

ETIQUETTE POINTS.

How a Woman Should Receive an Introduction.

A woman's manner of receiving an introduction to a man is what makes an impression on him, and the most desirable effect is gained by the woman's cordial and gracious greeting.

When a strange man is brought to a woman it is the woman who speaks first, and precisely the form of her words depends upon previous conditions. If she has never heard of him before and he comes to her literally a stranger she may simply say "How do you do?" She does not rise from her seat, neither does she offer her hand, unless the man extends his. He should not do this, but sometimes he does, and to ignore it is the height of rudeness.

If the woman has heard of the man before he is presented and he knows of her through mutual friends, her greeting is more personal. She may say "This is a pleasure" or "How do you do? I have heard of you so much that I am particularly glad to meet you." This idea of extreme cordiality may be carried so far as for a woman to say, "Mr. So-and-so does not need to be presented, for I know him so well by reputation that I feel as though he were an old friend."

The man's answer is naturally of the same kind, and the conversation begins with interest, according as the two persons know something of each other or are total strangers.

At leaving the woman again may express her feeling in a measure. If she has known nothing of the man previously and has not found him especially interesting it is not necessary that she should say anything more than "Good afternoon" or "Good evening." It is courteous to say, "I am glad to have met you," but that depends upon how she feels. If, on the contrary, she has found him really agreeable and enjoyed her talk she may say so frankly in this way: "It has been nice to meet you" or "I have enjoyed so much meeting you. I hope I may run across you again." The man must take his cue from the woman.

The matter of shaking hands should rest entirely with the woman, and it is no longer perfunctory. For her to offer her hand suggests a certain friendliness, and if she wishes to imply such interest it is perfectly proper for her to do so. In this way, while she does not shake hands on meeting the man, she may, if she has liked him, give hers when they separate.

A woman never rises to meet a man, nor does she go to him. He must go to her.

DELIGHTS OF STUPIDITY.

Knowledge Has "Downed" Us Since the Day of Eve.

Knowledge is no help to courage. Fools rush in where angels fear to tread, and how useful these fools are sometimes every general knows.

It is said that the British army was beaten three times during the day of Waterloo, only it did not know it. Napoleon raged at its stupidity. Education cultivates the imagination, which is the greatest foe of courage. When in the dead of night you hear a noise in the front parlor you remember all the stories you have read of worthy householders being shot by fierce burglars. You wonder how it feels to be hit on the head with a jimmy, and you take a long time finding your slippers. Ignorance would have saved you from these fancies, and you would have gone downstairs without a tremor and found it was only the cat.

It was the acquisition of knowledge that lost our first parents the garden of Eden. If they had only been content with their ignorance we might all be living there now instead of only getting an occasional week's end.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

Saucepans should be as flat and broad as possible, so that no heat may be wasted.

Place tea grounds around the roots of ferns and be rewarded with a rich growth of leaves. Frequently change the leaves.

If canned pears have a flat taste, and most pears have, they will be improved by adding stick cinnamon to them while cooking.

If your cellar is dark and you are afraid of accidents when going down the steps, have the last step whitened so that you will easily know when you are at the bottom. You can see this step plainly even in a dim light.

To dry clean cloth moisten fuller's earth to a soft paste and spread in thin layers over soiled places. Mix with the earth a little turpentine and use this over grease spots. Let the garment dry for a couple of days and brush off the earth which has become dry, then press.

If satin is very much soiled, pour into about three quarts of soapuds nearly two tablespoonfuls of kerosene and soak the satin in this for about one or two hours. Work the fabric up and down in warm water and soap and rinse thoroughly. When the satin is almost dry, press carefully.

How George Eliot Wrote Novels.

The famous authoress George Eliot was very particular about her surroundings when she was engaged on a novel. She exercised the greatest care over her dress and insisted that everything in her beautiful study was in perfect order. She displayed none of the modern writers' feverish energy and seldom wrote more than sixty lines a day. Directly she finished a novel she was a victim to terrible nervous exhaustion in such an acute form that only a trip to Italy or France effected a cure to her normal condition.

TO PLEASE "MERE MAN."

What a Woman Must Do to Win His Admiration.

The woman that man admires must not be masculine and yet be brave and active, never moping and languid. She must be frolicsome, but never reckless. She must be saucy, but never sarcastic.

She must be witty, but never rude. Above all, she must be strong, robust and healthy.

Always ready is she to do whatever man suggests and to go anywhere he fancies, not too ready, however, with her own suggestions and desires.

But—and here is the real man—she must have all these suggestions, absolutely without flaw, hidden away in the recesses of her mere feminine brain.

She must smuggle the ideas over into the man's mind in some telepathic way so cleverly that he will glory in being the first thinker.

Woman must wear the short skirt and shirt waist when occasion demands and have a disdain for frills and ruffles, but these same furbelows must be forthcoming at the evening function, else my lord is highly displeased.

The damsel must flirt without seeming to do so and must hear a lot of pretty things which, if necessary, must be forgotten immediately. Yet may she look as if the speeches had sunk deep into her soul.

All these qualities and many more men admire in women. Very modest of them, to be sure, and perfectly rational if they can in return offer a few of the perfections they exact.

Have they qualities, mental or physical, to equal their demands?

HANDY WALL CLEANER.

Cleanses the Tops of Window Casings. No Chair Needed.

A wall cleaner especially adapted for use in cleaning the tops of windows and door casings and places of a similar character which cannot be reached without considerable labor is shown here, recently patented by a Massachusetts man. The device is formed of two sections of bent spring wire, which are attached to a suitable long handle. The



FOR CLEANING WINDOW TOPS.

piece of cleaning cloth is laid over the undersection of wire, the upper portion holding it in place and preventing it from slipping. The peculiar form of the curves in the wire enables the operator to readily clean the tops of window casings, door casings, pictures, moldings and the like without the necessity of standing on a chair or step-ladder. The cleaning cloth can be forced to the rear of any elevated horizontal projection so that it can be thoroughly cleaned.

When the Almanac Originated.

The origin of the word "almanac" is derived from the Arabic words al and manah—to count—and thus aptly applies to the measurement of time. Almanacs in ancient days were employed by the Alexandrian Greeks, but it is uncertain when they were actually introduced into Europe.

In 1150 A. D. Solomon Jarchus published an almanac, but the first printed one was brought out in Vienna in 1457 by the great astronomer Purbach. The most celebrated almanac maker was the dabbler in magic, Nostradamus, and since his time almanacs with predictions have been in vogue, and their weather lore and pictorial prophecies have invariably appealed to a large number of people who are apt to put unswerving belief in the cryptic remarks of Zadkiel and Old Moore.

Don't Talk It Over.

When we have a grievance it is so tempting to go and talk it over with friend or relation.

Tempting, yes; wise, no.

For, as a rule, we are so keen in the irritation of the moment for sympathy that the temptation to "paint with a big brush" is almost irresistible.

And later—well, later probably we find that there were extenuating circumstances. The culprit was not so black as we had fancied, and in our penitence we would give a great deal to be able to recall the unjust things that we said, for, rest assured, we will always be reminded of them by the person in whom we confided.

Do You Know—

That robins and sparrows like eating almonds and dried currants? That almost all birds like biscuit broken up small?

That marsh marigolds and water lilies last longer when cut and put in water than any other flowers? That salmon, pike and goldfish never sleep?

That there are more than 7,000,000 leaves on a big oak tree?

That when moor hens dive they swim with their wings, practically flying under water? Most birds that swim do so with their webbed feet.

Young Folks

MIMIC RAINSTORM.

An Interesting Experiment That is Easily Performed.

You may produce all the phenomena of a rainstorm—atmospheric evaporation, condensation and precipitation—by a very simple but interesting experiment. Here are the directions. Suppose you try it:

Take a glass jar about eight inches in height by five inches in diameter, and into it pour strong alcohol—92 per cent—until the jar is half full. Cover the jar with a saucer and put it in a water bath to heat. It must be heated



STORM IN ACTION.

a long time, so that the liquid, the saucer and the jar may all be brought to a high temperature without going to the extent of boiling the alcohol.

When the desired temperature has been reached, remove the jar from the water bath and stand it on a wooden table. In moving it, be careful not to agitate the liquid. If you notice the liquid you will see that it gives off vapor in abundance. In a short time the saucer will become cool enough to condense the vapor, and clouds will begin to form near it.

Then from the clouds fine drops of rain will fall into the liquid. This miniature rainfall will last for nearly half an hour.

A NATIONAL RELIC.

History of Old Liberty Bell That Rang For Independence.

Everybody knows, of course, that the old Liberty bell is the bell that was rung when the Declaration of Independence was signed, July 4, 1776, at Philadelphia, and that it is now kept in Independence hall, in that city, as our most precious national relic, says the Chicago News. But there are facts about it that everybody does not know.

The original bell was cast in London in 1752, by order of the Pennsylvania assembly, for use in its statehouse. It was shipped to Philadelphia in 1753, but it cracked without apparent cause when it was rung to test its tone. Of course it was necessary to recast it, and this was done in Philadelphia. In June, 1753, it was again hung in the belfry of the statehouse, where it was used as was intended.

On July 4, 1776, when the Continental congress signed and issued the Declaration of Independence, it was rung to announce that event, and it is said that the old bellman was so carried away by patriotic enthusiasm that he continued ringing it for two hours. This part of the story is probably an exaggeration.

When the British threatened Philadelphia in 1777 the bell was taken from the belfry and kept hidden up in the state of Pennsylvania, where is not definitely known, but it is generally believed that it was at Bethlehem. It was taken back to the statehouse in 1778, when a new belfry was built for it.

It cracked in 1835 when tolling for the death of Chief Justice John Marshall, who died in Philadelphia, and, although an effort was made to restore its tone by sawing the crack wider, it was not successful, and its sound has never been heard from that day to this.

Hide the Thimble.

A game which never fails to delight the children is the game of hide the thimble. This game needs no preparation and is easily explained to the children, a good many of whom probably already know it.

The thimble is given to one child, and the rest are to leave the room. When no one is in the room she hides the thimble in a vase, behind a picture, on the window sill, behind the curtain or any place which suggests itself to her as a good hiding place.

The other children are called back into the room and begin the search. The child may give hints as to where the thimble is by telling the children as they come near to the hiding place that they are getting "warm" and farther away the "colder" they get. This prevents the game from becoming tedious. The child who finds the thimble is then the "hider," and the game is continued.

What Becomes of Pins.

See a pin and pick it up. All the day you'll have good luck.

What becomes of the 90,000,000 pins that are made daily throughout the world? This enormous output has been going on regularly for years. Who can tell where they go? They do not wear out, they do not dissolve into air, and yet they disappear. It is indeed an interesting problem to discover what becomes of them.

It is estimated that in the United States alone pins to the value of \$5,000 are lost daily.

Fruit and Flowers

SPRAYING METHODS.

How the Business is Conducted in a Large Way.

Ordinarily we find crude oil emulsion prepared by putting thirty or forty gallons of water in a spraying tank; then put in twelve or fifteen pounds of whale oil or other soap and boil until the soap is dissolved; then pump fifty gallons of oil into the tank, keeping the steam turned in all the time; then fill the tank to 200 gallons, keeping the agitation going all the time. We use this emulsion one year and if not comparatively free from scale follow the second year with sulphur and lime. We removed the upper story from our thirty-year-old apple orchard, and now find comparatively little difficulty in reaching the tops of the trees with the spray, standing on an elevated platform on the wagon.

Sulphur and Lime.

We use sulphur and lime on our peaches, pears and most varieties of plums and prunes. In our various orchards we have three, eight or ten horsepower boilers with elevated vats for cooking the sulphur and lime and the emulsion and use four power and two hand sprayers. With these modern means of applying the remedies, it is not surprising that hundreds and thousands of acres of apple orchards in western New York and Canada between Hamilton and the Niagara river are being abandoned? In many districts you have scarcely enough apples to supply home demand and canning factories, let alone any for export. There have always been great fears among small fruit growers that soon there would be an overproduction and no remunerative market, as in 1896.

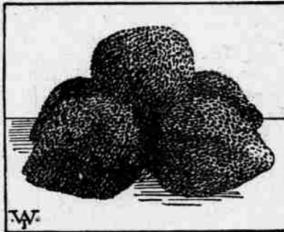
This San Jose scale should allay all fears on that score. These untreated scale orchards are fit for the brush pile in from two to five years, said Willard Hoskins in a paper read before the Ontario Fruit Growers' association.

A NEW STRAWBERRY.

A First Prize Winner of Unsurpassed Quality and Size.

The Norwood strawberry was named and given the first prize by the Massachusetts Horticultural society at the exhibition this year. This strawberry is supposed to be a cross between the Marshall and Corsica, as it came up where the Marshall had been grown and near where the Corsica was grown at the same time.

I believe the Norwood is considered the best all round strawberry in existence. The plant is strong and healthy, making a liberal number of strong runners, but not excessive. The



NORWOOD STRAWBERRY.

berry is conic and regular in shape. Not a coxcomb berry was found this season. The quality is unsurpassed and the size unequalled, some attaining the enormous size of three inches in diameter. Four such berries would fill a box and be crowded, states a writer in American Cultivator. Color, bright red all the way through, growing darker with age; is firm, a good keeper and will ship well; has a perfect blossom and holds its size well through the season and remains in bearing a long time; picked the first box June 18 and the last one July 18. The largest berries were found in matted rows or beds, although the plants had received no extra culture.

Early Magnolia.

M. stellata is the first of all magnolias to blossom, being usually a week earlier than M. yulan. It is more or less bushy, while the other starchy flowered species assumes tree form in its native country. M. stellata is one of the loveliest early flowering shrubs, says a writer in the Garden Magazine. Its numerous white petals radiate like a star, flutter in the breeze and are deliciously fragrant. The whole bush is covered with flowers and begins to bloom when only two feet high. It was introduced from Japan some thirty years ago by Dr. Hall, after whom it is often called M. halliana. It is very hardy.

A Special Fruit Trader.

Horticultural products have always been noted for their purity. Many careful growers of fruit have worked up a special fruit trade by shipping high class fruit under their own brand and name. In years when climatic and other conditions render the quality of fruit lower than the grade they are accustomed to ship under their named brands the fruit is forwarded unbranded. A neat, attractive brand or label on well packed fruit soon becomes known and asked for on the market.—Maryland Experiment Station.

Good Care Required.

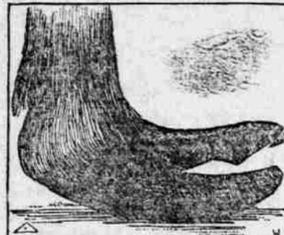
Good care is required to keep trees thrifty. Crowded clumps should be cleared out.

FOOT ROT IN SHEEP.

How This Disease Can Be Treated Most Effectively.

Foot rot originates only in wet land or on ground which is not dry and where sheep hoofs are liable to crack from overgrowth and softening by excessive moisture. This malady may also be communicated to a sound flock by the introduction of one sheep having the disease. The sheep pen and yard should be composed of hard, dry, well beaten clay. The droppings in the pen must not be allowed to ferment, as the heat in the manure will soften the feet, and when the sheep are turned out in the spring on damp sod they are liable to have an attack of this troublesome disease.

If the disease is taken in its early stages the cure is simple and sure, says a writer in the Baltimore American. Clean the hoofs by letting them run in damp grass for an hour or two, then



A BAD CASE OF FOOT ROT.

pare the diseased portion of hoof with a sharp knife, being careful to cut away every particle of diseased matter, then wash with warm water and carbolic or castile soap. Wipe dry, then rub in a good caustic paste or stand each sheep in a hot saturated solution of blue vitriol for ten minutes. Then put in shed and yard having a clean, hard earth floor for a few days.

The sheep should be examined frequently during the season, as the feet may be diseased for some weeks before it is known to the owner. The disease does not affect the appetite of the sheep, as they will eat and digest their food up to the very last. The thing to do is not to let the disease get too far advanced before attempting a cure.

Success With Sheep.

An Ontario breeder says: I think I will pay any farmer to have a few sheep, as I have never experienced a year when they have not paid me. I prefer Cotswolds because they are strong, hardy sheep, good wool and fair mutton. The last few years we could not get enough good rams to meet the demand of the ranchmen who want them to cross on the finer bred ewes so as to produce more wool and mutton. I would not advise keeping over twenty breeding ewes on a hundred acre farm. If the farm is low and inclined to be wet, ten will be plenty. I would not advise a beginner to buy show sheep or high priced animals. Buy from a reliable firm and get a few ewes at reasonable prices, and with good care you will meet success.

THE SWINEHERD.

To grow baby pork successfully good pasture must be provided. The pigs must be given a fair chance by coming into the world strong and lusty, and they must be kept growing in prime physical condition from the start. Bone and flesh forming foods must be fed and comfortable and cleanly surroundings provided. Plenty of clean water to drink at all times is important. A stunted pig is bad property, as he never really gets over it. Good pasture and care may help him, but he has lost time and vigor which cannot be wholly regained.

Feeding the Youngsters.

When first weaned feed the pigs from three to five times a day. While with their mother they took their meals at least every two hours, and too sudden a change is detrimental. After they get to growing vigorously cut down to two meals a day, and when they weigh seventy-five pounds each and are on good pasture feed once a day, and that at night.

A Breeder's Advice.

A successful breeder gives this advice: Keep a record of the number of pigs in each litter. It doesn't pay to rely on memory in these things. Look well to it that the mother hogs have the driest, most comfortable quarters possible. This often tells the story of the little rooters she is able to bring to market for you. Always select the young sows from the most prolific old ones. If a sow has fever at farrowing time and eats her pigs, it is your own fault, not hers. Keep her active, give her a laxative diet, no corn and plenty of pure, clean water to drink and there will be no trouble. What! Sweep the hogen? Yes; that is what one of the best hog men does every single day. Do you think he would keep it up if he did not think it paid?

Give Variety In Pig Feeds.

If pigs are allowed the run of pasture they will eat more concentrated feed and make more rapid gains than when being fed in dry lots. If the ration contains plenty of protein the advantage of pasture does not amount to much so far as the amount of feed consumed per 100 pounds of gain is concerned, but it makes a big difference in the condition of the pigs at the end of the fattening period. In tests at the Iowa experiment station the cheapest gains when feeding young pigs were obtained from a ration of corn, with the pigs on clover pasture. The greatest profit was made when a mixed ration was fed.

CLIPPING A HORSE'S LEGS.

Lower Part of Limbs Should Be Left Untouched, Says Gilbert.

The question is very often mooted as to whether or not it is advisable to clip a horse's legs. Speaking in a general way, it may be stated without any hesitation that it is certainly best not to clip the limbs, or, at any rate, the lower part of them, when a horse is having his coat shortened, for the very good reason that the long hair affords a certain amount of protection against the effects of wet and dirt to the legs. The unclipped hair in no wise interferes with the comfort of the animal, nor is it in any way an embarrassment. On the other hand, the clipping of the legs involves the drawback that they are deprived of the protection against wet and dirt, as stated above. None the less the legs of horses are very commonly clipped along with the body for the reason that it adds greatly to the smart appearance of the animal.

The fact that it improves the appearance of a horse and looks smart is the sole reason that can be advanced in favor of the practice of clipping a horse's limbs, and unless appearances are really of great importance, and this can only be so in the case of pleasure horses, it is decidedly advisable to refrain from doing so. The legs, along with the head, are the worst and most difficult parts to clip in a horse, and it takes a long time to do them, and a great many horses which are otherwise quiet and docile enough object to their legs being clipped and give a lot of trouble when this is being done. For this reason alone, if for no other, it is best to leave the legs untouched.

When a horse is specially predisposed to suffer from cracked heels or from mud fever, the animal ought not to have its legs clipped on any consideration whatsoever, as to do so will greatly increase the risk of its contracting these complaints. In all cases where a horse's legs are clipped the hair in the hollow of the heel should not be cut with the clippers, but it should merely be trimmed slightly with a pair of stable scissors, only sufficient being cut away to make the heels look smart, so as to be in keeping with the rest of the leg.—W. R. Gilbert.

SELLING LIVE STOCK.

Some Points For Farmers on Advertising Products of the Farm.

On the point of advertising the products of the farm Professor Humphrey of the Wisconsin Agricultural college advised farmers in a recent institute as follows:

"Advertising combined with intelligence and enterprise will do more to elevate the farmer and give deserved prominence to his occupation than any other factor. In fact, many advantages are enjoyed at the present time by our most progressive farmers, who may be recognized by the advertising which they do in one way or another.

"The great majority of farmers have not awakened to the necessity of applying anything more to their occupation than hard manual labor, which, to be sure, is necessary and indispensable, but which alone classes the farmer with the man who works ten hours daily with shovel and pick and earns \$1 or \$2 a day. Successful agricultural advertising practiced by intelligent and enterprising farmers will overcome prejudice and elevate the occupation of farming to a plane where men can enjoy their labor and the same luxuries enjoyed by business men of other occupations and professions.

"The first step in agricultural advertising is to make the farm a respectable place of business and one which will invite patronage. The farm should be christened with a suitable name and its stock and produce marketed under the name of the farm as well as the name of the proprietor. The stock and produce should have a specific trademark to distinguish it in name as well as in quality and to induce buyers to become permanent customers."

Ring the Bull.

I prefer ringing a bull when he is a yearling, as it is easy to hold him at this time with a common halter, says a dairyman. Do not cut a round piece out of the nasal septum or burn a hole through it, as that would probably injure the sense of feeling in the nose, besides being cruel. I use a common trocar and canula for punching the hole and holding it in shape for the ring. It is difficult to insert the ring after punching the hole without the use of the canula, as the holes through the cartilage and skin in the nose are not in opposition. A copper ring, hinged in the center, with a screw to hold it together after insertion, is commonly used. Nose ringing a bull has no effect whatever upon his disposition, its sole purpose being to furnish a means for handling him with ease and safety.

Start the Separator Slowly.

Bring the machine gradually up to its normal speed, and then turn the milk in slowly until the valve is wide open. Keep a constantly uniform motion of the handle during the entire run. When all of the milk has passed from the supply can, one quart or so of the skim milk should be caught and poured through to flush out the cream that will remain in the bowl. Unless this is done some of the butter fat will adhere to the surfaces and a small amount remain in the center of the bowl, not being able to get out of the machine because there is no more milk flowing in to force it through. Pouring in the skim milk forces it all out. Warm water may be used for this purpose, but usually it is not so convenient.—E. H. Webster, United States Department of Agriculture.