

FARM NOTES.

When young pigs have scours it is an indication that they are being allowed some kind of food that is injurious.

The proper time to divide lily of the valley roots is in the fall. When planted in the spring they may not thrive or bloom.

If you wish to renew the lawn this fall use Kentucky blue grass and white clover, as they seem to stand the dry seasons better than some kinds.

Time is required before an orchard may begin to give a profit. On cannot expect returns from an orchard in a year, as with animals, hence the sooner the trees begin to bear the less the loss of time, land and capital.

To preserve the wheels of vehicles, and also to prevent shrinking of any of the parts, put some boiling linsed oil into a pan or other vessel and raise the wheel so that the rim will pass through the oil.

The production of lean meat on hogs is not necessarily a loss of weight. To secure lean meat the animals are fed on a variety, which consists largely of nitrogenous food, which promotes increase in growth and weight, the variety enabling the hogs to consume more food, which increases the production of meat.

One of the best combination foods for horses is green oats—that is, oats cut when the grain is in the milky stage and cured like hay. The straw is then very nutritious, as the food is arrested in the stalk while on its way to fill out the grain.

It is claimed that great as is our annual wheat crop it does not exceed the production of poultry eggs. This is due to the fact that a large proportion of poultry is kept in the suburbs of cities, towns and villages, the farms not producing more than one-half. It is almost impossible to get a correct census of the poultry and eggs produced in this country, as but few keep records of their fowls.

When harvesting the beets, carrots and turnips this fall care should be given their storage. When put into pits or mounds the frost sometimes seals them up until spring. Some pack in bins, in dry earth or sand, but it has been found that one of the best methods is to pack in large bins and filling in with oats, which keep the roots at an even temperature, and makes them convenient for use, while the oats are not injured.

A large proportion of the hay and fodder produced on farms is stacked, but if stored in the barn will keep in much better condition than when stored in stacks. It is almost impossible to escape loss when it is exposed in stacks. Damaged hay will be wasted by the animals, and there is an additional loss in quality by exposure that may not occur in the mow. It is better to sell the hay that cannot be stored in the mow than to accept risk of the weather.

Good cows can only be secured by keeping the good calves that are from animals which are known to be marjorons, but the farmers who buy their fresh cows and sell their calves when they are but a few days old destroy all opportunities for selection. A good calf, however, is one that is bred for a special purpose, and the farmer, therefore, knows in advance what it should be when matured, and the calf will, if it is from good stock, probably not disappoint him.

There is no rule for feeding, as each individual must be considered separately from the other. It is not an uncommon error to suppose that the animals which eat but little are the most profitable. So long as an animal is capable of digesting and assimilating food the greater the amount of food it should consume, and the more profitable the returns, especially with producers, such as cows. The proportion of food required to support an animal and supply waste of tissue is less when a large amount of food is eaten than when a smaller quantity is consumed.

What to do with the manure when it is heated and "fire-fangs" is a problem with busy farmers, who cannot stop other work to handle the heap. Overheating does not prevent to a great extent with mixed manure that has been well applied with absorbents, and which has not been exposed to the air. The best thing to do is to handle the manure by turning it over and tramping it firmly in the heap, but if this cannot be done make openings in the heap with a crowbar and pour in sufficient cold water to check the heating. The water will also prevent loss of ammonia by absorbing it.

Liquid manure should never be used when the soil is dry, as it is best applied by plants when there is plenty of moisture in the soil. Weakly plants are often killed with liquid manure unless it is very much diluted, as the stronger and more vigorous a plant the more food it can assimilate. To use liquid manure properly not only should small quantities be applied, but it should be spread over a wide surface, hoeing the ground when it becomes dry. It is used mostly for flowers, and especially rose bushes. It gives excellent results if applied a little at a time and often, but many who use it do not dilute it sufficiently, hence they claim that it is an injurious substance to use.

The comb of a fowl materially affects the prices in market. A young Leghorn cockerel, of but three or four months' age, is tender and juicy for the table, but as Leghorns quickly develop their combs the young cockerels must be sold as roosters. Brahma cockerels, which have small combs, will be selected in preference to the Leghorns. Customers understand that the comb indicates age to a certain extent, and but few of them know that some breeds of fowls have very large combs, while others do not, the result being that young chicks sell for less than their real value if their combs are large for their age. This fact should admonish those who produce broilers for market to avoid the large comb varieties, or else sell the chicks as soon as they can be marketed. The object should be to endeavor to satisfy the customers.

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

Stains made by wax, resin, turpentine and other substances of a resinous nature, may be removed by pure alcohol, applied with a clean sponge. After moistening with the alcohol, wait a few minutes, then apply more with the sponge, and rub gently. Place in the air to dry.

It is not required of every man and woman to be, or to do, something great; most of us must content ourselves with taking small parts in the chorus, as far as possible without discord.—Rev. Henry Van Dyke.

Resurrect your old walnut furniture, and if you want to be in vogue have it carved where there is a plain surface, and touch it here and there with dull gold, for the furniture that grandmother used, and which was long ago relegated to the attic of the old homestead, is coming in again. "Yes," said a prominent furniture dealer, when spoken to on the subject, "walnut is coming in and mahogany is going out. We are now giving the new walnut a lighter finish than the old had, touching it with gold and hand-carving it wherever there is an inch of plain surface. We call this lighter finished wood Cirassian wall nut, and I assure you it is quite fascinating, as its popularity shows. Lots of old walnut frames that have been stored for years are being made over, but, as a rule, the newer and lighter woods make up better for the prevailing taste."

Only two women in the United States may use the mails without paying for the privilege. These women are widows of former Presidents. They are Mrs. Julia D. Grant and Mrs. Lucretia A. Garfield. All mail matter sent by Mrs. Garfield and Mrs. Grant under their respective written autograph signatures, and all mail matter sent to these two ladies, will be carried free during their lives. No signature or marks are necessary to the free carriage of mail matter to either of these ladies, the mail matter being sufficient. Mrs. Garfield has enjoyed the privilege since 1881, and Mrs. Grant since 1886.

For sunburn, bathing at night with a cold infusion of cucumbers cut up in milk is an excellent remedy, so also is buttermilk; the acidity of this removes the sunburn, and the oil in it is singularly good and softening to the skin.

One ounce of freshly-scraped horseradish steeped in the buttermilk for two hours is said to render it still more effectual. Apply to the face and hands several times a day.

Instead of washing the face with water after a long walk or ride, try bathing it with lait virginal, which is delightfully refreshing, easily made, and harmless. Take one pint of rose, orange, or elder flower water, half an ounce of simple tincture of benzoin, ten drops of tincture of myrrh, ten drops of glycerine. Put the rose water in a bowl add drop by drop the tincture of benzoin, ten drops of tincture of myrrh, ten cerine, stirring all the time. As glycerine does not suit all skins it may be omitted if not liked.

A cosmetic which renders the complexion clear and free from spots is made by mixing two drachms of simple tincture of benzoin with one pint of rose water. Apply with a soft towel.

When the throat and neck have become brown they can be whitened by using every night and morning the following paste: One ounce of honey, one teaspoonful of lemon juice, six drops of oil of bitter almonds, the white of two eggs, and enough oatmeal to form a paste. Spread this on a rag and wrap round the throat.

Hopsacking, it is said, in deep cream or a dark natural fat tins, will be "the new, est thing for fall." Renaissance will be the gasse as a fall trimming lace. Guipure, cluny and point d' arabe will be much preferred. Majestic coats and gowns of the Louis XV era of velvet, trimmed with Venetian point, will form many elaborate autumn toilettes. A new fall wrinkle to secure fashion's desired width of skirt bottom, abundant the shaped flounce and substitutes a number of narrow widths instead.

Top coats promise to be long, about 42 inches, with half fitted backs, and with or without a yoke. The former will be popular, but for women who have to wear a coat several winters will look more passe when his vogue is over. For the fall tailor-made Eton blouses and Louis XIV coats are all exhibited among the advance models. Only the season itself will prove the favorite, but indications point to the continuance of the Eton for popular wear. Very little apparent change has been made in the shape of skirts, only the great consideration will be to have them full enough around the bottom. To this end some have two or three or even more flounces, giving the effect of a double, triple and tulip skirt. Lengthwise trimming effects, bias folds, insertings, etc., applied up and down will be in high favor.

The bertha, which bobs up serenely season after season, confident that nothing can quite fill its place, is worn lower, is more formal, and is merely a graceful finish for the edge of the omnipresent bolero. Little applique cretonne flowers are introduced where the simpler heading or insertion used to run along its upper edge—a pretty touch, but one which is only suitable for the almost-bud, and then only for gala costumes.

Difficult as it is to dress Sweet Sixteen, one can never go wrong on the bolero jacket, now cut in every conceivable shape, form and size. Nothing else gives its indescribable look of jauntness; nothing else so softly supplies the roundness not yet come to the growing figure. Save in lace, the single bolero is being forgotten. Everywhere one sees the double, sometimes even treble, jacket; (hot, but what's in a temperature?) sometimes a series of exact imitations which suggests that the spectator needs double, frequently in two contrasting colors. A pretty girl of sixteen was seen the other day in a white pique with three deep blue bands in pique trimming the skirt. Over a sleeveless blouse of white all-over embroidery she wore a double bolero cut up in a deep notch on scallop just above the waist line, the underneath one of the blue bands, and double square reverse also with deep bands. The old little sleeves came only to the elbow and turned up in a deep cuff of blue pique. Long white gloves were worn with it.

Another garment wherein error is almost impossible is the tucked skirt. Youth can even wear it tucked all around, while older sisters and mothers look best in the plain front breadth. Stripes tucked are always effective. There are, of course, materials never intended to be made up this way, such as flowered or large-figured goods.

The Golden Rose.

An Imposung Ceremony Performed Every Year by the Pope.

Every year the Pope sends a golden rose, as a special mark of distinction, either to a crowned head or to a town or church, and the ceremony of blessing the rose has long been an imposing event, says the London "Globe." It cannot be ascertained definitely when this ceremony was first observed by the Roman Catholic Church. It is maintained that the custom arose during the pontificate of Pope Leo IX, who was born in 1002, in the Castle of Egisheim, in Alsace, and was elected to the chair of St. Peter in 1048. Some historians consider it to be of much earlier origin. When, during the Middle Ages, the Pope resided in the Lateran, he was wont to ride after the ceremony in gorgeous procession, and, accompanied by the entire College of Cardinals, to the Basilica of the Holy Cross of Jerusalem, and he held the symbolical flower in his hand all the way. In the Basilica the Pope delivered an address upon the mystical meaning of the rose, as portrayed by its beauty, color and perfume, and then the High Mass was celebrated. When the mass was at an end the Pope returned to his palace in the Lateran, still carrying the mystical flower. If a royal prince happened to have taken part in the procession, it was incumbent upon him to approach the Pope on his arrival in the Lateran and to hold his stirrup and thus assist him to dismount. Then, as a reward for his kindly attention the Pope gave him the rose.

Although the ceremony as observed nowadays is not so imposing as it used to be of yore, yet it still preserves its chief rites. The Pontiff blesses the "Golden Rose" in the parment hall, and he wears a pink chasuble and the white miter, which contains no precious stones. Every New Year's day the jeweler of the papal court receives the order to make the rose, and the Pope's master of the household gives him the precious stones which are to adorn it, and which the Pontiff has himself previously chosen from among his jewels. The ceremony of blessing the "Golden Rose" takes place on the fourth Sunday in Lent, and then the Pope sees it for the first time, he takes it in his hands to look at it, then he kneels and begins the ceremony with a prayer. The address subsequently delivered was drawn up by Pope IX in 1050. After the prescribed prayers have been said the Pope anoints the rose with the holy oil, and in accordance with ancient custom, scatters over it a strongly scented powder. The moment for celebrating High Mass having then arrived the Pope enters the chapel and carries the rose. Here he hands the flower to an attendant, who places it upon the altar on a bouquet of golden roses. When the mass is finished the rose is handed to the Pope, and accompanied by his suite he returns to the Parment Hall, where he mentions by name the person who is to receive the "Golden Rose" as a gift.—Buffalo Express.

A Large Gushing Oil Well.

The great gushing oil well near Beaumont, Tex., is creating considerable interest in the Southwest. The well far eclipses any ever drilled in the United States, and the output is 7000 barrels daily, greater than the largest gushing well in Russia. It is estimated that this flow exceeds 25,000 barrels every twenty-four hours, and the flow is constantly increasing in volume. This is due to the fact that when the oil was struck the iron casing was blown out of the hole, and the size of the hole gradually increased. A solid six-inch stream of oil shoots into the air a height of 200 feet. It is thought that the only way to save the oil is by dirt reservoirs, and they are being constructed as rapidly as possible in order that none of the oil may be wasted. As is usual in such cases almost fabulous prices are being paid for almost waste lands. Thousands of people have visited the well, and it has served to depress prices in the oil market.

ASTONISHED THE EDITOR.—Editor S. A. Brown, of Bennettsville, S. C., was once immensely surprised. "Through long suffering from dyspepsia," he writes, "my wife was greatly run down. She had no strength or vigor and suffered great distress from her stomach, but she tried Electric Bitters which helped her at once, and, after using four bottles, she is entirely well. It's a grand tonic, and its gentle laxative qualities are splendid for torpid liver." For indigestion, loss of appetite, stomach and liver troubles it's a positive, guaranteed cure. Only 50c at Green's.

Mrs. Slimson—"Willie, your shirt is dripping." Willie—"Some boys tempted me to go in swimming, and I ran away from them so hard that I got into an awful perspiration."—Harper's Bazar.

"I don't see the point at all," remarked the pin-cushion during the discussion. "To tell the truth," replied the needle, "neither do I. You see, I've only got one eye, and that's at the wrong end."

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A Temperance Lesson.

Better than all the impersonal arguments of temperance advocates is the fact that self-preservation during the hot weather demands curtailment of the use of intoxicants. Scores of interviews have been printed in the Republic concerning the best way to pass through the hot spell. In every instance the physician advises abstinence.

City Hospital physicians have asserted that 95 per cent of the patients treated there for sunstroke are users of intoxicants in one form or another. While the greatest danger is to those who have drunk to excess, the man or woman who attempts to find relief by drinking wine, whiskey or beer, even in moderate quantities has placed his system in first class shape for a subsequent visit to the insolation ward.

To those accustomed to beer a cool glass of the beverage affords temporary relief and nothing more. It exhilarates the blood to an action that is nothing less than unhealthy when the sun is hovering around the 100 mark. It is a shock to the system. Moral considerations aside, the physical harm of intoxicants should act as an effectual deterrent.

There are plenty of substitutes, the best of which is water. Ice cold water used in quantities is almost as harmful as beverages with an alcoholic basis. For men who are exercising, lemonade is found to stimulate thirst. Cool water—not cold—with a little oatmeal soaked in it has stood the test on all occasions. It may not taste pleasant as some of the more popular drinks, but at least has the basis of common sense, which should govern every hygienic consideration in the summer time.

A man down in North Carolina was selling standing timber—walnut trees so the story goes. The man who was doing the purchasing came to a very handsome tree. In a spirit of reckless extravagance he offered the North Carolinian \$50 for the tree, and the N. C. said "nit" and straightway sent for an expert to give him a tip on the real value of the tree. He finally sold the tree, which was a curled walnut for \$1,500 as it stood. The man who bought it realized \$3,000 for it on the cars. It was shipped to New York and veneered one-sixth to half an inch. The sales were watched. The tree brought \$6,000.

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