



MOUNTAIN TROUT IS BITIN'

When the mountain trout is bitin', in the lazy days of May, the spirit leaves the body, an' goes wanderin' away...

The Odd Thing About It.

I HAD been poring over a fourteenth century manuscript in the window seat, behind the library curtains. The twilight and the end of the faint, crabbled writing came together, and then I supposed I fell asleep. I woke at the sound of Vera Rutherford's voice...

him whispering soft nothings in your ear!" Maud laughed. Personally, I didn't see anything to laugh at. "And you blushing and looking down—" "Don't be so silly!" "Whist! he impressed a chaste salute—" "It is time to dress for dinner," said Vera, frigidly. She walked toward the door...

CHILDREN'S COLUMN.

A DEPARTMENT FOR LITTLE BOYS AND GIRLS.

Something that Will Interest the Juvenile Members of Every Household—Quaint Actions and Bright Sayings of Many Cute and Canning Children.

Once there was a little boy named Jimmy. And he had always lived in the city, and the only animals he had ever seen were horses, dogs and cats. But he had heard of leopards, because one of his boy friends had told him all about them and how they had spots on their backs and they could climb trees and eat people...

The Care of Clothes.



No self-respecting child but knows the proper thing to do with clothes: They should be hung upon the chair. At night, and not thrown anywhere.

Couldn't Fool Her.

Speaking of kindergarten for colored children calls to mind the experience of a "befo de wab" matron, who was teaching one of the little darkeys on her plantation how to spell.

Dust Baths.

Some birds use water only, some water and dust, while others prefer dust and no water in their toilet. Birds are not only nice in the choice of bath water, but also very particular about the quality of their toilet dust.

where they preen and dress their feathers in the early hours of the morning.

Sparrows bathe often, both in water and in dust. They are not so particular about the quality of water as about the quality of the dust. The city sparrow must take a water bath where he can get it. Road dust, the driest and finest possible, suits him best.

A Girl's Accomplishments.

Some one has suggested twelve things that every girl can learn before she is 12. Not every one can learn to play or sing or paint well enough to give pleasure to her friends, but the following "accomplishments" are within everybody's reach:

STAR DISTANCES.

Are the Enormous as to Be Practically Inconceivable. The stars are suns and they look like mere shining points of light because they are so far away. The nearest is so far that a cannon-shot fired in Adam's time from the Garden of Eden, and flying continually with undiminished speed, would even now hardly have started on its journey. It would be as if a train bound for another town had just pulled well out of the station.

SIVA AND DEVI.

The Fearful Devil of the Hindoos and His Female Wife. Siva is both typical of destruction and of reproduction. But the latter attribute was doubtless a later addition to the sum of his qualities. The original conception of this deity was that of a power delighting in destruction, in the achievement of physical evil and wrong, and in hurling death and devastation upon the people and their land.

MADE RICH BY SALTED MINE.

Two Widows Get Wealthy After Being Imposed Upon by Sharpers. A good story is going the rounds about how two prospectors had salted about how two prospectors had salted about how the Galena district in order to rob a couple of rich widows, which became the aforesaid widows becoming much wealthier.

A Rattlehead.

Farmer Dunk (catching them)—Ar har! So you are tryin' to elope with the hired girl, are ye? His Son—Ye-es, sir. Farmer Dunk—Wa-al, if you ain't the go-vennedest feller for wantin' excitement all the time! Didn't I let you go to the circus last summer, and to your gran-mother's funeral in the fall, and didn't you stay up as late as you wanted to see the last eclipse of the moon? What in tunked do ye want anyhow—a continual hooraw?—Puck.

The Storm.

The heavens wept violently. After that the face of nature looked a fright. Her face was enough to ditch a freight train. In fact, several such trains were ditched by it.—Detroit Journal. A woman never thinks of anything special she wants to say until some other woman is talking.

HOMESpun PHILOSOPHY.

Observations on Commonplace Things by the Atchison Globe Man. The trouble seems to be that most of us have \$50 tastes and \$25 salaries. An old man is usually too conservative; his son is usually too "enterprising."

Jerusalem Artichokes.

The Jerusalem artichoke is of the easiest culture. Its treatment is essentially that of a potato. If grown for the tubers, the stalks should be allowed to mature, so that if it is the purpose to allow the hogs to have the run of the lots and root for themselves, they should not be turned in till after mid-summer. The seed is sown in the form of detached tubers, just like potatoes, except that they are not cut to imitate single eyes. This plant belongs to the great sunflower tribe, and is called

Value of Shade Trees.

Trees have a distinct value on a place and add greatly to the enjoyment of the farm as a home and also to its selling value. The worth of a well grown tree will differ in different localities, of course, and there are few places in the west, comparatively treeless as the prairies are, where trees are worth as much as in the Eastern States. In a recent lawsuit in Niagara County, New York, a row of shade adornments of this kind, located in front of a country home by the building of a trolley line, and expert testimony was called to settle their value. The trees had been planted twenty-six years and were mostly maple. The testimony showed thirteen of them to be worth \$100 each, nine were worth \$65 each and a few others were appraised at \$125 each. These values were not reduced by the testimony of the defendant company that had destroyed the trees. As a country grows older adornments of this kind become more valuable because more appreciated and it would be hard to predict what a good, well-located shade tree would be worth twenty-six years hence.

Improved Horseshoe Nail.

Here is an invention which will not only decrease the cost of keeping horses shod, but will also be the means of preventing many cases of sore feet and lameness. All horseshoes have unevenly, and when so worn, though thick and unworn in many places, the whole shoe has to be removed on account of a part which has worn thin, but with this invention the thin part is made up level with, or thicker than, the thick part by the enlarged nail heads. By their use a shoe which would otherwise have to be removed can be retained, and the expense of a new shoe thereby be avoided, in addition to which a better grip or adherence on the surface of the road is obtained by a horse's foot so shod.

Wool Prices.

It is evidently safe to predict that there will be higher prices on wool, both in this country and England, for the next five years than we have now, and it is not all due to the tariff. The number of sheep destroyed in Africa will have some effect in reducing the amount of wool produced there, but probably the largest falling off in wool production will be due to the number of sheep killed in Australia to furnish mutton for the armies in South Africa and the Philippines. There is little gain if not a decrease in the sheep kept in the Argentine Republic, as they have been killing many for mutton since the United States has ceased killing off her flocks. We anticipate an advance of 50 per cent. above present prices within five days.—American Cultivator.

Egg Eating.

A recent Canadian government report advocates beheading as the best remedy for egg-eating. This plan is too radical. Often egg-eating hens will be cured simply by furnishing dark nests. At other times, the cause of the habit is thin-shelled eggs, and feeding oyster shells will stop it. Furnishing animal food, especially chopped veal, is sometimes a cure. In some cases the fault is confined to two or three hens in the flock, and removing them will prevent the habit from spreading.

Rat Remedy.

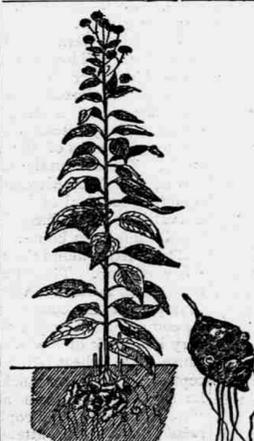
Our barn and outbuildings were overrun with rats. Trifled wire, water and steel traps—all to no purpose; neither would poison do the business to our satisfaction. At last, catching a live rat, she was promptly tarred with coal tar; after that released to have her own way. Well, she must have told the other rodents of how she had been treated. We do not see or hear much of them since.—Herman Ockler



FARM AND GARDEN

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JERUSALEM ARTICHOKES. Stigla Tuber Shown at the Right.

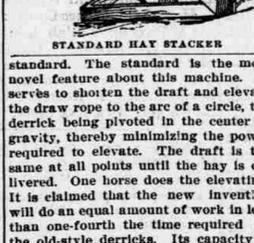
New Hay Stacker.

A Colorado man has invented a hay-stacker which is very simple in construction, strong and durable, and has no castings. It is a combination of base frame, swinging derrick and stationary standard. The standard is the most novel feature about this machine. It serves to shorten the draft and elevate the draw rope to the arc of a circle, the derrick being pivoted in the center of gravity, thereby minimizing the power required to elevate. The draft is the same at all points until the hay is delivered. One horse does the elevating. It is claimed that the new invention will do an equal amount of work in less than one-fourth the time required by the old-style derricks. Its capacity is estimated at from 75 to 100 tons a day.

Tomatoes as a Farm Crop.

The tomato seed was planted in a bed made by driving down stakes and nailing up wide boards and covering its nights and cold days. It was planted April 15 in rows 5 to 6 inches apart and covered one-half inch deep. The plants came up slowly, but grew well, and we raised about 8,000 from one-fourth pound of seed. The variety was Stone. The ground was plowed 7 to 8 inches deep, harrowed, super-harrowed and marked in rows 3 1/2 feet apart. We set just an acre, beginning to transplant July 24 and finishing June 7, setting the plants 3 feet apart and using 4,130. A few plants had to be reset, principally on account of cutworms. The young plants were hoed June 12 and the weeds were cut out with a hoe on June 19, 24 and July 11. They were cultivated June 14 and 22. The tomato worms were not bad, but we went over the patch and killed 100. Some of the tomatoes were in bloom July 6 and the first were ripe Aug. 12. We began pick-

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