

Farm Notes.

Place a shovelful of manure around every rose bush, currant bush, rhubarb stalk, and do not forget gooseberry and sage bushes.

Working in winter is not always urgent, and a few days devoted to oiling and cleaning the machines and implements, making repairs, and getting the tools in complete order for spring work will save many hours of delay when the farmer is busy.

Keep only the ewes: sell off all the wethers as soon as in a marketable condition. With the average farmer, who is keeping only a small number of sheep, the increase is largely the source of profit.

Train the motion of the young horse. With him the walk is the foundation of all other gaits, and without beginning at this foundation all future developments will be unsatisfactory.

Pennsylvania and other States have laws favoring the use of wide tires on the public roads, the road tax being reduced where wide tires have been adopted by a farmer, each individual receiving credit for tires used, those adhering to narrow tires being compelled to pay full tax.

There is a wide difference between ventilation and freezing the animals. It will not do to try and any experiments with young stock. Warmth is more essential to them than fresh air in winter, as there will be more difficulty keeping the cold air out than it cures in the winter season.

Of all methods tried for preventing the injury to trees by mice, rabbits, and borers, the use of wire cloth has given the best results. It should be about 18 inches wide, wrapped around the trees, extending into the ground about six inches below the surface, and fastened with copper wire.

More sweet corn should be planted next spring. It may not be known by some that sweet corn can be cut from the ear, and dried, to be used on the table in excellent condition, and with little labor in winter, but such is the fact, and no doubt it could be introduced into market in that form and find ready sale, instead of being canned.

Turning winter milkers out for exercise on cold, or even raw, days will invariably result in a loss of milk production. Resist the temptation as much as possible by having the stalls clean and roomy, for if she has all the room necessary for her comfort she will get exercise enough for health and for milk giving.

Unless making a specialty of early lambs for the market, there is no object in having them come before April. By that time the weather is warmer, the grass has started, and the conditions of growth are more favorable in every way; and, as with all young stock, it is quite an item to procure a strong, vigorous growth from the start.

It has been stated, and with truth, that farmers do not produce a sufficient amount of small fruit for their own use. Some of them have large crops for market, but there are thousands of farms upon which the strawberry, currant, raspberry, grape and gooseberry is never seen unless purchased. Farmers deprive themselves of the luxuries which they can produce at home by not growing such fruit.

A trip among the farms will show dead weeds remaining in the fields the seeds of which have fallen to the ground or blown over the farms. When the spring opens the hardest work the farmer will have to perform will be to keep down the growing weeds which he has fostered and encouraged by not clearing his fields when he could have destroyed the weeds with greater ease and efficiency.

Before buying more land consider whether the present farm has been well cultivated. More land than can be worked to its fullest capacity increases expenses without adding corresponding receipts. It is better to put all the manure on a small surface than to spread it over a large area, and it is more economical to plow one acre of land than two if the crops can be increased by concentrating the efforts on the smaller space.

It is a sad mistake the poultrymen on the farms are making in deserting the old and tried varieties, and taking up every new breed coming before the public. Why cannot our poultry breeders learn what everybody else knows to be true, that it is only by clinging to and improving any variety that excellence is maintained? It is too bad that the business must suffer because of the leap-frog practice of men keeping hens.

A comparison of corn and clover for producing pork, made by an experienced Wisconsin farmer, is more favorable to clover than to corn. Allowing 50 bushels of corn per acre, estimating 12 pounds of pork from every bushel of corn, it gives 600 pounds of pork per acre. On the clover side, he estimated that one acre will pasture eight hogs of 100 pounds each, from spring to fall, that they would gain 100 pounds each, without any other food, making 800 pounds per acre.

After a farmer has become familiar with the work on the farm there will be another opportunity for him to learn, and that is in selling his produce. The heaviest loss to farmers is in the sacrifice they make in selling their crops. They give no thought to the best markets, and where to find them, but wait until their crops are harvested and time becomes short. A study of market reports in winter, as well as correspondence with those who handle farm produce, would save many dollars when the goods are ready for sale.

Some of the Fads of Fashionable People Long Ago.

Some of the old time fashions were very odd indeed. In the reign of Henry III. of France, gentlemen and ladies of fashion thought the comb-box a requisite. In the reign of Charles V. breeches were very short and very close-fitting were worn by ultra-fashionable gentlemen.

This style gradually went out and breeches grew larger and larger until they were simply enormous. Indeed, in the reign of Elizabeth, the gentlemen of fashion stuffed out their breeches with cotton, feathers and other light materials to make them look as large as possible.

The fashionable ladies of that time, not wishing to be outdone by the gentlemen, invented the large hoop-farthingle, which spread out the dress skirt like the modern crinoline.

It was in the reign of Elizabeth that "deep ruffles and long rapiers" were quite the fashion. But the ruffles becoming too deep and the rapiers too long, Elizabeth issued a proclamation against them and stationed selected citizens at every gate to "cut off the ruffles and break the rapier points of all passengers that exceeded a nail of a yard in depth of their ruffles and a yard in length of their rapiers."

In the fourteenth century square-toed shoes were worn by the fashionable world. The square toes finally grew to such a breadth that a proclamation was issued to the effect that "no person should wear shoes more than six inches square at the toes."

These were followed by narrow, pointed shoes, which kept increasing in length until the wearer found it necessary to turn up the toes and fasten them to his knees with chains.

Some of the old fashionable people considered a great many changes of clothing necessary. It is said that Sir John Arundel had a change of no less than thirty-two suits of cloth of gold tissue. And Elizabeth, wife of Philip II. of Spain, dressed very sumptuously and never wore the same dress twice.

Such were some of the old-time fashions, and if it be true that "history always repeats itself," we may expect to see them revived.

Lemons for Billiouness.

A billioun attack my soon be overcome by taking the juice of one or two lemons in a goblet of water before retiring and in the morning before rising. When taken on an empty stomach, the lemon has an opportunity to work on the system. Continue the use of them for several weeks. Lemons are an excellent remedy in pulmonary diseases. When used for lung trouble, from six to nine a day should be used.

More juice is obtained from lemons by boiling them. Put the lemons into cold water and bring slowly to a boil. Boil slowly until they begin to soften; remove from the water and when cold enough to handle squeeze until all the juice is extracted, strain and add enough loaf or crushed sugar to make it palatable, being careful not to make it too sweet. Add about twice as much water as there is juice. This preparation may be made every morning, or enough may be prepared one day to last three or four days, but it must be kept in a cool place.

Winfield S. Stratton, the owner of the famous Independence mine of Cripple Creek, who was a poor carpenter three or four years ago, is now worth \$20,000,000, and he could get \$12,000,000 for his mine any day. He don't sell because he wouldn't know what to do with the money and has enough trouble now with an income of \$200,000 a month. Last fall he was worried for fear he had overdrawn his bank account, but upon writing to his bankers found that he had a small balance of \$1,952,000 still in his credit.

BOILS AND PIMPLES DISAPPEAR.—Service, Pa., Jan. 6, 1896. I was subject to boils and pimples, and seeing an advertisement of Hood's Sarsaparilla I thought I would try it. After taking three bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla my face and body were clear of pimples. R. W. Gorsuch. Hood's Pills cure all liver ills.

Cottolene.

COTTOLENE COOKS

Should remember to use only two-thirds as much COTTOLENE as they formerly used of lard or butter. With two-thirds the quantity they will get better results at less cost than it is possible to get with lard or butter.

When COTTOLENE is used for frying articles that are to be immersed, a bit of bread should be dropped into it to ascertain if it is at the right heat. When the bread browns in half a minute the COTTOLENE is ready. Never let COTTOLENE get hot enough to smoke.

THREE IMPORTANT POINTS: The frying pan should be cold when the COTTOLENE is put in; COTTOLENE heats to the cooking point sooner than lard. It never sputters when hot.

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Gold in Cameron County.

The Cameron Press says years ago when J. W. & J. H. Cochran were lumbering on Wykoff Run they erected large splash dams, and the steady wear of the great volume of water soon washed away the mountain sides and rolled many large boulders from their native locations. Some months ago a gentleman from an adjoining county, while walking the almost dry stream noticed a species of rock or sand that attracted his attention. He picked it up and carried it home. This gentleman had a son who was located in the Colorado gold fields and he immediately sent it to him for inspection, who pronounced it gold bearing rock. The young man was so impressed with the idea that gold existed in these hills that he came east and explored the region. Blasting has been going on for some time and capitalists, representing a large amount of money, stand ready to invest if a reasonable show of gold exists.

Doctors and nurses

In the way to wealth.

Many persons of slender means have seen the savings of years swallowed up in a few weeks by exorbitant doctor bills.

Serious illness and its result, heavy bills, may almost be prevented if taken in time. When the system seems to be run down, the blood weak and impure, causing eruptions, headache, weakness and lassitude, backache, scrofula, biliousness, chill, aversion to work, etc., there is reason for belief that serious illness is threatened. A bottle of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will drive the impurities from the system, enrich the blood, bringing sound health, energy, strength and ambition. All dealers in medicines sell it.

Electric Lights.

London oculists are up in arms against the very serious danger to the community caused by the electric light. Several eminent eye doctors are agreed on the point that unless a stop is put to the exposure of uncovered electric lights in the streets and in shops and offices, nearly all the population will become blind. Experts are so greatly exercised in the matter that they even suggest that parliament should take it up and prohibit the use of plain glass globes for electric light unless they are properly shaded.

America's Growth.

An enormous volume is soon to be issued by D. O. Hayes & Co., entitled One Hundred Years of American Commerce, prepared under the direction of Dr. Chauncey M. Depew, who sums up the material progress made by the United States during the past century in the following figures: Our population has grown from 3,000,000 to 70,000,000; our accumulated wealth from less than \$100,000,000 to about \$70,000,000,000; the number of our farms from probably about 100,000 to nearly 5,000,000; our agricultural products from just sufficient for the support of 3,000,000 people to an annual commercial value of \$5,000,000,000. The workers upon our farms have increased from about 400,000 to 9,000,000; the operatives in our factories from a few thousand dollars to \$4,300,000,000. The increase in wages has been correspondingly great. Even since 1870 it has been 60 per cent and the purchasing power of money has enhanced about the same. Our public school system was very crude at the beginning of the century, and the contribution of the state for its support very small. Now we spend for education annually \$156,000,000, as against \$124,000,000 for Great Britain, France, Germany, Austria and Italy combined.

It Had Barked.

"Papa," said Bobbie, pointing to the iron dog that stood on the lawn, "does dogs like that ever bite?" "No," said his father; "but that one barked once." "Really?" cried Bobbie. "Yes," said his father, "I stumbled over him one night, and he barked my shins."

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AGATE AND TIN WARE, HEATING STOVES RANGES,

HORSE BLANKETS, STOVE FURNITURE,

SHOVELS, FORKS, RAKES, HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,

and thousands of different articles. The stock is complete in everything. I cannot mention all the bargains offered but if you want to buy anything in the Hardware line come and see.

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