FARM.

MIDSUMMER.

Oh to lie in the ripening grass That gracefully bends to the winds that pass, And to look aloft the oak leaves through Into the aky so deep, so blue !

Oh to feel as utterly free
As the ricebird singing on the tree Or the locusts piping their drowsy whire, Or the down that sails from the thistle-borr Oh to float like the cloudy drifts, Changing blue as the sublight shifts,

Oh for the secret of nature's power To drain the joy of the present hou Oh to work and glow in the sun! In to sleep when the day is done !

Or hastening gayly into the West To follow the blushing sun to rest!

APPLE TREE BORERS.

A writer in an exchange, says that there are three kinds of borers which assail the apple tree. The round-headed, or two striped apple tree borer, infests the native crabs, thorn bushes and June berry.

It appears during June and July, usually more equable temperature within. remaining in concealment during the day, and becoming active at dusk. The eggs are deposited late in June and during July, one in a place, on the bark of the tree, near its base. Within two weeks the young worms are hatched, and at once commence with their sharp mandibles to gnaw their way through the outer bark to the interior.

The young ones lie for the first year in the sapwood and inner bark, excavating flat, shallow cavities, about the size of a silver dollar, which are filled with their sawdustlike castings.

Their presence may be detected in young trees from the bark becoming dark colored, crack. On the approach of winter, it descends to the lower part of its burrow, where it remains inactive until spring. The second season it continues its work in the sapwood, and in case two or three are at work in the same tree may completely girdle it, thus destroying it. The third year it penetrates to the heart of the tree, makes an excavation and awaits its transformation. The fourth spring it comes forth a perfect beetle, and lays its eggs for another generation.

The flat-headed apple tree borer, is a very active insect, delights to bask in the hot sunshine; runs up and down the tree with great rapidity, but flies away when molested.

It appears in June and July, and does not confine its work to the base of the tree, but attacks the trunk in any part, and sometimes the larger branches. The eggs are deposited in cracks or crevices of the bark, and soon hatch. The young larvæ eats its way proaches maturity, it bores deeper into the it changes into a beetle and then cuts quire water until they are well feathered its kind.

Another borer, the long horned borer, is widely distributed, but is not a common insect, and does not cause much annoyance to the fruit grower. It appears in August, and deposits its egg upon the trunks of apple trees. The larvæ soon hatch, eat through the bark, and burrow in the outer surface of the wood just under the bark.

As a protection against the three kinds of borers it is recommended that soft soap be reduced to the consistency of a thick paint, by the addition o. astrong solution of washing soda in water, and be applied to the bark of the tree, especially about the base or collar, and also extended upwards to the crotches, where the main branches have their origin. It should be applied in the evening of a warm day, so that it may dry and form a coating not easily dissolved by the rain. It should be applied early in June, before the beetles begin to lay their eggs, and again in July, so as to keep the tree well protected.

STOCK NOTES.

their mouths are raw and you can't touch a being saved the annoyance of the flies. rein without hurting them.

cold in winter, that results from their too fit the shoulders well, and keep clean. close confinement in summer, from the fact that nature has provided such animals with a thick coating to shield them from the effects of the cold of the winter, while no means are thus afforded them to avert the damaging effects of inhailing, for hours at a time, the poisonous atmosphere by which they are surrounded during their close confinement in summer .-- New England Farmer.

GARDEN NOTES.

If you are growing vegetables for exhibition at the county fair, thin them out to give room for development, and cultivate frequently.

If every farmer would have a garden and take an interest in it, it would add greatly to the comfort and enjoyment of farming, as well as prove very profitable.

deeply cultivated, that the roots may grow while Mr. Davis was depositing a large straight and long. With good cultivation amount of money in bills. It was an atthere is no danger of bushy roots.

cannot be confined to mere routine of the hope of diverting his watchfulness to the direct means of rearing and gathering his bigger pile of notes he was about to deposit, crops, but must also be directed with great care to the habits of those enemies which moment. The scamp dropped his \$5 on the constantly threaten their injury and destruc- floor, nudged the Justice in the side with

As tomato vines begin to branch out, the side runners should be cut off, not over three main vines be left to each plant, and after they begin to bear, cut them back. If now, these three are trained on supports to get the sun and air, you will be surprised, if you never saw it tried, how it hastens the process of ripening.—Indiana Farmer.

The kind of skilled labor most in demand just now is the kind that can make a garden, set out a hedge, repair a gravel walk or build a terrace. Plenty of men may be hired to dig but not to dig without a good deal of supervision. The man to whom one can say, "Here is the place for the onion or carrot bed, here are the seeds and here is the dressing," and then leave him to make the refused to marry an eloping couple, but ar- When the supper was in progress the proper combination, is apt to be engaged for rested the bride and telegraphed her father honest one got up and said :a week or two ahead. In the work of the that he held her subject to his orders. day laborer as in that of other workers, the bottom.-Lewiston Journal.

ing plenty of space for good culture. He to be solid sulphur, which is deposited at spoon." gives the following hints for the successful the rate of a ton a day.

culture of the currant. Plant on north side of walls, keep the bushes in compact form, trim off straggling branches and cut off and burn any stalks in which the borer is detected. Any soil that will grow potatoes will do for currants. Manure and ashes are the best fertilizers. As to the current "eternal vigilance" is the most effectual mode of conquering him. In the early autumn cut the plants back. Cut the branches into sections about 8 inches long, stick them in mellow soil 3 are expected and in the spring you will remain, hence we say, cut just enough. have a lot of thrifty plants ready for actting

POULTRY NOTES. By turning up a few shovelfuls of earth here and there, there will be no necessity

for dust boxes at this season. The American plan of throwing up earth against stone or brick poultry-houses is a very good one, and the result is seen in the

Dampness is fatal to young turkeys, and causes greater loss than anything else. The essentials to success are, nitrogenous food, warmth, dryness and frequent feeding.

The dust bath to the fowl is what the washbowl is to the individual. When a hen is incubating she comes off as regularly to dust herself as she does to feed, instinct teaching her that it is the best method to free herself of lice.

Sweet skim- milk for fowls is of great advantage, it scalded before fed. It is very health-giving to old and moulting fowls. Do not give all the skim milk and clabber and sometimes dry and dead enough to to the hogs, but remember the fowls, if you would have them remember you in eggs.

> Do not place one roost higher than the but the day is fast approaching. other. When so arranged the hens will all crowd to the highest, leaving the lower ones unoccupied. The better plan is to place It may be less conventional but surely has a them all on a level. There is no necessity | cheerful look, especially if the berry spoon for having the roost any higher than simply | rests near. to allow a space under them for the free circulation of air.

The Poultry Monthly says that when fowls form the habit of feather eating it is hard to stop them. A correspondent says he would give them a busael of feathers and let them have all they want. But a better way is not to let them form the habit. Give them exer cise; make them scratch for their feed; hang up cabbage or fresh meat where they can pick at it, and so give them somethintog do.

Ducklings grow faster than chicks, and with proper care are ready for market at the through the bark and sapwood, where it age of from eight to ten weeks. The eggs bores broad and flat channels, sometimes hatch well, requiring no turning, and are girdling and killing the tree. As it ap thirty-one days in hatching. They require much the same food as chicks, but require tree, working upwards, then eats out the more meat, as their nature demands fresh bark, but not quite through the bark, where and raw articles mostly. They do not rethrough the bark and emerges to propagate except for drinking, nor must they even get

> The turkey does not want to be "managed." It wants to be let alone. Some of the most successful raisers let their turkeys take care of themselves almost exclusively. The children can occasionally take note of their number and their wanderings, and perhaps toss them a handful of corn, and when the hen comes off the nest, a handful of very coarse Indian meal "grits" wet with sour milk, is occasionally thrown to her, to prevent her from wandering too far in search of food while the little turkers are young and susceptible to dampness.

STOCK NOTES.

The clover field is the place to raise the pigs until time to pen them up for corn feed-

Your horses have as acute feeling as you have yourself, and that a continual slapping and slashing on your part is all wrong and unnecessary.

Your horses will more than pay for the Don't for mercy sake, use a harth bit, and fly nets if you will provide them for them, then yank and jerk the poor horses until in the extra amount of work they can do by

See to the harness, and have it so well Not one-half the injury to horses arises fitted that bruises and galls will not occur; from the effects of their stables being too look especially to the collars and have them

If sheep have free excess to salt they will never overeat of it, but if salted occasionally and given it freely they will eat too

possibly injurious effects. The Rural World says that the great profits from sheep cannot be made by farmers who do everything in the grand wholesale way. No animal requires better care and

closer attention than sheep. Lampblack mixed with strong vinegar will mark sheep so that it will remain a year, and will not injure the wool as do tar and paint, says the New England Farmer.

A Confidence Man Taken In.

A confidence man, no doubt thinking that the bulky form of David Davis would make him an easy prey to his wiles, stepped up To grow nice carrots the land should be to him in the Metropolitan Bank one day, tempt at the old trick of dropping a bill, The attention of the successful cultivator drawing the victim's attention to it in the and make off with them at the opportune his elbow, and whispered, "You have dropped something." "All right," quietly remarked Mr. Davis, who knew a thing or two about the gentry to which his officious friend belonged : "I'll take care of it." With that he planted his ponderous foot and whole weight on the note while he handed in his deposit. That done, he leisurely asked the confidence man to pick the note up for him. The latter could not but grant the request. It was with a twinkle of his eye that it disappeared in Judge Davis's pocket, to find its way on the following day into the treasury of some charitable institution.

A clergyman in North Carolina not only

The great Mexican volcano, Popocatapeti, obliged for your hospitality. I vas not there is much more room at the top than at has just been remeasured and found to be good at speech making, but I vas able to do 17,800 feet above the sea. The crater, some sleight-of-hand tricks. You see, I Current Culture. - A correspondent of which is completely obscured within by takes dem two knives und one spoon, so. The Michigan Farner prefers the Red sulphurous vapor, is about two and one-half You see, I puts dem in my pocket, so. Now Dutch current on account of its hardiness. miles in circuit and 1,000 feet deep. The I say presto queeck! You looks in dat He plants in rows 8 or 10 feet apart, afford- entire center of the mountain seems man's boots und you find dem knives and

HOUSEHOLD.

CUTTING AND ARRANGING FOOD.

A writer in Good Heusekeeping says it pays to be nice about it. Never use any but the bread knife to slice bread, and if possible cut no more than actually needed. It is a good plan to follow the modern fashion of "slice as wanted," though this may savor of stinginess to our country mothers. A lot of bread to dry is not economical. It does inches apart and 2 inches out of the ground. not add to the attractiveness of the table, Cover them with earth when heavy frosts especially if a lot of crumbs are allowed to

See to it also, that your knife is sharp o your slices will be ragged and irregular. Evenly cut slices, not too thick or too thin, are more tempting.

In cutting a pie that is to grace the table before serving, it is well to bring geometrical fitness to bear. The eye, and a little trained carefulness will generally do it. A chicken pie so cut that some pieces are a third larger than others is not illustrative of this carefulness. In the cutting of pies, as all other things, it is a good plan to do it well. A pie that is carefully, neatly trimmed around the edge in making, looks nicer upon the table or plate and slips upon the knife better.

Perhaps all housekeepers are not as care ful to have a cake knife as one for bread b t I consider it quite essential. Only yesterday I ate a piece of cake I am sure was cut with a knife used in peeling onions just before, and it did not add to the flavor of the cake. And again, cut cake into regular blocks; calculate a little before beginning, you will have a nicer looking dish for your table.

We have not quite become accustomed to "cut as you go" in cake, but I am not sure amount.

Sauces for tea in a glass dish with glass preserve plates beside, adds to the tea table.

The butter plate also receives less attention in many homes than it should. Glass is, I think preferable, and should have a good cover. Two covered butter dishes are within the means of almost every family. dish will sometimes redeem a poorly set Troy is devoted to the manufacture of enwhy we should ever have a poorly set table, yet such is the positive fact, notwithstanding many costly luxuries are upon it.

RHUBARB .How TO PREPARE IT .- Cut scraping off any of the outer skin that is the | the wives performed the duties of their hussugar to a pound of the rhubarb, and, adding a half pint of water, put them all together over the fire, in a small, porcelainlined kettle, and let them stew until tender. A flavoring of lemon rind and juice, is a great improvement to rhubarb, and renders it almost equal to green gooseberries stewed. | dred." In order to preserve the green color, keep the lid of the kettle on during stewing.

The Cow of Poetry.

as to Jerseys, as follows:

a comb and her bang crimped. They looked a calm and self-possessed welcome with their big eyes, at the visitors, or else serenely lounged on the straw and wiped the perdone themselves proud in a drawing room.

"The attendants were the most obsequious of lackeys. jackets, light blue shirts, and black trousers. ! themvery becoming to you. When they whisked a fly off a cow's back

they did it with a white-gloved hand. "The cattle had probably been bathed in Florida water and rubbed down with Turk-

"Had the 'swell' not left so early in the day he would not have left until very late, the whole show.

"He did not see the mascot. If he had he would have said there was something

there besides cows."

The mascot was eloquently described in the language of the stage as understood by commercial reporters But the mascot was much, which provokes unnatural thirst and haughty. Yet to the cows she was sweet. It is described that Bettina, or whatever her name might have been, patted the cattle and wiped their faces with a silk handkerchief, and as she leaned over, wrapped her bare arms around the cow's neck all the while keeping her eyes demurely generally sleeps in a part of the palace, an eye; and so ended our interview with these lowered. The crowd that was ten deep all around just craned their necks forward and wished they were the cows, but not a dude got a smile from her ruby lips.

An Honest Society Man.

There is a story about two Bowery gentlemen in New York that's not too dried. One of them was moving in what the other considered swell society, and he was puzzled how he managed to keep up the style. "How do you do it?" he asked.

"Vell, you see, I buys me a dress coat mit tails at an auction, an' when I gets on dat coat I gets blenty of invitations, an' I

"But vere does you get the monish?" "The monish! You see venever I goes I takes away mit me a silver spoon or a knife or sometings, an' I gets \$2 or \$3 for them. Its easy as pie. Vy don't you try it?"

"Me! I vas honest. I couldn't do such

pizness. However he was persuaded to buy a cheap dress suit and go into society under the guidance of his ingenious friend. The first party they attended the old bird said :-"Vy don't you make away mit somethings? It'll never be known. We's piz-

"No I couldn't. Vat! accept of their hospitality an' den-no-no. I couldn't do

"Look here. This is de vay." And he pulled up his trousers and showed two knives and spoon sticking in his boot. The other was too honest to follow his example.

"Ladies and gentlemen, I vas much

Then he said good night and went home.

ABOUT WOMEN.

remarks were bright and eminently to the point, but when the speaker took her seat a sort of mental paralysis crept over the assembly. There was something wrong somewhere:

After a moment of silence, one of the most conservative of the number rose, and, with great sweetness, suggested that the bar-room should be conveniently placed, and though it was manifestly a little premature to talk about the quality of the liquors which were to make this club house one of the most brilliant and influential institutions of the city, she hoped to be excused on account of her great interest in the proper unfoldment of wood with neck and hand holes. The and evolution of her sex. At this point somebody saw the joke, and the house came down. There will be neither bar-room, pool nor billiard room in the new club house. There are 10 expert billiard players who belong to this club, but the wit and quiet sarcasm of a couple of bright women have convinced them that home is the best place to play the game.

Vassar girls are said to be so modest that

they will not work on improper fractions. A Topeka woman made \$1400 recently without leaving her kitchen. She invented an egg-beater, and sold the idea for that

A professor of Harvard college said within the year, that women now have advantages which no man in the country had twelve years ago.

A Washington letter says: It may not be many years before a woman will be a rare sight in a department. Slowly, but surely, they are being got rid of under the civilservice system.

The washerwoman finds her occupation They should never be used for anything but almost gone through the introduction of butter, and alternate often. A tidy butter machinery. The largest part of the city of table and really there seems little reason gines, whizzers, starchers, and other machines for the steam laundry. The most interesting machine is the whizzer, which dries clothes in 1000 revolutions a minuce.

Mrs. Logan says: "It has happened that the stems into pieces an inch in length, after | in cases of illness or disability of men clerks, least tough. Allow a half pound of white bands, drawing in their name the salary as | we do is to make the prisoners kneel down if they had performed the work. In one in two rows facing one another, and bending case, the wife kept up her husband's desk their heads down. Then I take the sword. for three years, receiving the \$1800, and thereby supporting the family; but from the day of his death, though she continued as you'd switch the tops off green weeds the same work, her salary was nine hun-

A young lady visited a jeweller and told him that her father was going to buy her a pair of diamond earrings, and that she would like to look at some. The jeweller, knowing her father by reputation, spread out a A New York City contemporary tells of number of costly gems before her. She the late aristocrate dairy show in that city, looked them over critically, and, having selected the most handsome pair, asked if "Every cow had her tail ffuffed out with she might take them home and examine them more at her leisure. The permission was promptly accorded, and the next day the young lady brought back the earrings, and said that she was not quite satisfied spiration off their noses. They would have with them, and she thought that after all it might be some time before her father would indulge her taste for diamonds. "That's a great pity," replied the jeweller; "I was "They wore white canvas helmets, white at - reception last night, and I thought

The Unhappy Czar.

A Russian officer, familiar with the subject, draws in Life, a London journal, a lurid picture of the inner life of the Russian court. ists have their adherents everywhere, even heads?" in the royal kitchen; no food can be eaten that is not previously tested; no room can be occupied, even for an hour at a time, ing well, so we ordered the guide to lead us without special precaution being taken away. against attack by explosives or otherwise. It is never known in what bedroom the Czar cumshaw, to the executioners," said the will sleep. Frequently, after being an hour guide, which we gladly did to escape from in one bedroom he changes to another, and he the staring of the "boss" butcher's swivel attic, or even a cellar, where he is least like. High Executioners of the Great Chinese ly to be looked for. It might be thought that | Empire. - [Pall Ma!l Gazette. the Emperor's driving in the open street was a proof of his courage, but this is not so. The danger there is no greater than it is in his study, guarded though he be indoors as well as out of doors by triple rows of bayonets. Nihilism is, in fact, a spectre that haunts the Emperor night and day. That life should be worth living at such a price is hardly conceivable to the ordinary mind. That the Czar should, in such circumstances, be able to take an intelligent view of either foreign or domestic politics is out of the question.

What is the existence of man's life, But open war or slumbered strife? When sickness to his sense presents The combat of the elements, And never feels a perfect peace Till Death's cold hand signs his release.

It is a storm—where hot the blood Outvies in rage the boiling flood; And each loud passion of the mind Is like a furious gust of wind, Which beats the bark with many a wave Till he casts anchor in the grave.

It is a flower-which buds, and grows, And withers as the leaves disclose; Whose Spring and Fall faint seasons keep, Like fits of working before sleep. Then shrink into that fatal mould Where its first being was enrolled.

It is a dream-whose seeming truth Is moralized in age and youth; Where all the comforts he can share As wand'ring as his fancies are, Still in a mist of dark decay The dreamer vanish quite away.

It is a dial-which points out The sunset as it moves about : And shadows out in lines of night The subtle stages of Time's flight, Till all obscuring earth hath laid His body in perpetual shade.

It is a weary interlude-Which doth short joys, long wees include; The world, the stage, the prologue tears; The acts, vain hopes and veried fears; The scene shuts up with loss of breath, And leaves no epilogue but Death.

Dr. Henry King, 1592-1669

" Off With His Head."

During our wanderings in the city our ears At a busiress meeting held in New York | were assailed with the Cathy synonym of a few days ago, by the projectors of a new | the Egyptian bakseesh cry, till the caverns club house for women, the estimate for a of our brain resounded and echoed with it. billiard room was submitted. A brisk ar- "Cumshaw ! cumshaw !" yelled immature gument followed, one of the members, a possessors of pigtails, and mature posseswell-known and most philanthropic lady sors echoed the cound wherever we proposing that some pool tables should be we went. When the youngsters' requests added, saying that pool was a much finer were not complied with, they after a little and more scientific game than billiards. The invariably changed their cry to " Fanquai ! fanquai !" (fereign devil, foreign devil). We marched into the magisterial yamun to the accompaniment of the cumshaw tune. Here we were shown the instruments whereby bamboo chow chow is given to the nadal callosities of the wicked, also ratans and short bludgeons for slapping the faces of untruthful witnesses, thumb-screws and racks for exacting confessions (no criminal can be executed according to the laws of China until he has confessed his crime), canquis, a species of collar which for largeness and uncomfortableness even outstrip the masners', and which are rectangular planes gloomy, small depository room of these torture implements we thought to be a fair representation of what a European mediæval chamber of " justice" has been.

We were next taken in our sedan chairs

through an overcrowded busy part of the

city to the execution ground, passing on our way the new Roman Catholic Cathedral, whose gigantic spires pierce the clouds. The execution ground we found to be a small inclosed rectangular space, about fifteen yards by fifty, entered by a gate. On the right on entering ran a row of small squalid houses, the habitations of potters whose rough, unbaked work lay all about on the ground, drying in the sun, but we were informed that it was cleared away whenever an execution was about to take place. Facing the potters' houses was a high wall, at whose base and leaning against it were some large crocks, all of which had their mouths earthed over except one. Here our guide introduced us to three poorly dressed Chinamen, whom we noticed gambling at a fan tan table near the gate on our arrival. One a big, brutish-looking fellow with a villain. ous cast in one of his eyes, was the head executioner, and the other two, who were smallish men, were his assistants. Through our guide we told the head executioner that we wished to see the instruments of his calling, and thereon he produced a short, very heavy two-handed sworded and a long knife. The following conversation was carried on between us and this "boss" through the medium of our guide :

"How do you use this sword? Where is the block?" "We don't use a block. What and chop, chop, one on each side, and the heads fall off; so on, till they're all done, with your walking stick."

"But you don't always chop a head off with one blow ?" " Always.

"What is the knife for?" "For the ling che, or death by many cuts. We tie the culprit who is condemned to this death to that cross there (pointing to two rough unbarked sticks roughly crossed), and we begin by cutting off the eyelids, ears, nose and so on, ending by sticking the knife into the heart. The cuts vary in number from eight to a hundred and twenty, according to the heinousness of the culprit's crimes.

"What class of criminals are condemned to the ling che?" "Parricides, matricides and women who have killed and mutilated their husbands form the majority."

"Do the executions interfere with your appetite and sleep?" The three executioners grinned sardonically at this question, so we added:

"How many persons have you executed in a day ?" "I have chopped twenty heads off myself in two minutes. See that dark-looking place on the ground over there—that's caused by the blood of the last batch we

'What is done with the bodies?" "The for he missed the most charming sight in Despite the unceasing vigilance of the police, friends take the bodies away, but we keep to which the Czar certainly owed his life the the heads in the crocks over by the wall other day, no such thing as ordinary tran- there, and when we have a large number quility or comfort is known in the Imperial which are no longer recognizable we bury household. No one is trusted, for the Nihil- them. Would you like to see some of the

> We declined, and one of my companions began to grow pale and complain of not feel-

"Gentlemen, give twenty cents each,

Snakes.

The small town of Werda, India, is celebrated for its Temple of Serpents, a long building in which the priests keep upwards of 1,000 serpents. These serpents, many of them of enormous size, may be seen hanging from the beams across the ceiling, with their heads downward, and in all sorts of strange contortions. It often happens that some of these serpents make their way out of the temple into the town, and the priests have the greatest difficulty in coaxing them back. To kill a serpent intentionally is a crime punished with death; and if a foreigner were to kill one, the authority of the king himself would scarcely suffice to save his life.

The most dreaded insect invader is the white ant. In Africa, their houses are dome-shaped mounds often eighteen feet high. There insects erect pyramids one thousand times higher than themselves! The ants on their travels so conceal their approach that their presence is not suspected until the damage is done. They usually tunnel into any object which they attack, often reducing it to a mere shell. In this way they have been known to ascend within the leg of a table, devour the centents of a box upon it, and descend through a tunnel bored in another leg, all in one night. An officer of the English army while calling upon some ladies in Ceylon was startled by a rumbling sound. The ladies started with affright, and the next instant they stood with only the sky above them; the roof had fiallen in and lay about, leaving them miraculously unharmed. The ants had made their way up through the beams, hollowing them out until a great part of the frame work was ready to fall at the slightest shock.

The most ordinary sombrero in the City of Mexico costs about \$15, while the most expensive ones range in price from \$50 to \$600.