

A Child's Suffering

MR. WM. McKAY, CLIFFORD, N. Y. TELLS OF HIS DAUGHTER'S CURE

She Was First Attacked With Acute Rheumatism, Followed by St. Vitus' Dance, In a Severe Form—Her Parents Had Hope She Could Not Recover.

Wm. McKay, Esq., a well known farmer and planter at Clifford, Lunenburg Co., N. C., effected in his family by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills... "MAMA" SONG.

My mamma loves me, she loves me so,
And she never knows, she never knows,
How much she loves me, how much she loves me,
When she sees me, when she sees me,

My mamma loves me, she loves me so,
And she never knows, she never knows,
How much she loves me, how much she loves me,
When she sees me, when she sees me,

My mamma loves me, she loves me so,
And she never knows, she never knows,
How much she loves me, how much she loves me,
When she sees me, when she sees me,

My mamma loves me, she loves me so,
And she never knows, she never knows,
How much she loves me, how much she loves me,
When she sees me, when she sees me,

My mamma loves me, she loves me so,
And she never knows, she never knows,
How much she loves me, how much she loves me,
When she sees me, when she sees me,

My mamma loves me, she loves me so,
And she never knows, she never knows,
How much she loves me, how much she loves me,
When she sees me, when she sees me,

My mamma loves me, she loves me so,
And she never knows, she never knows,
How much she loves me, how much she loves me,
When she sees me, when she sees me,

My mamma loves me, she loves me so,
And she never knows, she never knows,
How much she loves me, how much she loves me,
When she sees me, when she sees me,

The Home

"MAMA" SONG.

My mamma loves me, she loves me so,
And she never knows, she never knows,
How much she loves me, how much she loves me,
When she sees me, when she sees me,

My mamma loves me, she loves me so,
And she never knows, she never knows,
How much she loves me, how much she loves me,
When she sees me, when she sees me,

My mamma loves me, she loves me so,
And she never knows, she never knows,
How much she loves me, how much she loves me,
When she sees me, when she sees me,

My mamma loves me, she loves me so,
And she never knows, she never knows,
How much she loves me, how much she loves me,
When she sees me, when she sees me,

My mamma loves me, she loves me so,
And she never knows, she never knows,
How much she loves me, how much she loves me,
When she sees me, when she sees me,

My mamma loves me, she loves me so,
And she never knows, she never knows,
How much she loves me, how much she loves me,
When she sees me, when she sees me,

My mamma loves me, she loves me so,
And she never knows, she never knows,
How much she loves me, how much she loves me,
When she sees me, when she sees me,

My mamma loves me, she loves me so,
And she never knows, she never knows,
How much she loves me, how much she loves me,
When she sees me, when she sees me,

My mamma loves me, she loves me so,
And she never knows, she never knows,
How much she loves me, how much she loves me,
When she sees me, when she sees me,

My mamma loves me, she loves me so,
And she never knows, she never knows,
How much she loves me, how much she loves me,
When she sees me, when she sees me,

to by many as inseparable from boiled water may be overcome in a great degree by pouring the water into the drinking glass from such a height as will excite a beady sparkle in the depths. This is really a system of aeration and improves flavor and appearance. The same purpose is gained by shaking the bottle or jar after opening it and pouring out enough of the contents to allow the rest to move freely up and down.

PLANT ENEMIES.

No one should attempt to garden these days without a good syringe and a supply of various insecticides. Not only do we have to make a continuous and determined fight to secure good fruits and vegetables, but the plant enemies have also invaded our flower gardens, and many of our most popular and once easily grown flowers are now rarely seen in perfection. The rose, especially, is a favorite victim of many insects and fungus diseases. But with me the most dreaded of all the fungus known as the black spot, which not only ruins the crop of flowers by causing the foliage to drop but greatly lessens the vitality of the plants, making them much more liable to winter-kill and to start a weak puny growth the next spring, thus falling a ready victim to the disease again.

To successfully combat this plague requires prompt and thorough treatment. Bordeaux mixture is the remedy, and the plants should be thoroughly sprayed with it before the leaves start in the spring, and once or twice every week thereafter, during the entire growing season, using care to destroy all diseased leaves.

A fiber of unspun silk is about one five-thousandth of an inch diameter; if a hundred quartz filaments were woven like the threads of a rope they would about equal a thread of unspun silk.

The most ingenious plan conceivable was devised in this experiment with quartz. The professor, after reducing the quartz to a very high temperature, touched a little very light arrow to the melted substance, and discharged by means of a small crossbow, made for the purpose, which would cause the arrow to carry about 50 feet. As the arrow flew through the air it spun the exceedingly fine thread of the fused quartz.

If a piece of quartz of the size of a pipe bowl were fused and drawn out into a continuous thread it would make sufficient to girdle the earth a half dozen times.

In France the man must be eighteen and the woman sixteen. In Belgium, the same ages.

In Spain the intended husband must have passed his fourteenth year and the woman her twelfth.

In Switzerland men from the age of fourteen and women from the age of twelve are allowed to marry.

In Austria a "man" and a "woman" are supposed to be capable of conducting a home of their own from the age of fourteen.

a late magazine or book for each member of the family—large enough for the whole family to sit around and read. Then plan your work so that father and mother and each boy and girl can have time to read at least twenty minutes on the busiest day. If you do you will have a happy summer unless your boys are different from mine. It will pay to have these things, the periodicals and books and the time to use them, even if you must economize in clothing, and table expenses to pay for them.

MINERAL QUARTZ.

A Cube of It When Fused and Drawn Would Encircle the World.

Some very interesting experiments have been carried on by scientists to illustrate the minute subdivision of matter that can be attained. Quite the most remarkable is that accomplished with common mineral quartz.

The substance was melted at a very high temperature, and then drawn out into fibrous threads, that were of greater delicacy and tenacity than had ever been obtained with any other substance.

So great a fineness of thread, as it were, of this material has been attained that it is invisible to the naked eye, and this exceeding thinness would taper in such a degree that the ends were invisible beneath a microscope.

In Germany the man must be eighteen years of age before he can legally marry.

In Portugal a boy of fourteen is considered marriageable and a woman of twelve.

In Greece the man must have seen at least fourteen summers and the woman twelve.

In France the man must be eighteen and the woman sixteen. In Belgium, the same ages.

In Spain the intended husband must have passed his fourteenth year and the woman her twelfth.

On the Farm.

CARE OF FARM MILK IN HOT WEATHER.

A reader describes difficulties which are so common that a reply will suit thousands of cases. He has two cows giving 50 to 60 lbs. of milk daily and wishes better conveniences for caring for it. He sets in small pans in a cellar which is not very cool and this causes much work and gives poor results. He wishes to save work and get better results. He asks if digging down 3 or 4 ft in the cellar bottom and setting a large tile in the hole, then using deep cooler cans for the milk and setting in the tile, will help matters. It will make less work, but will not give satisfactory results.

The object sought in deep setting is to cool the milk next to the outside surface of the can. As it cools it settles and the cream separates and floats to the top, the warmer milk is drawn to the outside surface of the can. As it cools it settles and is also creamed as it cools, in the same way. The air on the cellar bottom would not be cold enough to make this method satisfactory.

If the milk be diluted with water it will facilitate the separation of the cream, but this depreciates the value of the skim milk and the creaming even then is not so thorough as to set undiluted milk in a can surrounded with cold water. There are many kinds of so-called separators on the market, based upon this dilution of milk with water to cream the milk. They cannot be recommended, as water dilution has been repeatedly proven to be objectionable, and better results are obtained by keeping the water outside of the can. So the tile will not give satisfaction. A water barrel is much better. Fill with water and set the cans of milk inside. Change the water when it becomes warm. This will be inconvenient in the cellar, but it is not necessary to keep the milk in the cellar by this plan.

Anywhere out of the sun will do, and the nearer to the well the more convenient it will be of course. Many dairymen use this method, and as a rule they make a tank 24 inches deep for the water and for milk setters use tin cans eight inches in diameter and 20 inches deep. For small amounts of milk, the cans are 12 inches deep. This method does not save all the butter fat. The centrifugal separator alone will do this, but where arrangements are made so that the water designed for stock passes through the tank containing the milk, it is exceedingly economical in saving work and getting as good results as can be obtained in any way except by using a separator. The same inquirer asks what he can apply to the udder to keep flies away. He can use oil of tar as a base and mix it with kerosene and lard and paint the udder with it.

HOT WEATHER ORCHARD WORK.

June, July and August are three months during which the orchard and fruit garden need special attention. The orchard is then peculiarly subject to weather conditions. If there is much rain insects destroy the fruits. The grower should be provided with spraying pumps and insecticides, and use the remedy promptly and according to directions. If the weather is dry the insects will be found at work on the trees, either eating the leaves, young growth, or webbing or tenting through the head, and then the white grub and woolly aphid will be getting in their destructive work on the roots. Although an apple tree may look healthy one week, it may be found dead the next. The trouble is caused by the growth being cut by the insects and excessive dry weather.

These points are of importance and the orchardist should become familiar with the different conditions and be able to diagnose the disease and apply a remedy from the general appearance of the tree. Apply ashes, lime, concentrated lye or salt, either separate or mixed. If mixed, take two parts lime, one-fourth concentrated lye, one-fourth salt, and one-half wood ashes. Sift this on the ground thick enough to make a good showing as far out as the reach of the limbs. This application is more for trees standing uncultivated. For eating insects, spray with paris green, london purple, or white arsenic, and for all insects that suck or use their proboscis, apply kerosene emulsion. Foot rot is most common with the cherry trees, but sometimes attack plum, pear, apple and other trees. This disease is usually the result of overfeeding with strong fertilizer, accompanied by successive rains and warm weather. To overcome this disease, carefully remove the top soil, going as deep as possible without cutting the roots. Fill in ordinary top soil, giving proper drainage that there may be no water left standing about the roots.

Thin fruit is of vital importance where trees are set too heavily. This work should be done just before the seed hardens or can be done at any time after the fruit sets, but there is no strain on the vitality of the tree until the maturing of the seeds. The fruit pulp is the receptacle of the seed and is largely water.

THE CAUSE OF ROPY MILK.

Bacteriologists now tell us that the

ropy condition sometimes assumed by milk or cream when "set" for ripening is due to the development therein of a certain form of bacterium—a near relative of the organism, bacterium lactis, which is known to cause the souring or ripening of cream. Under ordinary conditions the bacterium which causes the souring of cream so rapidly develops, and so pronouncedly asserts itself that none of the many other organisms which are known to be capable of thriving in milk are given an opportunity of making their influence felt; but when, from any cause,—such as the presence of dirt, etc.—the other organisms are afforded the necessary facilities for development, they also soon begin to assert themselves, and in this way produce one or other of the many conditions which are known to affect injuriously the churnability of milk and cream. Heretofore the explanation usually given for the ropiness of milk was that it was due to the ill-health of the cows. May it not be that, after all, this was quite a correct explanation, for is it not possible that the fact the milk is obtained from cows which are constitutionally unsound may render such milk all the more susceptible to the attack and more favorable to the development of the organisms, which are the immediate cause of the ropiness?

CLOVER AND TIMOTHY HAY.

Clover unless cut before it reaches the blossoming stage will have when dried from seven to ten per cent. of albuminoids, which makes it a very nutritious ration. Timothy, when in its best estate, which is a little before it has blossomed, has only about four to five per cent. of albuminoids. If it stands until dead ripe most of these are changed to woody fibre, which is very hard to digest. The second growth of clover is much richer than the first. It is hard to cure it without discoloring from excessive fermentation. If secured for young stock and should be saved in good order it should be fed to each in small amounts with other feed.

EASTERN WASHERWOMEN.

The hardest worked washerwomen in the world are the Koreans. They have to wash about a dozen dresses for their husbands, and inasmuch as every man wears pantaloons or drawers so baggy that they come up to his neck like a clown, they have plenty to do. The washing is usually done in cold water, and often in running streams. The clothes are pounded with paddles until they shine like a shirt front fresh from a Chinese laundry.

The Japanese rip their garments apart for every washing, and they iron their clothes by spreading them on a flat board and leaning this up against the house to dry. The sun takes the wrinkles out of the clothes, and some of them have quite a lustre. The Japanese woman does her washing out of doors. Her wash tub is not more than six inches high and is about as big around as the average dishpan. She sometimes uses Japanese soap, which is full of grease, and works away with her bare feet. The Chinese girls do their washing in much the same way.

The washing in Egypt is usually done by the men. The Egyptian washerman stands on the banks of the Nile and slaps the wet clothes, with a noise like the shot of a pistol, on the smooth stones at the edge of the running water, and such fellah women as wash, pound the dirt out of their clothes in the same way.

SEQUINS FOR HAIR BOWS.

The style of hair ornaments at the moment is an upright bow made of twisted wire and ribbon, which curls and twists about quite in keeping with the snakelike curves of the up-to-date skirt and its weird convolutions. These hair bows are often covered with sequins to match the trimmings which fashion at present demands. Little gauze bows are also smart, and if only the plain ribbon is preferred, a diamond or rhinestone buckle at the point of intersection lends variety. Everything in the present fashion tends to give height, and these stiff, upright bows help to carry out this idea.

ALUMINUM IN WAR.

The German Government possesses several torpedo boats constructed of aluminum, and it has equipped 4 army corps in all their metal accouterments with aluminum; these including cartridge boxes and cartridge cases, canteens, cups, sword handles, bayonet scabbards the devices on their helmets and the metal work of the stirrups and saddles. Even the buttons of their uniforms and the pegs in their boots are constructed of the same light metal.

HE COULDN'T HELP IT.

I am astonished to hear you say that Fralemian told you all these things; I gave them to him in strict confidence. Yes; but he says you told them to him during your late voyage to Europe. So I did, but what's that got to do with it? Everything. You can't expect a man to keep anything to himself on his first ocean voyage, can you?

Among "incurable" prisoners, however, are usually reckoned more women than men.