FARM NOTES.

-String beans should be picked when tender, no preparation being necessary other than to layer them in salt, in crocks. They may also be stored in kegs or fitkins, after covering with brine. They are pickled by pouring vinegar over them in a keg or suitable vessel. They will keep through the winter.

-Drinking the whole milk makes fine, fat calves, but calves raised on skim milk, oatmeal and bran, if not so sleek at eight months old, will make a better start in bone and muscle and beat the more pampered ones at two years of age. It is a. waste of cash products to feed a calf whole milk after it demands change so as to call for solid food, and it is a mistake to so feed it after it is ten days old, as warm skim milk and a little oatmeal are much better.

—In summer sheep prefer short blue grass, or clover pasture, but for a change of diet will often eat many kinds of weeds and briars. One must feed only sound, wholesome food, but it must be of the right kind if it is expected to clip a heavy fleece. A sheep can be fatted on food abounding in starch and sugar, but wool cannot be made of these alone. Its fibre is made largely of flesh forming elements. The blue grass or clover, of the summer pasture yields this sufficiently' but in the winter oats, wheat, middlings and bran should be fed with corn, if grain is preferred. Sheep can be kept fat all winter on turnips, etc., but it will be at the expense of the fibre of the wool. Abundance of rich food will increase not only the length but also the grossness or coarseness of the fibre, thereby making it more suitable for combing and less adapted to the making of cloth.

-The first thing to be done for hog cholera is to remove the animals from infected quarters, separating, if possible, those that are still healthy from the already affected individuals. There is, of course, some danger of animals developing the disease after removal, if they have already been exposed.

Afflicted animals should be cared for by one person, and no dogs or other stock al lowed near the yards or pens. As rapidly as animals die they should be disposed of in a way so as to prevent the further distribution of the disease. This should be done by burning the carcass, if possible, of burying it deeply, not less than 4 feet. Infected pens and yards, must be sprinkled liberally with carbolic acid solution or lime. If crude carbolic acid is used it is necessary the same with water to form a 4 to 5 per cent. solution of the mixture-two parts sulphuric acid, two parts crude carbolic

acid, ninety six parts of water.

Lime is an excellent disinfectant for this germ, and moreover, it possesses the advan-tage of being cheap and readily obtainable. In view of the fact that the hog cholera bacillus can retain its vitality in the soil for a number of months, it is not wise to allow a fresh lot of hogs to occupy infected pens or yards for several months unless the disinfection process has been most thorthey are surely going out, while other reoughly performed. When floored pens are infected it is often necessary to remove the board floors, as the disease germ is easily a bundance, however, but they are not alharbored in the cracks and crevices. If the floor of the pen is of dirt, the removal of proved of little avail.

-The dam should have good care at all times, but especially for two or three months before foaling and at foaling time, says C. L. Hardman in Prairie Farmer. The brood mare should have but little corn the last two or three months she carries the foal, but be fed plenty of oats and clover hay. The foal will then be thin in flesh but strong in bone and will fill up and grow rapidly from the start if the dam is fed and cared for rightly. The dam is all the better for being worked moderately right up to within a few days of foaling. If you have more brood mares than you can work, be sure to give them proper exercise by turning them into the field or lot during pleasant days, but always stable at night if the weather is at all cool or wet. I like a box stall not less than 14 feet square in which to turn the dam loose.

You can tell at least several hours beforehand when the dam is going to foal. When the milk is plentiful in the bag and begins to drop out, you may expect the foal soon. I have kept close watch over my brood mares for several years, and they have invariably foaled between 2 o'clock and 6 o'clock p. m. or 2 o'clock and 6 o'clock a. m., and I always aim to be on hand, so as to render assistance if necessary. I have raised a good many coits and have never lost one at foaling time. The dam will be ravenously hungry and should have a pail of water and a wisp of bright hay immediately after foaling. She will eat as though starving.

She should not have any corn for several days and but little oats the first two or three days. The oats can be increased gradually until the dam is on her regular feed. Watch the bowels of both dam and foal. The danger from this source is much greater than most men think, for many foals die when 2 or three days old if their bowels do not move all right. They will refuse to suck and dwindle along a day or two till they die. When you notice the first symptoms of trouble, give an injection of one or two quarts of warm soapsuds. I use tar soap, which I have always found satisfactory. If this does not give immediate relief, give as a drench one half pint of raw linseed oil. I have never known these remedies to fail if used in time.

If the foal does not come until after we have grass, turn the dam on grass, and the danger from bowel trouble will be greatly lessened. But I much prefer my colts to come by the first of April than later. I do not work a mare for ten days after foaling. When the foal is 10 days old, the mare should be bred again, or if the tenth day happens on Sunday I breed on the ninth day. I do not think it advisable sooner than that. If you find that it will throw your colts too early to breed the mare the tenth day, you will doubtless find her in season some time between the twenty eighth

and the thirty sixth day. Do not work the mare until dark and then run her off to town and breed her when the horse also has probably had all ing. when the horse also has probably had all he ought to do during the day. Do not run her four or five miles back home after breeding her and put her into the harness next morning, with but little or no rest, and then wonder why she does not get with foal. In such cases I drive the mare slowly and work her moderately or give her a day's rest, and I seldom have to breed her a second time. I aim to take my mares to

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

The fancy for white has extended this stand frequent laundering, which is a spe-

cial point in favor of its use. For a "chintz room" if engraving or wa ter colors are to be hung on the walls, the paper should not be on the chintz order, only the furniture covers and curtains. A paper of white moire with a green ribbon border would be effective, and the border could be run down the angles of the room also. A green and cream matting would harmonize effectively with this wall and furniture covering.

care of the detail of her appearance. The tint of the eyes and hair should be repeated in the gowns she wears, irregular features should be framed in hats with drooping brims and waving lines, and the colors affected should be those that experience shows are suited to her complexion. Yellow and red browns go ill with black hair and eyes, yet a light tan may be worn by the dusky-eyed girl with fine effects, unless her skin is sallow. An ivory white gown with re-liefs of Oriental embroidery in which some for three hours. gold lights are hidden will make a beauty of a woman with a pale complexion and chestnut hair who in a black frock would be a fright. The too slender girl must wear her clothes fitted in shapely fashion indeed, but loosely, that she may seem to fill them out, and the stout girl inclined to a short waist will find that a belt pointed downward, and shaped bodice trimmings, plain goods rather than figured, are some of the "musts" of her dressing. Sara Bernhardt has shown possibilities of gowning and accessories to the plain woman that are well worth studying and emulating well worth studying and emulating.

A young woman who has been living in Paris for a year says that no French manicure who treated her hands used a cuticle knife about her nails or a steel nail cleaner. The little orange wood sticks sharpened to after each washing of the hands. In this way the delicate enamel of the nail is not injured, and the under surface of the nail point is kept smooth. The French manicures, too, polish more often with a bit of chamois rather than a regular polisher, and cut the nails with a clipper instead of curved scissors. These clippers come in pairs, one for cutting the nails of each hand. to dissolve the tarry looking fluid in an equal quantity of suphuric acid, then dilute ed for the little filing needed to shape the nails. Never cut the cuticle around the nail, but press back lightly with the orange wood stick. Daily brief care when the nail is soft from the use of soap and water is all that is needed to keep the hands in good condition with a weekly manicuring. Use lemon juice instead of any other acid to remove stains.

> Just at the moment there are many conflicting rumors as to the reigning mode of ports assure us that they are quite as much ways shaped.

the upper layers of the soil and all litter and filth is necessary before the disinfecting ed flounces forming the entire skirt being process is begun. Medicines have so far proved of little avail.

ed hounces forming the entire sail to being away are clear, showing that much has been left behind. The Mississippi carries only 25c. at Green's Pharmacy. on the edge depends very much on the ma- yearly to the gulf over 13,000,000 tons of

> A small pinch of soda added to tomato soup will prevent its curdling when the milk is added.

Pretty things in the way of fine lawn stole stocks have the stock of the plain lawn, with the hemstitched top turned over after the fashion of a top collar The two stole ends fastened to the edge of the collar are of fine embroidery and are plaited. In the centre of each are three little lace buttons. This turnover edge has a very narrow hem or one a quarter of an inch wide.

Nothing is better to allay the itching of prickly heat or hives than strong borax water. A dose of sulphur taken twice a week will assist in driving eruptions of any kind

Belts for shirtwaists are not being worn as pointed as they were last season. There is just a slight dip to the front, and no effort is made to make the waist unduly short

The lower the linen collar the smarter. Wash belts for shirtwaist suits are more liked than waist ribbons.

The shirtwaist and dark walking skirt are still correct for rainy days, but for clear weather the shirtwaist suit of wash stuff is better style.

Parrot-green very narrow four-in-hands of peau de soie are quite la mode with a white linen shirt waist.

The coiffure bow is slowly but surely passing, as is also the hatless fad. The button-in-the-back shirt waist has not had the universal vogue predicted.

While the bottom flare effect will still obtain for modish autumn wear, yet in nothing like the manner of last season. The "drake's neck combination" is the latest term for blue and green used togeth-

Slight postillions are noticed upon almost all the advance showings of early autumn jackets.

Mannish models will still prevail the coming season for the tailored suit that clears the ground, but more elaboration will be placed upon full length skirted tailor mades.

Extremely narrow, even tiny, ruffles are smartest for the skirts of very soft material gowns, put on in large numbers. Modish bow knots are embroidered on

some wash belts. A good idea is to have embroidery to match on belt and neck and wrist turn-

overs. A red scarf on a white felt hat is dash-

Nearly every hat tilts over the face—even if it is on the back of the head.

White linen is first choice for mourning shirt waist suits. Sheer white dresses are ideal for after-

noon wear. The colored turnover collar furore is at a second time. I aim to take my mares to the horse from the eighteenth to the twenty first day to make sure they are all right. Recipes.

Pineapple Sherbet.-Peel two pineapples, season even to be droom furnishings. White sprigged dimity is a favorite material and er the pulp with three cups of granulated is used for bed hangings, covers and our-tains. All white drapery produces a dainty and summery effect, and the dimity will through cheesecloth. Add the juice of two

lemons and freeze. Pineapple filling for cakes is at its best when pecan nuts are mixed with the pineapple in equal quantity. The pineapple should, of course, be grated, and the nut meats should be chopped. A boiled frost-ing or confectioner's sugar frosting should then be mixed with the pineapple and

A delicious filing that is a little out of the usual run is made by dissolving one tablespoonful of gelatine in hot pineapple A girl with a pretty face has a good start juice, sugar to taste, and one cupful of grated pineapple and chopped pecans mixanced by the other girl, who, feeling the want of this desirable item, takes great of the detail of her appearance. The

Maple Mousse.—Beat the yolks of eight eggs until thick and light. Pour over hem, beating hard, one cupful of boiling hot maple syrup. Return to the fire in a double boiler and stir and cook until thick enough to mask the spoon. Stand in a pan of ice water and beat until cold and light mix gently with one pint of cream whip-ped to a solid froth. Turn into a mold with tightly fitting cover, bind with a strip of buttered muslin and bury in ice and salt

Corn Fritters.-A pint of scraped corn pulp, two well beaten eggs, four table-spoonfuls of milk if not very juicy, a good half teaspoonful of salt, a scant half teaspoonful of white pepper (from the pepper grinder if possible). Beat all well together and fry by the spoonful on a hot griddle greased with butter.

Bisque Ice Cream .- One quart of cream, one quarter pound of macaroons, two ladyfingers, one half pound of sugar, four kisses, one teaspoonful of vanilla, one teaspoonful of caramel. Pound the macaroons, kisses and lady fingers (which should be stale) through a colander. Put one pint of cream on to boil in a farina boiler, add to it the sugar; stir until dissolved. Take from the fire, and when cold add the remainder of the cream and freeze. When frozen add the vanilla, caramel, the pounded cakes, a broad point were used to push back the encroaching cuticle, and to clean the nails sherry; beat the whole until perfectly

Peach Bavarian Cream.-Rub enough ripe, pared peaches through a sieve to make pint of pulp and add to them one tablespoonful of lemon juice, enough sugar to make very sweet and one half box of gelatine which has been soaked in a half cupful of water then melted over hot water. occasionally till the mixture is quite thick, then add one pint of thick cream which has been whipped to a stiff froth. Turn into a wetted mold, and when firm turn out and serve with whipped cream heaped round it.

How Lakes Dry Up.

The Process Requires Years. but is Ever in Progress. This continent abounds in rich agricul-

tural fields and meadow lands that but a few years ago were broad expanses of limpid water. How these lakes have been transformed was recently explained by Prof. Gregory, of Yale. In the course of a talk to the students of his class he spoke of the way lakes are filled on one side and drained on the other by rivers and called attenays shaped.

Still the circular flounce is very much in are filled up by the bringing down of sediments of various sorts. Rivers running into lakes are quite dark, but those leading very popular. Then again you see silk braid, or a band of silk in trefoil design.

Some idea of the rapidity with which lakes die under this process is shown in the fact that 73 out of 149 lakes in the Swiss region have disappeared since 1873. Lakes die from either being filled up or drained off. The draining off results when a river has worn a gorge back so deep that the water all runs out. The Niagara river is doing its best in this draining by cutting as fine a trench as could be made by an engineer. It is cutting back toward Lake Erie at the rate of over four feet a year, and in time will kill the lake, Unfortunately, bow-ever, the lake is destined to be drained through Chicago. Lake Tahoe, a beautilake in the Sierra Nevada mountains is also one of those destined in time to be killed as a result of the draining process.

Peat is one of the greatest fillers and works more rapidly than any other form of deposits. It is estimated that one-tenth of Ireland is peat, and over one-fourth of the state of Indiana was once a peat bog. The speaker called attention to the Dismal swamp in Florida, which was once a vast lake, but is now a great area of hogs and swamp, with only a little lake in one part So rank is the growth of this peat in that hot land that the surface of the lake is 14 feet higher than the level of the surround ing bogs, showing that it has been literally forced up into the air.

Lakes, swamps, bogs and then garden lands represent the stages in the process of drying, Filling, draining and enroachment of vegetation represent the process that Fills the lakes in the process. that kills the lakes in warmer climes' while the forces of the air are agencies in the cooler portions of the country. Prof. Gregory closed his lecture with an interesting account of the way the lakes have disappear ed in the region in the western part of the United States, where only desert land is found.

Death Charged to a Witch. Child's End, Following Slaying of Black Cat, Finds

a Parallel. The shooting of the black cat, followed by the death of baby Thomas Eisenhower, says a dispatch from Reading, through alleged witchcraft, is still the talk in the northwestern section of the city. On Monday Mrs. Clara E. Garrison confessed that she. too, is a victim of the diabolical art. She says she has been visited and victimized by the same wicked woman who so cruelly attacked Baby Eisenhower. She declares that her little daughter

Katie's recent death was due to nothing else than this same malicious old witch. She didn't know it at the time, and the doctors said it was typhoid fever. But now

she's quite sure it was pure witchery.

Mrs. Garrison says that she herself is fast
in the meshes of this woman's dire power, and that she doesn't know how to get out. Before she knew this woman was a witch she had taken some pears and other fruit from her, and she hasn't been well since.

Sale This Day.

"He never advertised his business did "No, but it's being pretty well advertised now.'

'Indeed !" "Yes' the sheriff is doing it." Flood Loss in Texas.

It Will Amount to a Million Dollars-Six Lives Lost.

The only ray of hope which penetrates the gloom of the flood situation in Dallas, Texas, comes from the weather reports. which predict fair skies, and the fact that the Brazos river at Waco is falling again. Railroads are tied up worse than ever before in the history of the state. The only railroad which has so far estimated its damage is the International & Great Northern. General passenger agent Price, of that road, says the actual damage to the International road bed will reach \$100,-000, and that road is not the worst sufferer. Six lives lost was the total reported Friday-five in the San Marcos valley and

one at Wylie. An accurate estimate of the losses is impossible, but with the damage to railroads, the drowning of live stock, the washing away of bridges, residences and business houses, in addition to the damage to cotton and other crops, it is safe to say that a milion dollars will be a conservative amount. No news has come from the 400 or 500 wood choppers who were cut off by the flood in the Richland creek bottoms, but it is not now thought that any lives

were lost there. The Brazos river, after inundating rice farming lands for 200 miles south of Waco. is reported falling steadily at Waco, but rising slowly below Hearne. It is estimated that there are from 3,000 to 4,000 acres of cultivated land under water near

A rough estimate of the number of acres of cotton and other crops practically ruined in the Brazos bottoms is 20,000.

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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 sheets.

er inside and cut in strips. We carry a big line of men's working gloves and mit-

Respt. yours,
JAS. SCHOFIELD.

Many Hebrew Millionaires. There has just been issued in New York

a list of United States Jews who are worth \$1,000,000. In all 115 have reached the million mark out of an estimated 4,000 men in the country worth that amount. As they form about one-eightieth of the popution they would seem at first sight to have a large proportion of wealthy men, until it is remembered that these live, as a rule, in the large cities. In the town population of the States the Jews form about onethirtieth. The names in this list represent a varied number of occupations, and are congregated mostly in the large centers on the Atlantic coast.

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