fabric, rub in some soft soap and as much baking soda aswill adhere; let stand half an hour; wash out in the usual manner and the stain will generally be gone.

A convenient article for the sick room is a long, low shelf, supported at either end by broad stanchions. It spans the invalid's lap without touching her, and enables her to eat, when propped up in bed, with the same convenience as though she were not deprived of dining room com-

It is remarked as sing tlar, and possibly an indication of lack of patriotism, that the average American, always excepting school children, cannot tell off-hand how many stars there now are in the country's flag. If any reader of this desires to try the question on ten of his friends he will probably find that only three or four can give the correct. of his friends he will probably and that only three or four can give the correct number even after a minute of hard thought. The ordinary reply will range from forty to forty-two stars instead of the correct forty-four. The admission within four years of North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, Washington, Idaho and Wyoming has brought the list up to the last mentioned number. The shape of the union has been changed from a square to a rectangle, and the stars are arranged in six straight lines, the upper and lower ones containing eight stars and the remaining four having seven stars.

A Cunning Frog. A scientific journal tells this story of A scientific journal tells this story of a frog's cunning: A brood of chickens was fed with moistened meal in saucers, and when the dough soured a little of it attracted large numbers of flies. An observant toad had evidently noticed this, and every day toward evening he would make his appearance in the yard, hop to a saucer, climb in and roll over and over until he was covered with meal, having done which he await. with meal, having done which he awaited developments. The flies, enticed by the smell, soon swarmed around the scheming batrachian and whenever one passed within two inches or so of his nose his tongue darted out and the fly disappeared. The plan worked so well that the toad made a regular business

The Autorrat's Jest.

Edward Everett Hale tells this: "A few years ago, in a fit of economy, our famous Massachusetts historical society screwed up its library and other offices by some fifteen feet, built in the space derneath, and rented it to the city of Boston: This was very well for the treasurer, but for those of us who had passed sixty years, and had to climb up some twenty more iron stairs whenever we wanted to look at an old pamphlet in the library, it was not quite so much a benefaction. When Holmes went for the first time to see the new quarters of the society, he left his card with the words. "O, W. Holmes, High-story-call society." passed sixty years, and had to climb up

I Cure Dyspepsia and Constipation. Dr. Shoop's Restorative Nerve Pills sent free with Medical Book to prove merit, for 2e stamp. Drug-gists, 25c. Dr. Shoop, Box W., Bacins, Wis.

Choked by a Blacksnake.
George Fraleigh, while working at haying for William Odell in Brookfield, Conn., one morning recently, lifted a fork full of hay to place it on the load, when he fell to the ground with the hay on top of him. When picked up Fraleigh had hold of a blacksnake which was coiled about his neck. The serpent did not bite him, but it left a black mark. Fraleigh was disabled from work for the day. The next morning, and every morning since, at the same hour that the snake wound itself around the man's neck, he has itself around the man's neck, he has been taken with choking spasms and fits of strangulation, and is growing weaker every day. The case is being watched by local physicians, whose efforts to allay his sufferings have thus far proved futile.

# \$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 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 its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it falls to care. cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address, F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.

One of the most delightful of the solid cheeses, and one which has grown in favor because of its merits within the past twenty years, is the small, round Dutch, known as the Edam cheese. It is called after a small flourishing town of that name near Amsterdam, in Holland. In size and shape these cheese resemble cannon balls, and when dry they are nearly as hard. They have perhaps been made more widely known by the story that during the siege of a Holland city the supply of cannon bails gave out and Edam cheeses were used as a substitute.

Scribner's Magazins for September contains sixteen titles in prose and verse, seven of them illustrated. The artists represented include Alfred Parsons, A. E. Sterner, W. L. Taylor, O. H. Bacher, J. H. Twachtman and C. S. Rinehart. With such notable artists the number is remarkably rich and attractive in pictures. Four of the articles, widely varied in character, deal, from different points of view, with literary personages whose books have become classics. The three hundredth anniversary of the birth of Izaak Walton is noticed by an entertaining article on his life in London and at Dovelals with illustrations from recent with illustrations from recent sketches by Alfred Parsons, who is so skilful in depicting English landscapes. The author, Alexnder Cargill, has collected a great deal of interesting in-formation about Walton which is not

A hungry man never calls for cake. What he wants is bread.

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The man who does bad work robs himself while he is doing it.

"Hanson's Magic Corn Salve."
Warranted to cure, or money refunded. Ask your druggist forit. Price Scents.

Two important articles on "The Financial Situation" will appear in the August number of the North American Review. The first is by the Computed. Review. The first is by the Comptroller of the Currency, Hon. James H. Eckels, who is to write on "The Present Crsis," and the second, by Governor Pennoyer, of Oregon, will be entitled "After the Four Hundred Years—

The Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Hon. William McAdoo, has written an article on "The Lesson of the 'Victoria' Disaster" for the August number of the North American Review.

Perhaps the quaintest and queerest little settlements within a hundred miles of New York are those built at men who live there appear to be as far from the madding crowd as though they were alone on the prairie. The tall cliffs and jagged rocks about them cut them off from the rest of the world and they have few visitors. There is not a horse or wagon among them and no road to drive on. Springs of good water are found within a rod or two of the salt Hudson, but beer and groceries are a long way off, unless one takes a boat and crosses the river to the Me-tropolis that swirls and roars on the other bank.

### Peculiarities of Speech.

It is a peculiar fact that persons born deaf are usually mute, not from any congenital defect in the organs of speech, but from the fact that, never having heard others speak, they cannot imitate articulate utterance. It is probably true, too, that the source of some current errors among these who some current errors among those who are not esteemed deaf lies in a defect of hearing. Many persons who habit-ually tack on the "r" sound to words ending in "w" say that they are unable to distinguish between "law" and

A good way to get help is to be a helper.

As to the causes of rehumatism, but there As to the causes of rehumatism, but there is no difference of opinion among them as to the danger which attends it, the symptoms by which it manifests itself, and the difficulty of dislodging it in its chronic stage. Several mineral and vegetable poisons are prescribed for it, but none of these has been shown by aversioned. ed for it, but none of these has been shown by experience to possess the same efficacy as Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. This benign specific depurates the blood by promoting vigorous action of the kidneys, which strain from the blood as it passes through them the rheumatic virus when it exists in the system. Physicians of eminence testify to the value of the Bitters in rheumatism, and the professional opinions regarding it are borne onto and corroborated by ample popular evidence. The Bitters remedy chills and fever, liver complaint, dyspepsia and constipation.

Speaking of barnacles it is said that besides fastening themselves to ships and piling, they have been known to fasten themselves to a species of fish found in these waters and which are known as bull heads. Specimens of this fish have been found completely encrusted by this little animal, sometimes to such an extent as to cause death. "Sticking like a barnacle" would seem to be an appropriate phrase. would seem to be an appropriate phrase.

BEECHAM'S PILLS cure sick headache, dis-ordered liver, and act like magic on the vi-tal organs. For sale by all druggists.

Little duties well performed will make great ones easy to accomplish.

\*

# For Summer Cookery

Royal Baking Powder will be found the greatest of helps. With least labor and trouble it makes bread, biscuit and cake of finest flavor, light, sweet, appetizing and assuredly digestible and wholesome.

The prince of Wales not long ago was one of a large house party, his host being a very well-known peer. After dinner, the royal guest, the host, and the other male visitors repaired to the billiard room. On a table at the side were two or three boxes of cigars. side were two or three boxes of cigars, and the prince was helping himself to one, when an ambitious millionaire approached him, and taking from his pocket a cigar case, held it out to the prince, saying: "I think, sir, you will find these better." "Mr. ——," replied the prince, "if a man's dinner is good enough for me, his cigars are good enough for me." The millionaire was enough for me." The millionaire was unexpectedly called away to town next morning on business.

### THE MODERN BEAUTY

Thrives on good food and sunshine, with plenty of exercise in the open air. Her form glows with health and her face blooms with its beauty. If her system needs the cleansing action of a laxative remedy, she uses the gentle and pleasant liquid laxative Syrup of

A fool can ask questious, but only the wise can answer them.

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People who give in earnest soon find out that it is a blessed thing to do.

Hegeman's Camphor Ice with Glycerine. Cures Chapped Hands and Face, Tender or Sore Feet, Chilblains, Piles, &c. C. G. Clark Co., New Haven, Ct. It is easier to be brave than it is to be pa-

Attention is called to "A Free Ride to Denver," appearing elsewhere in this paper. Read and take advantage of the liberal offer that is made.

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Growlers are never wanted anywhere. Sixty-five Bushels Per Acre

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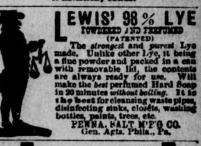
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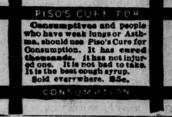
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