

WOOD BUTCHERS.

We have a new man on our A. M. detail, Henry Olsen. His first job was cleaning up the shop.

The plumbers put in pipes in Mr. Frye's lawn at his residence last week.

Mr. Swoboda and family and Mr. Frye and family took a stroll Sunday and got some wild flowers to add to their lawns.

How to polish sea shells: The surface of the shell should be first cleansed by rubbing it with a rag dipped in hydrochloric acid until the outer dull covering of the shell is removed. It must then be washed in warm water, dried in hot sawdust and polished with chamois leather. Those shells which are destitute of a natural polished surface may be either varnished or rubbed with a mixture of tripoli powder and turpentine, applied with a piece of wash-leather, after which fine tripoli should be used, then a little olive oil rubbed in well and finally the surface well rubbed with the chamois leather. The hand should be protected from contact with the acid.

How to drive flies from a stable: Scatter chloride of lime on a board in a stable to remove all kinds of flies, but more especially biting flies. Sprinkling beds of vegetables with even a weak solution effectually preserves them from caterpillars, slugs, etc.

A paste of one part powdered chloride of lime, and a half part of some fatty matter placed in a narrow band round the trunk of the tree, prevents insects from creeping up it. Even rats, mice, cockroacher and crickets flee from it.

How to mend rubber overshoes: Rub the patch and shoe thoroughly with sharp sand paper, smear both with liquid

rubber five times, every time letting them dry. Do this once more and before they dry apply the patch with pressure if possible, and the boot is mended. If liquid rubber is not obtainable small pieces of pure rubber (not vulcanized) in warm spirits of turpentine to the consistency of syrup.

THE CULTURE OF GLADIOLI.

There is no class of flowers which will give better results with little care and under varied circumstances than the gladiolus. But this does not mean that they will not resent neglect, or repay care and attention. Neither does it mean that they have not their likes and dislikes. The gladiolus has a preference for sod ground, but in small gardens this is, in most cases, impossible. But we merely state the conditions best suited and leave the planter to be guided by the necessities of his environment. Gladioli do not prosper in heavy clay land, the ideal soil is a good sandy loam. They succeed best on soil that has been made rich the year before and when planted in such soil will not require any additional fertilizer. Plant the bulbs about four inches apart each way, covering to a depth of four or five inches in light soil and half that distance where the soil is somewhat heavy. For a succession of bloom plant at intervals of ten days or two weeks, making the first planting as early in the spring as the ground is in thorough condition for working. Or the bulb may be planted singly in flower pots in the house and set out when the weather gets fine and warm. The date of the last planting must be governed by the time it is usual to have fall frosts. In localities where it is usual to have heavy frosts fall about the middle of October, the last planting should not be made after the middle of June. Four months back from the time the first frost fall is expected is the latest date we would recommend for making the last planting.—Kansas City Star.