

FARM NOTES.

For grape anthracnose spray just before the buds open, just after blossoming, just after the fruit has set, and ten days later, with bordeaux. Don't spray after the fruit is half grown.

A remarkable apple among the later introductions is the Bismarck. The fruit is large and handsome, yellow and red in color, the flesh tender and subacid. The dwarf tree is a heavy bearer.

Poisonous bait made by mixing 50 pounds of wheat bran with two quarts of molasses and one pound of Paris green with water enough to make a thick mash and distributing it among the plants attacked is recommended by the Maryland station for controlling the cutworm.

To keep the cabbage worm off the late cabbage, soak dry corn cobs in kerosene for a few days, then place an old pan in the patch on a box or other support two or three feet high. Two or more of these would be better than one, if the patch is large. Just at dusk drop two or three of the soaked cobs into the patch and apply the match; throw on fresh cobs as needed to keep a bright blaze going for an hour or more, and a large number of moths, which lay the eggs which hatch the worms which destroy our crops will be destroyed.

Celery delights in an abundance of potash, requiring rather less phosphoric acid than nitrogen. The soil should be one that has been limed. To prepare a fertilizer containing the exact proportions of plant food depends on the condition of the soil. About five parts nitrogen, four parts phosphoric acid and fourteen parts potash would probably give good results. About 100 pounds nitrate of soda, 75 pounds acidulated boneash and 100 pounds muriate of potash would prove satisfactory, although not given strictly in conformity with a formula, as so much depends upon the solubility of the substances used and the fertility of the soil.

The Iowa Agricultural College creamery has promulgated the following rules, which could be profitably observed by all patrons of creameries and dairymen in general.

Nothing but tin pails should be used in the milk-yard, as it is impossible to keep wooden pails sweet.

The cows' udders should be carefully washed before any milk is drawn.

Milk should be aired immediately by pouring or dripping from pail to pail before cooling, and then cooled as quickly as possible to at least sixty degrees.

Milk should be kept where the surrounding air is pure and free from stable odors or taint of any kind.

Morning's milk should be cooled before mixing with the evening's milk.

Cows should not be permitted to drink stagnant or impure water, but should have abundance of good water.

Cows should be driven quietly and from pasture.

Cans and pails should be washed carefully with warm water, but not hot, and care should be taken to clean the seams of the receptacles; then they should be scalded thoroughly with hot water and be aired.

There are many orchards which are giving almost no returns for the land they occupy, but which might, by a little well directed effort, be entirely renovated and made to yield as large a profit as any portion of the farm. The chief cause of the unfruitfulness of many orchards is that they would have been cropped year after year, without anything having been returned to the land in the shape of plant food; and the trees have become almost starved to death. To renovate such an orchard, first apply a good coating of stable manure. It should not simply be piled about the trunks of the trees, but should be spread evenly over the whole surface of the ground. It should then be plowed under as soon as the land can be worked, and the soil then harrowed. It may then be left for several weeks, when a liberal top dressing of wood ashes should be applied to furnish potash, for potash constitutes a large portion of the wood and fruit of the orchard. Some such crop as peas or buckwheat should then be sown, into which, later on, the hogs may profitably be turned. If the bark of the trees has become rough and moss-grown, the trunks should be scraped with a dull hoe, and then washed with a solution of ashes, lime, whale-oil, soap and soda. This will destroy all insects which may have found harbor beneath the bark.

Liberal pruning should also be done. But if this has been neglected for years back, too many limbs should not be removed in one season, as it will cause a severe shock to the tree, and may do more injury than good. It is best to distribute the pruning over two or three years. Large limbs should be cut out only when absolutely necessary, and the wound should be treated to a coat of thick paint. In pruning an old tree, endeavor to leave as much new growth as possible. The tops should be well thinned out to permit light and air to penetrate to the centre of the tree. This colors the fruit and largely prevents blight.

Spraying with insecticides and fungicides should be thoroughly performed. When an orchard is not too old, but produces inferior fruit, top-graft with scions of some good marketable sorts. This work should be done as soon as the buds begin to swell. Notwithstanding much that has been written to the contrary, we do not think it advisable to graft old decaying trees. It is much better to cut them down, make fire-wood of them, and set out a profitable young orchard in a new location. There are some shy bearing varieties of apples, such as King of Tompkins county, which may be made much more prolific by top-working them upon some other thrifty stock. In grafting, as in pruning, the work should be distributed over several years.

Grafting is a science which every farmer should understand. It is quite simple if a few leading points are carefully observed. The buds upon the stock to be grafted should be swelling, as this indicates a free flow of sap. The scions should be entirely dormant, but if they have become shriveled they are worthless. The limbs to be grafted should be saved off without injuring the bark, and the wedge-shaped scion should fit evenly in the cleft, so that the bark of stock and scion comes fully in contact. The wound should be thinly covered with good grafting wax. We place two scions in each large limb, and leave two or three buds on each. If both scions grow, the weaker one is removed the following spring.

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

Summer styles all require a well set up figure and fine carriage. The shoulders must not droop in the small sleeved shirt waist, and the hips must be held in their place or the smooth-fitting skirts will not have any style. A famous doctor said years ago: "If you hold the chin in you will carry the whole body well," but observation proves that a rigid waist will do the work far better.

To make good raspberry vinegar.—Mash two quarts of berries, add one quart of strong vinegar and let stand for 24 hours. Strain, add another two quarts of berries, let stand as before, strain and repeat a third time. Measure and to each pint add one pound of sugar. Heat slowly to the boiling point, skim, cool and bottle.

Muslin fichus are still as popular as ever. With muslin gowns they look delightfully cool, while for evening wear they are elegant, useful. A great deal of beeburton is now being used in their manufacture.

The white pique skirt is indispensable to the summer girl's outfit, and with this the correct thing is the lawn shirt-waist, snowy white, a white kid belt and a white or violet necktie. Ecru pique skirts, with the white waist, are also very stylish.

The lamentation which from time to time has gone up, that the throats of women were being ruined by the high, heavy ribbon collars which have been worn so much for the past year or two, has at last stirred up some French modiste to invent a substitute collar which is equally high but much cooler and more comfortable. In the current number of Harper's Bazaar the following description is given to the new invention:

"It consists in having the collars unlined, doing away entirely with the stiff crinoline and canvas that have formed the principal part of most neck-collars and the collars of ordinary gowns as well. They are high—in fact, these collars have the long points behind the ears, are trimmed around the edge with a dainty ruffle of narrow lace, and are made of tulle or pleated mouseline de soie, chiffon or lace. They have absolutely no lining whatever in most cases, although occasionally a very thin lawn lining is inserted for the sake of neatness, as of course the lining can easily be taken out, washed, and replaced. The collar is kept in shape by short whalebones. These are put up to the edge of the points, of which there is one on either side at the back of the neck, but none in front."

With July the summer girl may be said to have fairly started on her triumphal march and how she is to be garbed is pretty well established. Let us take a sly peep as she passes in review, and note all the little "something's" that show she is '99's girl instead of '98's. Of course, for general utility wear her piece de resistance is a shirt-waist. Observe that it no longer has a yoke in the back, but fits smoothly up to the neck. The sleeves, while having cuffs to proclaim it a shirt-waist, are almost as closely fitting as coat sleeves. Then to last season's punch front is conspicuous by its absence, and the collar of the girl has very little fullness in the front of her shirt-waist, and that is drawn straight down. The standing collar, exclusively worn for the last two seasons, has had to take second place for the very light turned over one, with round corners, the newest shirt-waist collar.

In the shape of her skirt, perhaps, the '99 girl shows the greatest difference. The eekish-shape skirt, with its shawl-like fit to the knee, and its pronounced and abrupt flare there, is a decided innovation since last summer. Then note also that the shapely flounce of last year has "folded its tent, like the Arab, and as silently stolen away." Whereas, every other skirt last year had one of these flounces, this summer one has to hunt almost to find one. Even since the flounce has been abandoned, the skirt placket was universally finished with a double row of buttons, has change asserted itself. Now this fashion has become too commonly used to suit milady's exclusive fancy, so she religiously abjures it.

Notice her shoes. In previous years when she held up her dainty skirt she was shocked to correspond—in dainty French style. She is too mannish for her. Extension soles, broad toes and large brass eyelets mark the latest and smartest footwear, in all-over enamel or patent leather. Ladylike French kid is altogether disdained. Her erstwhile penchant for gay plaid hoisery is also a thing of the past; plain black or lisle thread worn front or a little embroidery when worn for afternoon, with her more airy loveliness, is now milady's fancy.

Her belt buckle, you will observe, is not the same. While she still clings to the crush ribbon belt, she must have a red gold belt clasp or be out-of-date. Then her hat is a fancy billow of tulle, marine or chiffon, put up in airy masses; white is her favorite with a pair of Mercury wings or a dove to the left of the front, as if she were just getting ready to fly. Instead of the narrow, peaky, out-string of last summer, the soft butterfly effect in neckties is now in the ascendency, so the summer girl is to de-gaucher affect the Wales or the bat's wing tie.

The newest effects are in the belt and neck buckles worn with the almost too popular shirt-waists. Just how to finish a shirt-waist at the throat and belt is always a problem, particularly if a woman is inclined to be stout. The broad belt and high stock-collars are all very well for slight young girls, but as shirt-waists are supposed to be correct for older women, it is time that something else was found to make them possible. The new style of wearing a belt made of a piece of soft satin ribbon quite wide, and then putting the ends of that ribbon into the buckle, is a very satisfactory fashion. The ribbon is soft enough to draw down at the back, where it can be fastened to the skirt, thus avoiding the ugly gaping part of the skirt and waist. The buckle, quite a small one, can be in silver studded with precious stones, or in enamel, oxidized, silver or fire gilt. The designs are charming, and the buckles moreover, are not so fascinating as the neck buckle which fastens a soft ribbon just at the throat. The idea is to have a piece of ribbon from two to four inches in width and three-quarters of a yard in length, or even longer if necessary, so that it will round the neck twice. The ends are put onto this small buckle, which is worn just at the throat; a little bow of lace being put on underneath, if desired.—Harper's Bazar.

—Subscribe for the WATCHMAN.

Back from the Klondike.

Dive Report's Reach Seattle from Returning Explorers. Tell of a Loss of Life. Sudden Death. Discovery of Gold. All of which go to Make a Dismal Tale of the Experience in the Alaskan Wilds. Many Anxious to Come Back.

After four years of almost continual suffering and frightful experience, H. C. Hoffman, of New York, has reached Seattle. He brings the news of the death of the rest of his party, which started to Alaska to search for a diamond mine in the terrible Black Hole country. The dead are: Walter Dodds, Paterson, N. J.; James Labelle, Canada; John French and Harry Martin, New York.

While making the overland trip Labelle, Dodds and French were stricken with some horrible disease which caused Labelle's death within twenty-four hours. French committed suicide. Dodds, with an ample supply of provisions was left by himself. Martin and Hoffman finally reached a settlement of some escaped Russian convicts, where Martin lost his life.

Hoffman's story of the convict settlement is most interesting. Convicts who had succeeded in escaping from Russian mines had taken possession of the Indian village of Kevorklog, on the edge of the Black Hole country. He says the inhabitants were the toughest lot of cut-throats he has ever seen. He was hardly within their habitations when he was robbed of everything he had left. He was then kept a prisoner, and for a time was under the sentence of death as a spy. His life was spared, and then he slaved over a year. He was compelled to cook, clean fish and cook for the former prisoners of Russia. He treated his men most shamefully. He finally resolved to escape, and succeeded in reaching Tascok, from whence the Indians helped him to a white settlement of the Koyukuk river.

The steamer Dirigo has arrived with \$250,000 in gold dust. The Dirigo brings the news of a stampede from Dawson to Big Salmon. J. Wilson, who left San Francisco a year and a half ago for Dawson by the Edmonton route, tells a sad story of a year spent with the Indians after his provisions had been exhausted. He says he had nothing to eat for a long time but flesh from the bodies of dead horses found along the trail.

F. Spellacy, of St. Marys, O., who arrived by the Dirigo from Koyukuk, tells of a strange disease, which created great havoc among the miners on the Allenkakit river. Among the victims, he said, were James McGraw, of McGraw & Goff, of San Francisco, and three Englishmen who went north with the steamer Research. The doctors on the Koyukuk could not tell what was the trouble with the men. Fits of despondency seemed to be the first symptoms, then came several weeks of terrible fits of insanity and convulsions. Death came only after extended suffering.

Spellacy says that 30 per cent. of the miners on the Allenkakit and 5 per cent. of Koyukuk are still ill with scurvy. There have been many deaths.

Seattle (Wash.) dispatch to the Sun says: Among the 618 passengers who came down on the Roanoke were many who had stories of woe to relate, and it was an easy matter to distinguish the lucky from the unlucky. The unlucky ones were glad to get out of the country, but not tell what was the trouble with the men. Fits of despondency seemed to be the first symptoms, then came several weeks of terrible fits of insanity and convulsions. Death came only after extended suffering.

How Edison Learned to Chew. "A long time ago, when I was a mite of a boy," said Edison, according to the Philadelphia Inquirer, "I, with two other little fellows, had saved up a lot of scrap iron and tin and zinc, which we meant to sell when the holidays came around. There was a large boy in the neighborhood (I think he must have become a bunco stealer afterward) who had been in the street one day when he had been in swimming he came to us and said: "Say you fellows, if you will give me that tin and iron and stuff you have I'll teach you how to chew."

The proposition struck us as being very fair, particularly as he agreed to furnish the tobacco. Well, we were quite willing, so he brought some Canadian cut down to the sand bank by the river. He divided the stuff into three parts and gave us each one. Then he said: "Now you must do exactly as I say, and you must do it right away, or you'll never learn to chew."

"Now then," he shouted, "hold up!" "We held it up." "Put it in your mouth!" he yelled. "We put it in." "Chew!" he hissed dramatically. "We worked away at a great rate."

"Swallow it!" he screamed. "We gulped it down, and then that young rascal fairly rolled down the bank with laughter, while we soon rolled down the other side, sicker, I suppose, than any of us had been in our lives before or since. One of the boys nearly died, and they had a very serious time with him."

Servant's Rich Reward. Charles H. Davis, one of the wealthiest citizens of Worcester, Mass., has given to three of his servants one hundred shares of the stock of the Norwich & Worcester railroad. This is one of the lines leased by the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad. The market value of the stock is \$215 a share, making the value of the gift \$21,500.

The coachman, Otis J. Chase, received thirty-four shares and two maids each thirty-three shares. Mrs. Davis is a widow, and is a son of the late Isaac Davis, a former mayor of Worcester, who died several years ago, leaving a large fortune to each of his children. The servants have been in the family many years.

The Last One Discharged. Bernard Roman, the last of the victims of the Lattimer massacre, which occurred almost two years ago, was discharged from the Hazelton hospital, on Saturday last. A ball passed through Roman's head, and at the time of the trial he had to be taken into the court at Wilkesbarre on a stretcher. He has fully recovered under the careful treatment received at the hospital, but the wound has left him with a stiff right limb.

The girls are showing their patriotism these days by wearing buttons in their hats like the one "Yankee Doodle Dandy" wore when he came to town.

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"AN EMPTY SACK CANNOT STAND UPRIGHT.—Neither can poor, weak, thin blood nourish and sustain the physical system. For strength of nerves and muscles there must be pure, rich, vigorous blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the standard preparation for the blood and its many remarkable cures and the fact that it does every-thing good who takes it proves it is just what you need if you are weak and languid. Hood's Pills do not gripe. All druggists 25 cts.

On the Fourth of July 1,500 pounds of red and blue fire were burned on the summit of Pike's Peak at an altitude of 14,143 feet. The affair was really a State one and trainloads of people were brought to witness the event. The illumination was plainly seen at Denver, 75 miles to the north, and at Pueblo, 45 miles to the south.

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New Maple Sugar and Syrup.

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IF INSURED, You cannot lose all your income when you are sick or disabled by accident. Absolute protection at a cost of \$1.00 to \$2.25 per month. The Fidelity Mutual Aid association is pre-eminently the largest and strongest accident and health association in the United States. It has \$6,000,000 cash deposits with the States of California and Missouri, which, together, with an ample reserve fund and large assets, make its certificate an absolute guarantee of the solidity of protection to its members. For particulars address J. L. M. SHETTERLEY, Secretary and General Manager, San Francisco, Cal.

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These Knee-Pant Suits are for boys from 4 to 5 years of age, and are retailed everywhere at \$3.50. Made with double seat and knees, latest 1899 style made from a special wear-resisting, heavy-weight All-Wool Oakwale cassimere, neat, handsome pattern, fine sewing lining, Clayton patent interlining, padding, staying and reinforcing, and fine linen sewing, fine tailor-made throughout, a suit any boy or parent would be proud of. For Free Cloth Samples of Boys' Clothing (suits, overcoats or ulsters), for boys 4 to 19 years, write for sample Book No. 947, contains fashion plates, tape measure and full instructions how to order.

Men's Suits and Overcoats made to order from \$3.00 up. Samples sent free on application. Address, SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO. (Inc.), Chicago, Ill. (Sears, Roebuck & Co. are thoroughly reliable.—Editor.)

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