JUNE.

O June! delicious month of June!
When winds and birds all sing in tune;
When in the meadows swarm the bees
And hum their drowsy melodies
While billiesing the hatterens And hum their drowsy melodies
While billaging the buttersup,
To store the golden honey up;
O June! the month of bluest skies,
Dear to the pilgrim butterfiles,
Who eeem gay-colored leaves astry,
Blown down the tides of amber day;
O June! the month of merry song,
Of shadow brief, of sunshine long:
All things on earth love you the best—
The bird who carols near his nest;
The wind that wakes and, singing, blows
The spicy perfume of the rose: The spicy perfume of the rose: And bee, who sounds his muffled he To celebrate the dewy morn; And even all the stars above All night are happier for love, As if the mellow notes of mirth Were wafted to them from the earth, O June I such music haunts your name; With you the summer's chorus came! [Frank Dempster Sherman in St. Nicholas tor June.]

PLANT LICE.

The first plant lice that appear in spring are hatched from eggs laid the previous autumn, and are exclusively males. From these the species is propagated throughout the season by what is known as asexual generation. the young being born alive through many successive generations, and without any pairing of the sexes. The males and perfect females—i. e., those capable of depositing fertile eggs, only appear late in the season. It is said that the male form of the cabbage aphis has not yet been discovered. Until quite recently the eggs of the hop aphis thought that they are deposited on the serminal twigs of plum trees, and several other species are believed to deposit their eggs on plants entirely distinct

from the ones upon which they feed. The peculiar, viscid sweetish substance that sometimes appears on the leaves of pear and some other trees in summer, and which is known as "honey dew," is largely, if not entirely a secretion of the aphis. Ants are fond of this secretion, and hence are always if the size of the corn will permit. found on plants infested with plant lice. Indeed, the latter are treated by the ants much as if they had been reduced to a state of domestication. It is known that the ants frequently transport the lice from place to place, that they know how to cause them to yield their sweet secretion at will, and they are also thought to protect them from their insect enemies. They are called "ants'

Last year the damage by aphie to truit growers and nurserymen in Westhave amounted to hundreds of thousand if not to millions of dollars. But this is by no means the only locality that dices reduce his corn crop. suffered, nor is the past the only season in which cultivated plants have been injured by them. It is estimated that Europe, that has threatened to annihi- ver. late grape-growing in many localities, belongs to the family of plant lice, and

there are many other injurious species. Perhaps no insect with which we have to contend is so difficult to battle successfully in the open air. With nursery trees and herbaceous plants, kerosene emulsions or solutions of whale-oil soap prove partially satisfactory. But the insects are so small and so numerous, that it is practically impossible to reach them all, and owing tity of potatoes, as well as potatoes of a the few that escape soon envelope the the plants anew. In the case of large trees, their destruction becomes much more difficult. On the whole, the mastery of the aphis in the open air must be regarded as one of the unsolwed problems in horticulture.

THE SHIPPING CRATE.

Those who grow produce for market do not need to be told of the importance of neat and proper packing to secure ready sales and best prices. The farmer sometimes has a crop, such as an unexpected crop of early apples, that he would gladly turn into money, but he is not provided with baskets for for packing his fruit, and if sent in barrels the fruit would arrive in bad order and bring low prices. To such the bushel crate comes as a ready resource. bushel crate is easily made, and forms a neat and handy package for nearly all • kinds of produce. To make a bushel orate there are required three pieces, each eight by fourteen inches, for the end and center piece; the strips or laths for the sides are two feet long. The width of these depends upon the article to be packed. Sixteen strips are com-monly used, with spaces between for ventilation. Ofter the corners of the and and middle pieces are cut off; this makes the crate octagonal in shape, which is an advantage, as it allows of better ventilation when the crates are stacked together. In building the crates the two strips at the top are nailed down, to allow an opening through which to fill it. In packing in crates, as in bar-reals, they are to be shaken to settle the contents, which should project slightly the top to require some pressure to as a cover, into place. Vegetables and fruits should always be packed with pressure, otherwise they become bruised and injured generally in transit.

BAD ODORS IN MILK.

grass at this season they are apt to some.

COUNTRY LIFE AND WORK. scour badly. If shut up at night and milked in close stables night and morning their milk will absorb the odors from their manure and become extremely offensive. If cooled as soon as possible and exposed to the air the odors will disappear without being noticed. But milk that has to be carried to market or factories by milkmen is usually placed at once in close cans. When these are opened some hours later a strongly offensive odor will pretty surely come from them. Not long ago I heard of a dairyman who secured a herd of Holstein cows on account of their yield. In this he was not disappointed, but the milk was extremely offensive so that his customers would not take it. He would have changed his valuable herd for much poorer cows if some one had not pointed out the cause of his trouble. It is best not to give green laxative food unaccompanied by other and more substantial diet, and especially in Summer cows should not be milked in close stables wherever it can be avoided. It is possible, and even probable, that the frequent complaints that ensilage in Winter makes the milk taste bad is due to this cause.

CULTIVATING CORN.

There are conditions of the ground which make the double diamond better for the early cultivation of corn than either the harrow or the cultivators. When the Spring is what we term "backward." the weather being distinguished by rains, accompanied by low temperature the ground becomes cold and wet, then the soil should be thrown away from the corn, leaving ridges to dry quickly and warm up in the sun. The plows may be run very close to the corn; I set them just six inches apart. As soon as the ridges are dry, especially if the weather promises to be less rainy, the furrows should be closed and the ridges cut down with the cultivators or harrow,

I am believer in level, rather shallow. culture for corn, have been converted from the ridge theory by several years of experimenting. I am as decid-edly of opinion that often ridge culture is the better, as I have pointed out. Our practices must vary with conditions. This applies with special force to the cultivation of corn, for during its season the weather is so changeable that the conditions are not often the same six day in sucession. What is proper cultivation one day may be wrong the next. When a man insists that either level culture or ridged culture is right under all conditions you may be sure that his preju-

CURRENT NOTES.

Not only does the linden tree produce the injury to the hop crop of England honey in great abundance, but its quality 1882, from the aphis, amounted to \$8,000,000. The dreaded phylloxers of superior, to that yielded by white clo-

When a cow steps into the milk pail, remarks an exchange, she also steps into the butter plate, and there is no getting around it.

Thin out instead of shortening in a tree when you transplant it. It is a mistake notion that it is the proper way to cut off the ends of all the limbs.

One thing seems to have been quite well demonstrated—that a larger quanter quality, can be rai cal fertilizers than with manure.

Of the newer hardy shrubs hydrangia paniculata grandiflora is one of the finest. It is perfectly hardy, and produces immense panicles of white flowers in great profusion. It blooms in July or August, and remains an object of beauty until cut down by frost.

The great improvement made by the hybridizer in the gladiolus within the past ten years are simply wonderful, and a few bulbs from a good strain will well repay a little trouble with beautifully shaded flowers. They last in bloom a long time.

Sponge cake-One teacup of powdered or fine white sugar, three eggs, onefourth of a teaspoon of soda, one-half teaspoon of cream tartar, one teacup of flour; flavor with vanilla.

Green Peas-Boil the pods fifteen minutes in slightly salted water; strain them out, drop in the peas and cook tender, but not until they break. Drain dry; stir in salt, pepper, and a good lump of butter. Serve hot.

Tulips are excellent for early spring flowers. The bulbs must be planted the previous fall and protected through the winter by a mulching of leaves or coarse manure. The tulips in the various parks are a little backward this year. Some of the earlier varieties will be in bloom today, but the larger proportion will not be at their best for another week, when they will be well worth traveling miles

Boiled sweet potatoes-Choose potatoes of uniform size, wash and boil in their skins for twenty minutes; drain and lay in the oven, turning them several times to hinder burning, until they yield readily to the touch; serve without paring.

Water-cresses-Wash well, pick off decayed leaves and leave in ice water until you are ready to eat them. They should then be shaken free of wet and piled lightly in a glass dish. Eat with When cows first get on full feed of sultry mornings and very whole-

JUNE BERRIES.

WAITING FOR HIS GIRL

Young Man (to sexton at church door) - "Isn't the sermon nearly done?" Sexton-"About an hour yet. He is

only on his 'Lastly.'"
Young Man—"Will it take him an hour to get through his 'Lastly?" Sexton-"No; but there's the 'One word "more and I am done,' and the 'Finally,' and the 'In conclusion' to come yet. Don't get impatient, young

THE POOR MAN.

man! Your girl won't spoil!"

Tired wife-John, I wish you would bring in some wood.

Husband-I would, my dear but I nave the lumbago again.

Tired wife-You have! Husband-Yes, the pains up my back are just terrible. Tired wife-Why, what have you

been doing! Husband-There were no seats left at the ball ground, and I had to stand

AMUSING THE CHILD.

The mother of an ingenuous child uptown the other day put on her wraps and called her little daughter.

"I am going out," she said, "and I may be gone all day. You must get Katie to amuse you." Katie was the

The mother went out, and the child pondered a little over the situation. Then she went out in the corridor and called the nurse.

"What do you want?" "Katie, mamma told me she was going out and would not be back all day.

and I was to get you to amuse me."
"Very well." "Katie I shall call you presently to come and wash my feet."

HIS HARD TRIALS. London Punch: Soft-hearted old laly (when she'd heard the story and assisted applicant)—Dear me! Ah, poor man! you must indeed have gone through dreadful trials.

Tramp—I b'lieve yer, m'um!—an, what's wus, m'um, I was al'ays con-

MARITAL COMPLIMENTS.

"It's just like you men to talk of woman's vanity," said Mrs. F. Pilkington Standish, when her husband complained of the time she spent in front of her mirror, "but what I want to know is why you men always want a looking-glass in front of you in the barber's chair?"

"Well, for my part Madame, 1 had no use for a glass at the barber's before I was married, but now I need it so that I can warn the man when he's getting too near the bumps you have put on my head." replied Mr. S.— San Francisco Post.

AT THE PANORAMA.

Little girl-"Is that you, papa, on the brick-colored horse that is up on its hind legs?"

Parent-"Yes, my child, that is usually pointed out as me."

"And did you cut that other man's head off and ride straight over into the fort?"

"Yes my dear, I presume I did." "But mamma didn't say anything about it when I asked her what you did in the war."

"Why, what did she say?" (looking around at the spectators proudly).
"O, she said that all you did that anybody ever heard of was to fool

around and get kicked by an army

mule, and that now you haven't sense enough to get a pension."—Dakota Bell. "NO GEMMAN."

Bishop Thompson, of Mississippi, tells this capital joke at his own expense: He says that as he stepped off the cars one day at Jackson, Miss., he was approached by an enterprising dusky drummer for a local hotel and informed that "all gemman stop at the Larence house." Another darkey standing near by said: "Dis no gem-man; dis Bishop Tomsen."

Two little boys were put to bed for the night, and one, feeling more lively than the other, was told by the latter: "If you don't keep still I will ask God to tie your feet." The power being doubted, the little one replied: "Well. He stuck you all together once; guess it's easy enough to tie your feet if He wants

HER MISTAKE.

A Boston woman shopping for a wrap saw what she thought she would like lying on the counter, and picking it up, said to the clerk: "I should like this one. It is very handsome except for all that common passementerie on the front." "Excuse me, madam," said a voice in cold displeasure behind her, excuse me, that is my jacket which I've just laid off to try on another!"

NO SALARY FOR THAT.

Texas Shiftings: Irate parent in the door, to his clerk, who is caressing is daughter. "Young man, you are hot hired for that kind of work." "That's so. I'm doing it for nothing." "Col. Sellers" Still Alive.

John T. Raymond is dead, but Col. Sellers still lives. In one of the private parlors of a Fifth avenue hotel a miniature railroad made of wood has been built to illustrate the practicability of a bicycle railroad car." A single track underneath and one overhead are all that is necessary, according to the inventor's plan. Two wheels above and below the car are supposed to be sufficient to hold it in place, while it is run through the grooves like a shuttlelock at the rate of 100 miles an hour. The man who is responsible for this bicycle car is very enthusiastic over it. He was figuring on its prospective value the other day while tal kingwith a capitalist whom he wanted to interest in the scheme to the extent of \$50. "I will give you \$100,000 worth of stock outright," he went on, "and an option on \$1,000,000 at par."

"How much do you estimate it will be worth at the end of six months?!" inquired the man of money.

"A hundred to one," was the reply ·Every dollar of stock will be worth

"Let me see," said the capitalist. "If I took \$100,000 now, that would be \$1,000,000. Then suppose I called my option on \$1,000,000 of stock at par, that would be \$100,000,000 more, making me worth \$101,000,000 in six months. I guess I'll invest \$50 as a fiyer."—New York Sun.

A Moral Dog.

The sheep dogs of Crazy Mountains deserve more than a passing mention. Their intelligence and quick apprehension of what is required of them and faithful performance of duty are won-derful. Without them the working force for sheep would require to be more than doubled. They appreciate kind treatment, and take to heart scolding and abuse.

A foreman of a sheep-ranch once said that in sending out a new man he assigned to him an old dog, thinking that if the man did not know his duty the dog did.

He charged the would-be herder to be kind to the dog, saying: "He will not stay with you if you are not."

In two days the dog was at home taking another dog, and said to him: "You were cross to the old dog, and I told you he wouldn't stand it."

"I wasn't cross to the dog," returned the herder; "but, confound him, he wouldn't even let me swear at the sheep."-Popular Science Monthly.

"How Can She Ever Love Him?"

is what you often hear said when the prospective groom is the victim of catarrh. "How can she bear such a breath?" "How resolve to link her destiny with that of one with a disease, that unless arrested, will end in consumption, or perhaps in insanity?" Let the husband that is, or is to be, get Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, and cure himself before it is too late. By druggists.

The Rev. Florence Kolloch, who is one of the successful women in the Universalist ministry, now settled at Englewood, in the suburbs of Chicago, comes from a notable family of selfsupporting women. She has an elder sister who is a physician, and a younger sister who is a dentist. She is a black-eyed, dark haired woman, tal erect, fresh colored and plump, delightfully vigorous to look upon.

That Tired Feeling

Is experienced by nearly every one at this You feel all tired out without strength to do anything; ambition seems to be all gone, and you have little or no appetite. This condition may be due to change of sea son, climate, or life, to overwork r nervous silments. Whatever the cause, Hood's Sarsa parilla overcomes it quickly, creates an appe tite, rouses the liver, cures headache, and gives strength to the whole body. Be sure to

Hood's Sarsaparilla

"I never took any medicine that did me so much good in so short a time as Hood's Sarsaparilla. I was very much run down, had no strength, ao energy, and felt very tired all the time. I commenced taking Hood's Sars-aparilla, and before I had used one bottle felt like a different person. That extreme tired feeling has gone, my appetite returned, and it toned me up generally." CLARA W. PHELPS Shirley, Mass.

Makes the Weak Strong

"I must say Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best medicine I ever used. Last spring I had no appetite, and the least work I did fatigued me ever so much. I began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, and so n I felt as if I could do as much in a day as I had formerly done in a week. My appetite is voracious." Mrs. M. V. BAYARD, Atlantic City, N. J.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Pre-pared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass

100 Doses One Dollar.

Quaker Testimony.

Mrs. A. M. Dauphin of Philadelphia, has ione a great deal to make known to ladies there the great value of Mrs. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, as a cure for their troubles and diseases. She writes as follows:
"A young lady of this city while bathing some years ago was thrown violently against the life line and the injuries received resulted in an ovarian tumor which grew and enlarged until DEATH SEEMED CERTAIN. Her Physician finally advised her to try Mrs. Pinkham's Compound. She did so and in a short time the tumor was dissolved and SHE IS NOW IN PERFECT HEALTH. I also know of many value in preventing miscarriage and alleve viating the pains and dangers of child-birth. Philadelphia ladies appreciate the worth of this medicine and its great value."

Sent by mail in Pill and Losenge form on receipt of price, \$1. Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass. Also in liquid form, all at Druggists.

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