

FARM NOTES.

Oats, potatoes and buckwheat have been found by some of the experimenters to thrive better than wheat or clover on recently reclaimed bogs.

Ducks grow very rapidly. If the business of raising them is gone into systematically and advantage is taken of the good points, money can be made quickly.

Nearly all crop bound fowls can trace their trouble to the lack of gravel or sharp, gritty material as well as to fibrous substances, such as potato and apple parings or blades of grass.

American apples shown at the Paris exposition are reported to be mostly superior in both size and color to those of other nations. Our handsome red apple has no foreign equivalent.

Shade in summer will add to the milk yield, and if this cannot be supplied by trees it will pay to build an open shed on high ground where the cows can obtain relief from the blazing summer sun and where if there is a breeze they will get the benefit from it.

Difficult as is the lesson, it is nevertheless true that profit in raising broilers or first-class roosters comes only to him who uses pure bred males, broad, deep-fall breasted birds, yellow in skin and legs. The scraggy little baryard hen, with a mongrel male as the sire of her chicks, is incapable of producing a chick that will reach three pounds weight long before it has matured, at which period of its existence it ceases to be a "broiler." It is the use of good breeders that gives success and profit.

It is neither profitable nor always entirely safe to keep great numbers of hogs together. Besides the liability to disease getting among them, there is always a certainty that the stronger will crowd the weaker from their feeding places, so that the inequality in size will increase instead of decrease. In every litter there are always one or two weaklings that were born runts, and unless given a better chance than their fellows they will always remain runts. The best way to manage this is when the pigs are 7 or 8 weeks old, take out the stronger ones and wean them, giving them plenty of the best food that can be got to make growth. Then the runts left to suckle the sow alone will in two or three weeks more take a start, so that they may be as good as the others, so that later life they can be fed together. No other feed than the sow's milk will do this, though such other feed should be given and the pigs be encouraged to eat all they can be made to eat.

A crop of rye on the land is beneficial even if it is never harvested. When rye is seeded down in the fall it necessitates the destruction of many young weeds, and as the rye takes possession of the land it destroys all young weeds that appear later.

If used as a green crop for cattle in late fall and early spring it makes sufficient growth after the stock has been removed to provide a green manure crop for corn, thus adding to the top-soil plant food gathered from the sub-soil and made available. Rye also covers the soil in winter and protects it, assisting to prevent loss of the fertilizing elements, and as it is hardy, it can endure the coldest winters. A weed destroyer it excels all late crops, does not exhaust the land when grown as a green manure crop, occupies the land at a season of the year when many other crops cannot be grown, and costs less in proportion to advantages derived therefrom than anything else grown on the farm.

The arrangement of the crops so as to secure a system of rotation that will not only make the land better every year, but also enable it to produce larger crops, has been studied by scientists and practical agriculturists for centuries, but owing to the variable conditions affecting soils it has been impossible to formulate any system that is applicable to all farms. Even when some farmer learns exactly what his farm demands, and how to conduct rotation of crops to the best advantage, his plans may be changed by his location. If he is an Eastern farmer, and his land is well adapted to wheat, he may be forced to abandon wheat for reason of Western competition, and resort to some other crop that gives a larger profit in his local or nearest markets. But all farmers admit that the only correct method of farming is to rotate the crops, and also that the growing of grain year after year on the same plot is liable to reduce the productive capacity of the land in time unless by the expenditure of a large sum for fertilizers. Whether fertilizers are used or not the land will always gain by rotation, as rotation permits of the formation of humus and increases the moisture. Rotation also prevents soil exhaustion by balancing the plant foods removed and permits of drawing on the almost inexhaustible stores of the subsoil for the dormant plant foods, which may be brought to the surface and used for the production of grain crops. Every farmer, however, must judge for himself of the requirements of his soil and rotate according to conditions affecting his land and locality.

No farm will prove remunerative that does not produce grass, for the reason that although grass removes plant food yet it is a covering for the land and demands plant foods that are not fully suited to the production of grain. All grass lands are benefited by lime, hence the farmer who intends to make grass a crop must first lime his land. If this is done in connection with the growing of green manure crops the result will be more satisfactory. It is usual to grow corn, wheat, and clover in the way of rotation, but a three years' rotation will not give as good results as to take more time. Those who have studied the matter suggest corn, oats, wheat, clover and clover the fifth year. The land is therefore in clover three years; that is, the first year when sowed on wheat, the second year when sowed on hay, and the third when left on the land to be used for pasture or as a covering. If the hay crops are cut at the right time, and the clover not allowed to produce seed, there will be considerable pasture the third year, but if allowed to produce seed the plants will then have accomplished their object. The fifth year crop (clover) is benefited more as a fallow, or rest, and the land will gain in nitrogen as well as increase in humus and general fertility. The manure made on the farm should be used only on the corn land in the spring. By so doing every field will be manured once in five years, as corn will only be grown on the same field once in this period of time.

Grain will occupy the land three years, giving two years to clover, though really clover and wheat will always occupy the land together a portion of the time.

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

Mildew should be carefully watched for during the hot, humid weather. It is the most obstinate of all defilements to get rid of. Prevention is far better than a cure. Do not allow garments to remain in a damp or wet condition over night. To remove mildew mix equal parts of powdered borax and starch, and half as much salt, moisten the whole with lemon juice. Spread the mixture on the spot and place the garment in the sun on the grass. Renew the mixture every morning until the stain is gone.

In spite of the outcry against high, tight collars, which, so the wise ones said, lightened the throat, interfered with the graceful carriage of the head and spoiled the artistic effect of a whole costume, those collars are as high as ever.

Women who hesitated at the beginning of the season, and even asked timidly for low collars, have now come boldly forth either gazing over linen battlements, with wired collars of the dress material, grazing their ears or with a yard or two of ribbon swathed about the throat, which was to be free as air this summer.

To be sure, the "twice-around" tie of lawn or other equally thin material has been added unto us, as well as the lace adorned collar, but alas! these are prone to wilt, like the hopes of youth, on hot days. And so the average woman complains, but complaints and tries to wear collars as high as those of the human gazelle across the way, and nobody can tell whether the uncomfortable fashion has its root in an idea of universal becomingness or the dislike of some fashion leader to display a lean and wrinkled throat.

A tour of the summer resorts impresses the traveler with the fact that golf, or rainy-day skirts and costumes, are worn by many women who know next to nothing of golf, and when old Sol is doing his very strongest shining. At the resorts, on the trains, and in the large cities, they are worn by women of all sizes, ages and complexions, of all kinds of stuffs, both woolen and cotton, for all times and all places.

The latest models are only open on one side, and many have a stitched band on this side that goes quite down to the bottom of the skirt. The mermaid back to the skirt worn last summer is quite passe this season, nor is the single box-pleat introduced in the late winter and early spring so comme il faut as the inverted pleat back. Neither too wide nor too narrow around the bottom is fashion's edict. From two and a-half to three and a-half yards being the correct form. The pocket at the right side for the golf ball, handkerchief, etc., appears on some, especially for the golf devotee, but it is so unbecoming to the figure that the majority of the skirts for ordinary wear are without it. Of course, they are one and all machine stitched around the bottom.

A very dark iron-gray in Oxford uniting is far and away the most popular for general wear with shirt-waists, etc. Very dark blues are also much liked, and for young, slight women, a light gray is quite becoming. This last is especially striking when worn with the fashionable English "pink" (bright scarlet) golf jacket.

Smart linen golf suits and rainy-day skirts are now seen on warm midsummer days, when even the lightest weight cloth would be uncomfortable. Blue linen in various shades, the natural linen tint, and white pique, are most stylish, and duck is used to a degree, but only in a very light weight, as it is a trifle heavy in weight.

These suits are made usually with shirt waist, or semi-jacket bodices, but not with a regular coat shape, as they are intended for very warm weather. When an extra garment is needed the "pink" is slipped on.

White shirt waists are the fad of the summer, and are considered the correct form to accompany the short skirts. The "Ladysmith" hat has superseded the sun-bonnet for summer outing wear, as being lighter in weight and so much more comfortably cool. The outing shoe is just the same as last year, wide sole, round toe and flat heel.

If you wish to have a gray nun's veiling or cashmere that will be suitable for dress occasions all the winter through out a circular skirt of the gray shaped out in large curves at the bottom; put a shaped ruffle into these curves as deep as the knees. Tuck the ruffle vertically, stitching the tucks with white silk thread. Put three small tucks around the ruffle at top of hem. This curved effect in a deep ruffle is one of the very new effects on skirts. It is finished at the top with a small cord covered with the cloth.

Tuck the bodice all over. Make lingerie tucks, and all an inch apart. Fit the back into the belt without fitness, and make the fronts slightly full.

Get some very narrow Honiton braid and apply it on the left side of each tuck. Make a sailor collar, with ends that come to the bust of the material, finely tucked. Do not stitch the tucks quite to the hem, and finish the collar with three rows of white Honiton braid. Do not put a chemise in, as you can wear the dress better in winter without one.

Fasten the ends of the collar at the bust with a four-in-hand knot of accordion-pleated gray chiffon. Put knife-pleatings of chiffon at the wrist, and lace the sleeves up any other way with white Honiton braid. Do not put a chemise in, as you can wear the dress better in winter without one.

The ubiquitous "American dentist," held in the highest esteem the world over for superior professional skill, has already hung out her shingle in Manila, and is finding abundant demand for her services. Dr. Anna M. Sawyer, of New York, is the woman who has taken the initiative in this instance.

Summer hats for the most part set well off the head, and frequently the trimming is a wreath of flowers. These flower-crowned hats are seen in all shapes, for, whatever the shape, the flower wreath is always fashionable and dispenses with any other trimming. A variation of this idea is a half-wreath that tumbles over the brim on the hair.

For some reason ostrich feathers, that suddenly disappeared with the spring, returned with the midsummer, and now there are picture hats loaded with them. Many hats of broad brims are bent in all possible ways.

An idea which Paris has sent over to us in a few new summer gowns is the lingerie method of running ribbon through dress. For instance, a pale blue crepe de chine had as its entire trimming 3-inch wide dark blue ribbon run through the cloth. The

skirt was cut with a shaped ruffle, and down each seam the cloth had been worked into huge buttonholes and the velvet ribbon run in and out through them as though heading. The ends of the velvet hung in tabs over the ruffle.

Dishes Prepared from Green Corn.

CORN OMELET. Cut and scrape the pulp from boiled corn, of which use one-half cupful to three eggs, one-half teaspoonful of salt, a little pepper, and one teaspoonful of butter cut into bits. Beat together well and cook as a plain omelet.

CORN PUDDING. Twelve ears of corn, four eggs, a generous pint and a half of milk, a generous teaspoonful of salt, four tablespoonfuls of sugar. Grate the corn, beat the eggs with a spoon, and mix all the ingredients together. Butter a deep pudding dish and pour in the mixture. Bake slowly two hours. When the corn is old it will take one quart of milk. If very young one pint of milk will be sufficient.

CORN OYSTERS. Half grate on a rather fine grater eight ears of corn that is neither young nor very old, scraping out all the remaining pulp from the hulls on the cob. And to this the beaten yolks of two eggs, one level teaspoonful of salt, one-fourth as much pepper, and the whites of the eggs beaten to a stiff froth. Fry in little cakes shaped like oysters in a spider in lard hot enough not to soak here the batter readily. If the corn is watery and the cakes spread too much add cracker dust, to make the batter stiffer. Use neither milk nor flour.

CREAMED CORN. Cut the corn from half a dozen ears, or better still, scrape it, using the black of the knife. Mix with the corn one-half cup of bread crumbs. Beat one egg thoroughly and mix it with one tablespoonful of butter, reduced to a cream, and a teaspoonful of sugar. Add one-half cup of milk and salt and pepper. Add this mixture to the corn and crumbs, mix well together and put into one large or individual baking dishes; add a layer of seasoned crumbs and bake twenty minutes.

CORN FRITTERS. Before grating the corn from the cob, in making fritters, run the point of a sharp knife lengthwise of the cob through every row of kernels. Then grate the tops from the kernels and press out the pulp remaining on the cob with the back of the knife. To two cupfuls of corn add the well-beaten yolks of two eggs, one cupful of milk, one cupful of flour, one-half teaspoonful of salt and one saltspoonful of pepper. Beat the mixture thoroughly. Then stir in the stiffly beaten whites of the eggs and one teaspoonful of baking powder. Fry by spoonful on griddle or in deep fat.

CORN WAFFLES. One pint of sifted flour, milk enough to make a thin batter, two eggs beaten very light, a tablespoonful of melted butter and a little salt. Gradually mix the milk with the flour until there is a smooth paste; then add the salt and butter, and lastly the eggs and a cupful of grated corn. Have waffle iron hot, and butter them well, or grease with lard. Pour in enough of the batter to cover the iron, and put the other side gently down upon it. Keep over the fire about half a minute; then turn over, and let the other side remain on the fire the same time.

Remarkable Case of Vindication. One of the most remarkable cases of the vindication of an innocent man after the lapse of many years has just occurred in Lancaster county. Fifty years ago a man named Ritter was convicted of theft and served a year's imprisonment. Ritter asserted his innocence at the time and up to the day of his death. He reared a family and his descendants still live in Lancaster and are highly respected. A few days ago the article which Ritter was charged with having stolen was found on the premises from which it is alleged he had taken it. Thus after fifty years, and a quarter of a century after his death, the proof of his innocence appears.

He May Call on You. A new fakir is abroad in the rural regions of Lancaster county. He carries a bag and sells soap worth five dollars a box, which sum includes the price of forty yards of carpet, selected from samples which he has in his wagon. He takes the five dollars, leaves the box of soap, promises to deliver the carpet of the selected sample within a week and drives away. The soap is worth probably fifty cents. It stays with the purchaser. The carpet is worth probably fifteen dollars, but it stays with the fakir and has not yet been delivered to a single victim. Farm families should be on their guard against this new fakir and against all other fakirs.

The Patriarch Business in Turkey. In the village of Bodra a Turk named Ismail, aged 120 years, is in such good health that he frequently walks to Bardin, six hours' distance, to sell eggs, for he is a poultry farmer. He has had thirty-four wives; the last of whom he married only a few days ago. The bride is sixty years his junior, and the marriage was celebrated with much solemnity, to the sound of drums and files and of valleys from firearms. The whole village was en fete. The wedding procession included all the male progeny of the patriarch bridegroom, consisting of 140 sons, grandsons and great grandsons. The number of female progeny is not stated.

Hard on the Timber. The timbermen of Clearfield, are very gloomy over the present condition of the affairs. Much of the timber that was left in the bed of the streams when the water went down is going to wreck on account of being bumped against the stones.

Yes, the world owes you a living provided you are willing to get down and work for it, but under no other conditions. You may play tramp and beg "hand outs" or live off your father-in-law or convert a public office into a private snap or, worse, steal your living by beating your way through life, and the world owes you nothing but a hole in the ground and the re-conversion of the elements of which your worthless carcass is composed into some more useful form of animal or vegetable life.

Remember this: No other medicine has such a record of cures as Hood's Sarsaparilla. When you want a good medicine, get Hood's.

Banana Trade.

Forty one Steamers Chartered to Carry the Fruit.

Few people realize the extent of the banana trade or what it costs to supply the demand for the tropical fruit which has become so popular. Our readers can form an idea of the trade when it is stated that shipping circles were started last Saturday by the fact that forty one steamers were chartered for the West India fruit trade between Philadelphia and West India and South American ports. Thirty four of these charters were renewals of previously existing contracts, but the remainder were charters of bulky vessels, which were required to meet the exigencies of the local market.

These vessels have been chartered almost entirely for the banana trade, about seventy five per cent. of which comes to Philadelphia. The other destination assigned to them are New York, Baltimore and Boston.

The explanation of the extraordinary number of charters is the need of transportation of an unusually large crop of bananas, which seems to have been anticipated by an unprecedented demand in the local markets. The import of the fruit from Cuba, Honduras, Costa Rica, San Domingo and other southern regions this year has been far above the average, and the demands of the trade have impelled the importers to engage the service of extra steamers.

IT HELPED WIN BATTLES.—Twenty-nine officers and men wrote from the Front to say that for Scarsches, Bruises, Cuts, Wounds, Sore Feet and Stiff Joints, Duck-ten's Arnica Salve is the best in the world. Same for Burns, Skin Eruption and Piles 25 cts. a box. Cure guaranteed. Sold by F. P. Green, druggist.

The Oldest Bank. The Bank of England is 306 years old. The bank of Venice is the oldest in the world, having been organized in 1157. This would make it 743 years old.

Business Notice. David City, Neb., April 1, 1900. Gessner Pure Food Co., Le Roy, N. Y. Gentlemen—I must say in regard to GRAIN-O that there is nothing better or healthier. We have used it for years. My brother was a great sufferer from indigestion and the doctor said food was the cause of it, and told us to use GRAIN-O. We got a package but did not use it at first, but now would not be without it. My brother has been well ever since we started to use it. Yours truly, LILLIE SCORER.

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For Infants and Children. The Kind You Have Always Bought has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher, and has been made under his personal supervision for over 30 years. Allow no one to deceive you in this. Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments, and endanger the health of Children—Experience against Experiment.

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