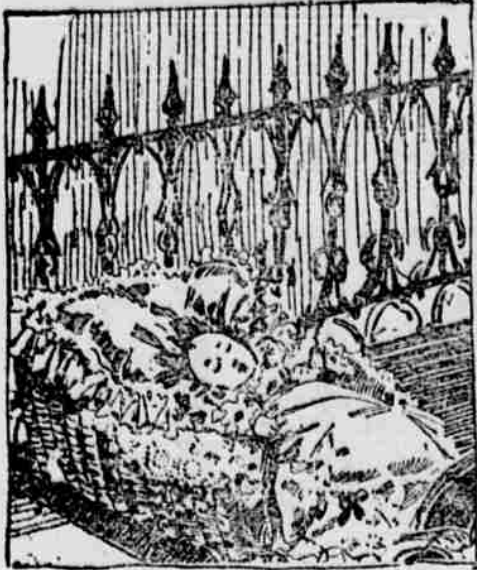


GIVE BABIES FRESH AIR.

Boston Little Ones Sleep on Roof and Balconies.

Fattening the baby to sleep in a box on top of the flat roof of a modern skyscraping apartment house, or in the iron balcony far above the sidewalk, or even on the broad window seat of the upper story, at the very edge of the precipitous height, is the newest method of fresh air training which is developing among the wealthy and aristocratic families of the Back Bay and Brookline, Boston.



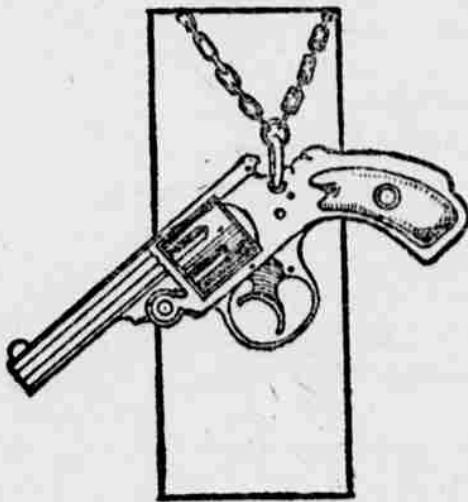
The treatment has become so popular that along almost any street in the exclusive section of the city one may look up to the upper stories of the houses, especially in the apartment houses, and see a box which, in a poorer quarter of the city, would be taken for a window garden.

And so it is, but it is a garden for the little bud of the family.

A TEXAS CHATELAINE CHARM.

Novelty from Paris Likely to Become a Fad.

To take home with him as a souvenir of New York, a Texas man recently found nothing so attractive in the whole metropolis as a revolver, which he purchased at a jeweler's and for which he paid \$50. It might seem to be taking coals to Newcastle to take a revolver to the big Southern state, but the Texan said that the best woman-shot in his part of the country had never seen a revolver like this. It was a tiny one, barely two inches long, made entirely of gold, but with all the qualities of a regular



shooting iron. Genuine cartridges accompany it, and it makes a decided pop and genuine flash of flame when it is fired. It is a novelty from Paris, and is put up in dainty little leather-covered, velvet-lined cases, like any other article of jewelry. It is, or can be worn, as an ornament, and its possibilities are many. Mounted as a hatpin, a tiny chain attached to the trigger is pulled to set it off and suggest further hostilities to the ubiquitous masher; or dangling from a chatelaine, it is used to intimidate the guilty man who buries his face in the paper while the pretty woman before him Langs to a strap in the street car.

Change in Gulf Stream.

Seafaring men say the gulf stream has increased its speed and incoming ships are several hours ahead of schedule time. Those bound south are delayed.

LONDON BUILT OVER LAKES.

Third of These Underground Streams Just Discovered.

A third lake has been discovered beneath the surface of London. Recent excavations in the neighborhood of Trafalgar square brought it to light; and it is interesting to remember that the first of the series was found under the site of the new Admiralty buildings, since the distance between the two points is comparatively trifling. The old legend or tradition that the metropolis is floating upon a vast area of water, though long viewed as a popular absurdity, was not entirely without warrant. And it is curious too, that a vague idea of the kind should survive through the ages. In these days of "tubes," underground tramways, and general burrowing in all directions, everything that lies beneath the broad expanse of London will in course of time be struck by restless diggers. The lake near Trafalgar square, it may be added, lies at a higher level than the river at Westminster bridge.

Portraits on the Fingernail.

Fingernail portraits of sweethearts are the newest fad in Paris. The portrait is photographed by a delicate process and is indelible. Happily, for fickle minds, with the growth of the nail the photograph disappears in the course of time, so that the danger of having to go through life with a fingernail picture of a sweetheart who has ceased to play the role is averted.



Laid Weck in Cave.

A shepherd of the Morven of Argyllshire recently had a singular experience. He left his house to attend some sheep on the hill, and did not return. His family became alarmed at his continued absence, and next day search parties scoured the neighborhood, but no trace of him could be found. He was absent for five days, his family meantime having abandoned all hope of seeing him alive again. On the sixth day, however, he turned up alive and remarkably well. He stated that he had fallen into an obscure cave, and had lain there for nearly a week in an unconscious or dazed condition.

Child's Logic Was Good.

Ella Wheeler Wilcox says that a friend of hers was obliged recently to administer punishment to her seven-year-old boy for eating certain refreshments in the pantry which she had especially cautioned him to let alone. Said the mother: "Didn't I tell you not to touch that jelly and cake unless I gave you permission?"



"Yes'm," sobbed the youngster. "Then why couldn't you be good and come to ask me for them?" "Because," replied the boy, logically enough, "I wanted some!"—New York Times.

Typewriters for the Blind.

Many inventions have been made to bridge the distance between those who have their sight and those who have not. But none has been more practical and successful than the production of a typewriter which can be manipulated by the blind. The letters on the keys are raised, and the sensitive touch of the blind man can tell the character on a key as soon as he touches it. The ringing of the bell when the margin is reached works as well for him as for the man with sight, and the sense of touch makes the manipulation of the various keys for setting the paper a comparatively simple matter.—New York Herald.

LIVE STOCK



The Power of Heredity.

Man has greatly modified the forms and habits of all the animals that have been domesticated by him, yet he has not been able to eliminate certain traits that have come down through thousands of generations from the remote past. Even the house dog, furnished a bed to his liking, will turn round a number of times before lying down, just as did the wild dog, his remote ancestor, who had to do that to break down the tall grass for his bed. Even the cow on the range has not forgotten the habits of her remote progenitors and hides her calf in the bushes, though the careful herdsman will take care of it, and the cow knows it. Even the custom of the mare in nursing her foal a little at a time, but often is believed to come from habits developed by thousands and thousands of years of experience when the mare had to depend on herself to keep out of the way of ravenous animals. The colt would not be able to run fast with a full stomach and so the mother was watchful to give him a little at a time and keep him in running trim. If we have not been able in some thousands of years to eliminate such traits, how long must have been the period during which they were forming?

The Good Feeder.

The hide of the easy feeder should be of medium thickness and should be soft and mellow. The hair should be fine and thick, as this indicates good respiratory and circulatory organs within. The skin tells a more truthful tale of the ability of the steer to make the best use of food than most of us suppose. When the digestive organs lack strength and the circulation is poor and sluggish, the hide becomes thick and unyielding to the touch, and the hair is harsh and wry. The head should be short, measuring from a line drawn across the eyes to the nose, and should be broad. This indicates the ability to masticate food. The large mouth is indicative nearly always of an ability to take care of a great deal of food. The nostrils will generally be large in an easy feeder, this indicating good-sized organs for breathing. This is of importance, as it is by means of the lungs that the carbon in the body of the animal is changed into carbonic-acid gas, thus producing force in the change. Skillful feeders declare that steers that do not have these characteristics seldom give a good account of themselves in the feed lot, and, when sent to market, are a disappointment.

Beetles on Melon Vines.

Relative to the striped cucumber beetle on melon vines, a bulletin of the Oklahoma station says: In addition to the preventive measures of cleaning up rubbish and a thorough cultivation of the melon ground, the use of Bordeaux mixture as a repellent, and squash as a trap crop are among the most promising of the remedies recommended by those who have successfully dealt with this insect. Squashes are planted about four days before the melons. One or more rows of squashes should be planted, according to the size of the field. Some of the trap plants may be dusted with Paris green when the beetles gather on them. Others should be left to attract the beetles through the summer. It seems that spraying the young melon vines with Bordeaux mixture not only repels the cucumber beetle, but also poisons some of the insects which feed on the sprayed leaves.

Kaffir corn and sorghum seed are both good for poultry, and it would pay many of our readers to raise some of both of these crops for this purpose alone.

HORTICULTURE



Dry and Liquid Bordeaux Mixture.

There is doubtless room for the use of both liquid and dry Bordeaux mixture. It is far easier in most of our eastern and middle states to make and apply the liquid form, but we must recognize the fact that in some of our states water is a scarce article, and conditions are such that a dust spray will do the work when a liquid spray would not. Even in the more humid states there are times when the dust might be used with more satisfaction than the liquid spray. There has been a sharp conflict between the men that favor the liquid spray and the ones that favor the dry dust spray. There has also been a conflict between the makers of implements for the throwing of these sprays. This would naturally be the case. But we must acknowledge the fact that each form of the mixture has certain advantages at certain times. Thus, in a very wet time, the leaves do not hold the spray that comes to them in liquid form, as they are already covered with moisture. If the liquid spray is used a great deal has to be wasted in trying to get enough on to do the work. At such a time the dust spray would stick readily to the wet leaves, and it would be readily seen just where the spray had settled. This of course it is impossible to do with the liquid spray on a wet day. The dust spray may also be put on early in the morning, while the dew is still on the leaves, and it sticks to the leaves as the dew evaporates. The dust spray has an advantage over the liquid spray in the rather dry localities, where there are extensive orchards on hilly land. Many of the new orchards are being put out on hilly land, over which it is very difficult to drive a heavy wagon carrying a great tank of water. Where water is scarce this is not only difficult to do, but in many cases it would be very expensive, as the water would have to be hauled a long distance. Yet in those same localities the dew on the trees is sometimes very heavy, and this helps out matters immensely.

But there are many things to be said in favor of the liquid spray. The first thing is that the mixture can be perfectly made and the poison distributed evenly all through. This is not always the case with the dust spray. It is exceedingly difficult to get a uniform mixture, except with liquid, and a bad mixture means the putting of too much poison on some leaves and not enough on others, with the result that the trees are not protected from fungi in the one case and are injured by the chemicals in the other. So for our level orchards in the states where moisture is plentiful, the chances are that our orchardists will stick to the liquid spray. The liquid spray has this great advantage over the other that it can be applied at times when the leaves are entirely dry, which enables the sprayers to work all day. In the cases of the dust spray, the work has to be done during a very short time in the morning while the dew is still on the leaves or in wet weather. The men that use the liquid spray have therefore a longer time in which to do their work.

Torches for Destroying Bugs.

During the past few years experimenters have been using the torch in various forms as a means of destroying the various beetles that prey on melons and other plants. This is quite effectively done where the insects can be induced to congregate on trap crops or weeds. It is also suggested that the torch may be successfully used on the chinch bugs that accumulate in the furrows made around corn fields to arrest their march.

Oats make one of the best of poultry feeds.