FARM NOTES.

-Profits on many farms are reduced by the interest on land bought at high prices. In numerous cases mortgages are being carried, securing notes drawn a long time ago at high rates. With the general tendency in recent years toward lower interest rates, this farm indebtedness could, in many in stances, be refunded, meaning great saving in annual charges .- American Agriculturist.

-All kinds of poultry delight in working over newly-plowed ground for insects. The number of insects destroyed in a day by a large flock of fowls cannot easily be esti-mated. Observation will show that each bird will fill its crop several times during the day, and will keep busily at work until night. The turkey and guinea will also forage over a wide territory when on a grass plot, and will destroy thousands of

-Warts are supposed to be due to some derangement of the epidermis of the skin, and cannot well be treated internally unless general all over the body. Warts having a narrow neck may be snipped off with the scissors and the bleeding bases touched with lunar caustic. On the teats they should be interfered with as little as possible so far as strong applications or operations are concerned. It is usually sufficient to rub teats with castor oil after each milking.

-Phosphate of lime, unless acidulated, is not soluble, but when treated with sulphuric acid the phosphate of lime (such as ones, phosphate rock, etc.,) becomes broken up in composition, the sulphuric acid, combining with the lime, forming sulphate of lime, leaving the phosphoric acid free and uncombined. It is this phosphoric acid of the phosphate of lime that is the real valuable substance desired. When the acidulated phosphate is applied to the soil the free phosphoric acid will readily unite with any lime existing in the soil, and again forms phosphate of lime, but in a condition which permits of the action of the roots of plants, which secretes acid. When phosphate is acidulated it is then known among farmers as "superphosphate" and is an excellent addition to fertilizers. Phosphate of lime, unacidulated, may not give beneficial results for many seasons, as it gives up its constituents very slowly, though the ner the phosphate is ground the more readily it is acted upon by the vegetable acids of the soil. At present prices all kinds of phosphate may be used with almost a certainty that they will return a profit in the crop

-It will soon be time again for using poisons to kill all kinds of injurious insects The first application I have to make usualfruit trees, to prevent the ravages of bud worm, eigar-case bearer, etc., and to be effective the applications must be made very early, or as soon as the buds begin to open or repeated soon after. Paris green has for many years been my main re-liance as an insect poison. If pure and properly used it is reliable enough and harmless to the foliage. I have always preferred to apply it in liquid form, and if used in this way the addition of lime sure-ly prevents injury to the foliage liable to is broken by the box pleats under which it the Paris green. For two or three years, however, I have used green arsenoid in place of Paris green, and always had very satisfactory results from it. This newer rolling is lighter than Paris green, and always had very too. Under this coat is worn the sheerest ison is lighter than Paris green, and stays in suspension in water, requiring far less "constant stirring," and besides is much cheaper. So long as I can get such results more available in most out-of-the-way places has to be used there is need of caution in order to get the pure article. Some of the from their application, and much loss of er at the centre, back and front. from their application, and much loss of labor may be caused thereby. Be sure you get a genuine article. You may make your purchase now and test it. In New York State the Geneva experiment station, I believe, offers to test any sample sent to it. free of charge. But each buyer and each user of Paris green may just as well help himself. Pure Paris green dissolves per fectly in strong ammonia, giving a beautiful clear blue liquid. Put a little Paris green in a vial or small bottle, pour a little strong ammonia over it, cork it up and shake up well. If the clear blue liquid is obtained without mud-colored sediment you may be sure that the Paris green is all right.—Farm and Fireside.

-One finds scores of country gardens, where an attempt has been made in previous years to cultivate the raspberry, the blackberry, or, perhaps, both, and where discouragement and failure has resulted. A Country Gentleman correspondent thinks it possible so to order a few rows of berry bushes in the family garden that they will produce fruit year after year with little at-tention, given at the right time, and he offers the following hints to that effect.

The old canes or the poorest of them must be cut out each spring. The new wood must be thinned to a proper degree and the tops of all canes cut back. This is but a few moments' work each spring. Now, to save all labor possible, let the rows of bushes be arranged in small clumps four feet apart in the row and be protected by each trellis. Inch and a half stuff are used for lengthwise and upright supports, while the clump of bushes are held in compact shape by two pieces of lath at each clump. At a distance of four feet the tops will nearly meet each other, while the stalks at the ground can

be worked about with ease.

I would cover the entire ground between the clumps and between the rows, if there are two or more of these, with coarse mead-ow hay put on thickly. This keeps down the weeds and many berry sprouts, and keeps the ground always porous, moist, and cool, conditions that are especially attrac-tive to raspherry and blackberry plants. Once a year this mulch will have to be renewed, as it gradually decays and becomes worked into the soil, adding humus and making the earth lighter, more retentive in moisture and richer in the material that

the berry plant requires as food.

Practically, then the only care the bushes need is an annual pruning and mulching. A little attention now and then to the few straggling weeds and shoots that force a way up through the thick mulch will, of a way up through the thick much will, or course, be required, but first and last there will be less work in this way for caring for the bushes than by any other that is ordi-narily practiced. The gradual dying out of once thrifty bushes that one sees in so many farm gardens is due almost wholly to lack of proper thinning out and pruning and to the checking of the bushes by grass

American brewers have already invested \$4,000,000 in and about Havana.

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

HOME REMEDY RHYME.

If poisoned, take mustard, or salt, table-

In a cup of warm water and swallow right

For burns, try borax, and a wet bandage If blistered, then oil and day flannel will

For children's convulsions, warm baths are the rule :

With castor oil dose, too, but keep the head cool.

Give syrup of ipecac, when croup is in

For fainting, stretch patient right out on the floor.

To soak in hot water is best for a sprain-Remember these rules, 'twill save you

much pain.

original lustre.

Highly polished tables and chairs have a way of developing spots of white, especially where a hot dish has stood or where hot water has been spilled. Equal parts of lin-seed oil and alcohol rubbed on such a spot will usually make it vanish. Another plan is to cover such a spot with baking soda; then hold a heated flatiron close down over the soda, not near enough, however, to injure the varnish. After a little take the iron away and brush off the soda. In most cases the spot will be gone. Camphor is another good all around agent for restoring varnish and when rubbed over blistered or whitened spots will bring back much of the

Hats, by the way, are not very much worn this year. There has been a decided tendency in this direction for several seasons past, and the summer girl-and the summer matron, too, for that matter-are inclined to go bareheaded wherever the opportunity presents itself. This, by the way makes the dressing of the hair a very important feature. There are only two forms of hairdressing sanctioned by the best dressers. In both the pompadour is present in front with the back hair in a very high knot or else in a coil decidedly low on the neck. Both these forms are absolutely correct, although the former seems to have the great-

Quite an effort was made last summer by several prominent women to introduce the low coil. It has met with a fair amount of success, but is largely confined to evening. Some few women go in for the extreme style of parting their hair in the middle, thus doing away with the invariable pompadour. The mode is too extreme, however, to meet with genuine approval.

Speaking of dress materials, there's an almost unanimous choice for sheer white wash dresses, and the finer India lineus vie with the organdies. Exquisite ones serve ing longevity and reducing infant morfor evenings, and many appear in the morning in these dainty, lace-trimmed creations, which seems to be forcing matters. If the morning be very warm, however, a sheer white shirt-waist suit is certainly pleasing.

One white get-up worn by an Atlantic City belle is of heavy white linen, with equally heavy Yak lace insertions. One in our through the action of the free acid in is set. It is topped by a smart box coat, with flowing sleeves, very deeply flowing, with the insertion set in just above the narworn in this way, the waist may be of the

finest and richest. These handsome suits are in the costume from arsenoid I shall use it in preference to class, however, and the woman who comes Paris green. But where the latter (being down to breakfast in a fresh, heavy, white linen shirt-waist suit is a treat. in mind was simply trimmed with strappings, stitched one on each edge, and, though samples of Paris green on the market are re- it had been laundered, it was as attractive ported to be badly adulterated, and if this and shapely as ever. The waist was strap-

> Elaborate effects are frowned down upon in the attire of children by mothers of refined taste, who realizes that the keynote of good dressing of their little folks should be smart simplicity.

A great deal is said about gossip as if it were necessarily a very bad thing. Slander and scandal are intolerably bad, but gossip may be kindly. One can hardly live in this world and not take some interest in one's neighbors. If one of the children across the street has scarlet fever or measles, every family living near is interested, not merely for fear of contagion, but through genuine regret that the onild is suffering and sincere hope that she may get well. If John Drum, who went to college last year, sweeps the board with all the prizes, we all ask about him, because we are as proud as if he were our own boy. Gossip that is the repetition of good news, or the expression of sympathy is a perfectly proper thing and lends a wholesome spice to life.—Christian Herald.

If you would be in style embroider your monograms on the left sleeve of your shirtwaist midway between the shoulder and el bow, on the end of your white pique neck-ties, on your white belts and on the instep of your stockings.

A neat little garment that is a combination of bolero and cape is coming into vogue. The back and front are cut the straight way of the silk and fall to the waist without seams. The sleeves are wide, in pagoda form, and the throat cut low and round and simply banded with galon.

The black tie is being very much worn with these stiffly-starched white linen col-

With the straight standing starched white linen turn-over the long four-in-hand is frequently worn, and in black moire is decidedly the mode. The simple little bow tie is also seen.

With the turn-over of stiffly-starched lin-en, either with pointed front, divided in the centre or the continuous allaround turn-over ties of black China taffeta or surah silk car ried twice around the neck and then the ends simply knotted in front are approv-

With the white linen low Eton the Winsor tie, about one yard long in black China silk with hemstitched ends, or in plainly hemmed surah is decidedly the chic thing. It is tied in a fluffy bow in front.

A few drops of camphor added to the water in which the face is bathed in warm weather will do much to remove the shiny appearance of the skin.

-Thirty thousand Filipinos have been vaccinated by Americans.

Milk in Powdered Form.

For more than fifty years efforts have the civilized countries to separate the wanon-fatty solids in such condition that by unimpaired, and unchangeable by time or

the extreme variations of climate. These efforts proved unsuccessful for many years. A portion of the water could be readily removed, but when concentrated to about one sixth of its original bulk the claimed that a piece of root stock left in the pasty condition of the mass rendered it unmanageable and complete desiccation became impossible without subjecting it to such a high temperature that the character son for beginning the war on thistles is in of the product was completely changed, rendering it insoluble, incapable of coagulation by rennet and reducing the digestibility by bility by pepsin tests 50 per cent. The nearest approach to desiccation was condensed milk. A dry product seemed impossible without the sacrifice of all the valuable constituents of milk except the casein, and this was preserved only in an altered form after treatment with acids and alkalies which thoroughly changed its char acter and impaired its nutritive qualities.

Dr. Joseph H. Campbell, a citizen of the State of Pennsylvania, who had spent a frequent cultivation he will destroy many great deal of time in the study of the of the thistles and the potatoes will pay for petroleum products, turned his attention to organic chemistry some time ago, devot-

dairy.

The developments of the dairy interests in many cases skim milk was a waste product, often thrown away. If the skim milk could be utilized so as to recover the non-fatty solids in dry, soluble, sterilized and thoroughly peptogenic condition, the product at half the price of butter per pound would be more valuable than the butter interests itself, as the milk would the product at half the price of butter per thistles in number. The point is to keep the thistles cut down from July to frost, after which they will be under control. yield but four pounds of butter to the hundred pounds of milk, while the non-fatty solids would furnish nine and a half pounds of the dry powder, and the annual value would run into hundreds of millions of dol-

But even more than this it was realized that the recovery of the non-fatty solids of milk in a dry condition would furnish milk to the tropical regions where it was hereto-fore unobtainable; would permit an addi-tion to the rations of the soldier and the sailor in the most convenient form, with the least possible waste; would be an invaluable addition to the hospital dietetics; would supply an important factor in the treatment of diabetes, Bright's disease and other similar maladies; would furnish properly balanced rations to all classes at the cheapest rate, and would be a general

The process of development was slow; difficulties were presented at every turn, some of which for a time seemed insurmountable. But after nearly three years of labor and the expenditure of nearly \$100,000 success crowned the efforts and

At Jersey City, N. Y., are three mills where is ground, bottled and packed this In the mills are three copper tin lined concentrating vessels. The milk is pumped into a large round copper vessel, where it is agitated and heated by sterilized air blasts preparatory to its being pumped into four rec- sheets. tangular concentrating vessels. These con-centrationg tanks are provided with a circulating medium of hot water surrounding them and coils in their interior. They are also provided with pipes and fan shaped nozzles for the introduction of sterilized air below the surface of the milk. This air is under a pressure and is allowed to escape when the tanks are charged with milk and causes the water vapor to be driven off. The milk here has a violent rolling motion, greater than if boiling. The milk is thus reduced to about one sixth of its volume. As the product becomes concentrated the temperature is lowered. The opening of a valve permits the mass to fall into the large roller drums with tapered ends, and which are located on a lower floor. These roller drums are tin plated and are perfectly smooth on the inside with cone shaped ends. An air blast is then introduced into the head of the drum. The latter revolving about two turns per minute, carries the pasty product up on its side, and as it approaches the top it falls back through the dried atmosphere, the air thus carrying away the moisture. The paste soon becomes too heavy to be carried up by the revolving of the drum and rolls into a large mass, the cone shaped ends causing it to move unequally and twisting and grinding it into small particles. These are then conveyed to the drier drums, where the desiccation is completed.

These drier drums have a novel construction. Sterilized air is forced through a central shaft having lateral arms extending down into the mass, where the constant rolling of the drums exposes all parts to the desiccated air. When the product is bone dry it is then conveyed to a grinder,

which brings it to about the consistency of corn meal, and it is then packed.

The proper office of powdered milk is not so much to act as a food of and by itself, but as a means of cheaply furnishing other foods with the proteids in which they are deficient, and thus restoring the balance

which is essential to health.

The successful reduction of milk to the form of a powder is an achievement of much importance to the bakers, particularly those engaged in the business in a large way. They are enabled to secure their milk supply without any possibility of in-terruption and at a much lower cost. This latter is due to the fact that the dried milk can be shipped so much more economically than the milk in its original form. A five pound box can be shipped at a small frac-tion of that of its equivalent of whole milk and can be mixed as desired. The losses in the handling of fresh milk around the bakery are very great. Much is consumed by the men handling it, a great deal is wasted and considerable is spoiled by be-ing improperly cared for. The product in appearance resembles fine wheat flour, and is packed suitably for the safe transportation to all climates .- Scientific American.

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Two hundred flouring mills, with American machinery, have recently been con-structed at Harbin, Manchuria. To Kill the Thistle.

One of the worst enemies of the farmer is been made by the scientists of nearly all the Canada thistle, says the Chicago Chronicle. It works more injury every year to ter and the fat from milk and secure the farms in this country, than many other causes to which greater attention is given. the simple addition of water the milk can be restored, with all its original properties full possession of the land and unless eradicated the entire farm becomes worthless The heavier seeds, which are carried by winds, will germinate, but its progress is by means of long white root stocks, which are proof against disease and seasons. It is soil will grow from six to ten feet in a season and from each small piece as many as June. Plow the land and then plow again every few weeks until well in the fall, the object being to destroy the young growth as fast as it appears, as any plant must suc-cumb if deprived of forming leaves, as plants breathe through the agency of the leaves. Another plan is to let them grow until the plants are just high enough to mow and then run the mower over the field, repeat

the labor. It may not be possible to sub due the thistles the first year, but if the ing himself especially to the products of the dairy. work is well done the thistles may be completely destroyed the second year, when the The developments of the dairy interests of this country had reached enormous proportions. The butter industry was largely being concentrated at the creameries, and ian grass seed. As the Hungarian grass grows rapidly and may be mowed once a month it gives the thistles but little chance while the present cultivation of the cab-

The roadsides must also be carefully attended to for it is on the uncultivated roadlars, creating a new industry exceeding invalue the wheat crop of the United States. the entire community by producing the the entire community by producing the seeds of weeds which are carried by the wind over a large area. Weeds may also be carried long distances on the tops of rail road cars or by water; in fact, there are so many modes of distribution that it is almost impossible for any farmer to escape the nuisance of weeds, but all farmers can prevent their spread, and in protecting his neighbor he also protects himself. The Canada thistle is not so great a nuisance as many suppose, if farmers will determine to combat

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tens at all prices. We are employing four first class workmen and your orders by mail will have our prompt attention. When you come in to see the show be sure that you see it all-as you will miss a good thing if you fail to examine our line of dusters, nets and horse

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