## FARM NOTES.

-When feeding grain to fowls do no use a trough, but scatter the grain, so as to compel the hens to scratch for their food. When grain is fed from a trough some of the hens secure more than their share, which is not conducive to a full quota of eggs from each hen.

-The attendant who enters the stable to milk a cow with a pipe in his mouth is not the proper man to perform that duty. Milking should be regarded as the cleanest and most important work on a farm, as milk not only absorbs odors, but is also quickly affected by any fcreign substance.

-The pistilliate varieties of strawberries produce more runners and a greater amount of fruit than the varieties with perfect flowers (bi-sexual.) This fact should be kept in view in selecting the kinds that are to be used. Some varieties produce large berries, and but few of them fail to fill out the rows from scarcity of runners.

-A simple yet effective device to prevent lice is to place the ends of the roosts in tin cans containing kerosene. A slot or groove is cut in the can half way down, to hold the end of the roost. The bottom of the can is kept filled with kerosene. These cans are nailed to the side of the building and effeetually prevent all lice from crawling on-

--Hundreds of horses are ruined every year because they are not given water when they require it. There may be regular times for watering, but rules cannot safely be made to govern the duty. On warm days, when the horses perspire freely, they give off from their bodies large quantities of moisture, and should be watered often even if allowed but a small quantity at a

-Of all the fruits the plum is most likely to overbear. It would do so every year if the curculio did not thin it. As it is, it bears so heavily that it makes a great drain on the vitality of the tree, and also on its capacity to furnish the mineral elements required to make the seeds in proportion to their pulp. It is probably lack of pot-ash and phosphate that makes plums rot badly in the seasons when the trees have set a crop that they are unable to mature.

-Poor land can never be improved unless something is added to it. It is cheaper to allow time, in the effort to grow crops to be plowed under, than to attempt to take a scanty crop from the land. When the land is poor the manure should be concentrated on smaller areas, and allow a portion of the land to go uncropped until manure can be given to it. Time will be saved, however, by using green manurial crops and fertilizers. The farmer who pays taxes on poor land taxes himself unnecessarily

-Sowed corn intended to be cut and fed dry should be cut early in the morning some warm day and allowed to remain until the next afternoon before being bound or bunched. Great care should be exercised in putting it up, so as to shed rain, as even with favorable weather it will require two weeks' time to cure sufficiently for storing in the barn. Even then it is best to store it only two or three bundles deep. to store it only two or three bundles deep, as they are liable to mold during the inevitable sweating process. Scattering thinly over a large surface is preferable to stockng. unless stacks be made long and not over six feet in width. Even then the stalks in the centre are liable to become damaged unless well cured when hauled. It is the safest way to cure in the field; no matter if the outside of the bundles or bunches are weather beaten, stock will eat them with considerable relish.

-The real value of a farm is its capacity to produce. It is really a storehouse of raw materials which are manufactured into salable products, and may contain a mine of to the surface. Every pound of plant food the fields denotes an actual change in the wealth requiring but the labor to bring it to the surface. Every pound of plant food returned to the soil is an investment for the string and investment for the string and the string are that is very difficult to counternate. Beautiful complexions are too often future. In addition to the gain from the feeding stuffs purchased there are crops rich in nitrogen which drew upon the atmosphere, through the agency of minute or-ganisms, for supplies of nitrogen, even the roots, after the crops are harvested, enriching the soil. The nitrogen-gathering plants are limited in number, but all plants have the power of deriving carbonic acid from the atmosphere, and from this comes the fat and starch. The corn plant contains large quantities of fat and starch, but is deficient in mineral matter, while bran, linseed meal, cotton seed meal and middlings abound largely in the mineral elements. It will, therefore, pay the farmer to feed his corn and fodder in connection with the concentrated foods mentioned, as he is sure to gain largely in the manure. Estimating gain largely in the manure. Estimating nitrogen at fifteen cents per pound, and 130 pounds in a ton of 2000 pounds, the value of the nitrogen is \$19.50, and as the food also contains about \$3.50 worth of potash and phosphoric acid, its real value as a fertilizer is \$23. In addition, it also contains about 100 pounds of the and 500 pounds of about 100 pounds of fat and 500 pounds of starch per ton. This the farmer saves by using it as food, although a portion of the nitrogen and mineral matter is appropriat-ed by the animals and sold at a higher price in the forms of milk and meat.

-The experiments made in recent years in feeding lambs have gradually demon-strated that there is considerable money in the work provided one follows the best methods. The chief gain in weight of all live stock is when they are young, and subsequently every pound of food given to them more than yields an equivalent in bone and flesh. After the first year the gain is much slower, and the profits are small. It pays consequently to raise lambs for market and eall them they are the stress deep. The collars are prettily squared off, the corners being cut at right angles or in a slightly exaggerated style. for market, and sell them when they have ceased to make gains which pay. In ex-periments made with lambs at the Wyoming Experiment Station recently, it was and some times the hem of the skirt. found that fair profits could be made in raising lambs for young mutton by feeding them chiefly on alfalfa and the hay made from it with a very small addition of grain. The lambs are raised in ninety days, covering the period when they make the most gain. The lambs of any of the good mutton breeds, such as the Downs, the Dorset, the Cheviots or the Rambonillett breeds, were found to answer the purpose, and all of them gave satisfactory results. The smooth, plump lambs were found to be the most desirable, for they could the more easily be raised to suit the demands of the market. Alfalfa made better feeding than the native grasses or hay, and in the States where alfalfa thrives it is advisable to grow it for lambs in preference to other grasses. In the experiments made at the Wyoming station the gain in the lambs fed on alfalfa was nearly thirty per cent. greater than those fed on hay made of the native grasses.

—Prof. S. N. Doty, in American Cultivator.

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

Brown is one of the most used shades this autumn for street gowns. Fashion demands a waist to match the skirt, econom ical women are having three bodices made to one skirt. One bodice is very simple, another more elaborate, being trimmed with lace, and a third made entirely of lace. As cloth trimming in band form on silk is one of the newest notions, if you have a separate silk waist and a skirt of the same color, trim the waist with bands of material to match the skirt and it will look like a whole costume after the new style. The return of the feminine girl is strongly evidenced by the absence of the severe mannish styles among the swagger tailor mades. Lace waists are to be as fashionable as ever this season.

Even the tailor made woman, whose fad is neatness, has been converted to the little silk jacket, and she wears it with her chestnut brown Scotch cheviot, and with her green straw trimmed with a brown veil

with black lozenges. But it is the long coat which is the most fascinating. Every woman hesitates before buying one, yet having bought, is never sorry. Those who have worn the long coat since it reappeared in rather crude form three years ago, are now selecting the latest cuts and glorying in the possession of

the newest thing. The fall long coat with its fitted back, requiring workmanship, and its long front is expensive. But, to offset this, if you are one of the women who must count the pennies, you can reckon on the saving in the

matter of waists, not to mention skirts.

Wash waists can be worn until worn out in the late fall, and as for skirts, the plainer they are the better the coat tails will hang.

Cheviot and linen hop sacking will be much used for these winter wash waists supremacy this season. The textiles from which the cold weather blouse may be made albatross, cashmere, lansdown, etamine, woolen crash, ladies' cloth, mohair and oth-er fancy novelties. Silk waists will be made of taffeta and peau de soie. Velvet and velveteen will be fashionable for these separate waists, and of the former there are the plain, striped, dotted and other fancy varieties. The displays of panne velvet suggest unlimited possibilities for handsome evening waists. Very graceful and becoming models among the new waists are of crepe de chine.

The Russian blouse suit is still first choice for small boys. When a little older they wear the full knickerbocker and Nor folk jacket.

Gold papers are another pet aversion of the true craftsman in household art. Simpler, yet stronger and less ostentatious ef-

Women fail in business for these reasons want of training, which is another name for lack of experience, and deficient education. If insufficient experience prevents a girl from being accepted as a clerk or a nursery governess, how much more likely is it to prevent a woman from holding her own properly, one should begin at the bottom and work upward. It is a fatal mistake to once it should be given away. So try to learn a business from the top, and those who have committed the blunder by constituting themselves employers and mistresses of large enterprises have often fallen then be nearly 200 feet deep with a pow-

A complexion expert, who is a physician quently subjected to sunburn. The weather beaten look of some young women who have spent the entire summer beaten. and without parasols on the beaches or in permanently injured by this reckless exposure. In particular the reflection of the sun upon the glaring sand or water should be avoided, as this burns more quickly than anything else. If a veil is worn, one of silk tissue is better than the lace veil with dots or uneven mesh. All authorities agree | through and vast loss ensues. that a sunburnt face should be treated with oil or creams first, never with water, which acts as a mordant, setting the dve of snnburn. Wipe the face with some good toilet cream, touching the skin gently with soft old linen cloths, and afterward apply a soothing powder. Use, however, as much as possible the preventive of light hats, parasols and on the beach veils to save the skin. Yachtswomen on their sailing trips calmly ignore appearances and cover, their faces, particularly the nose, thickly with a layer of chalk, or magnesia, making an act-ual mask to protect the skin. Otherwise a girl with a delicate skin would have to choose between her cruise and her complex-

Sailor and Russian blouse suits are worn by the girls from 4 to 14 years of age. Red and blue serges lead in color of school suits the stiffness of this fabric making it stand out well from the figure. Alpaca and mo-hair are much used for children's garments abroad; the shops indicate that we have followed the example. Scotch and mohair plain are odd, too, making a pleasing varie-

Many of the sailor and blouse dresses have the skirts laid in pleats from half an inch to two inches in width. They are Some collars are pointed in back, others circular and Van Dyke pointed. Fancy braids and sontache trim the collars, cuffs cuffs are frequently round and turned up, but whether in this style or in wristbands they are trimmed in the same manner as the collar.

Blue serge is always a substantial purchase, for it does not show soil easily and shakes the dust. Many of the smartest sailor suits are combined with white, cuffs, collar and breast piece, either entirely or only as a border. Single initials, mono grams, anchors, sailor knots are worked out in colors, usually white on white and vice versa. Red is often seen in combination to the blue as a piping or in broad treatment. Scotch plaid silks are especially good for narrow tones of color. Red frocks are trimmed with white and black respectively and

Those annoying white spots left by wet

in small neat checks of white and black

Plant Trees and Save Tax. New Law Passed by the Last Legislature

Since the work of the state forestry commission is becoming better understood by the people of the state, much interest has been aroused by the efforts of the commis-

sion to preserve the forests of Pennsylva-nia. The people in many sections are beginning to give practical encouragement to the planting of shade trees, which minister so importantly to the public comfort and health during our tropical summers and contribute so much to the beauty of the landscape and the attractiveness of the

At the last session of the state Legislature a law was passed to encourage the planting of trees along the public high-ways. The act is operative for the remission of a portion of the road taxes in all cases in which trees have been set out the year previous to the demand for the abatement of the tax and are living and well protected from domestic animals at the time of such demand. Any one who is liable for road tax who shall transplant to the sides of the public highway on his premises any fruit, shade or forest tree of suitable size shall be allowed by the road supervisors an abatement of his road tax \$1 for every two trees. Elms shall not be placed nearer than seventy feet; maples and other forest trees, fifty feet, except locust, California poplar, which may be set thirty feet apart and except fruit trees, which may be set forty feet apart.

The roads to which the act applies must

run through or adjoin cultivated fields Trees growing naturally by the side of such roads shall be allowed for at the same rate, but abatement is not allowed in excess of a fourth part of the annual road tax. Inasmuch as the road tax in many townships is a considerable item. an abatement of a fourth is worth considera-

much used for these winter wash waists and flannels will have a spirited battle for supremacy this season. The textiles from which the cold weather blouse may be made are many. In addition to the flaunels are albatross, cashmere, lausdown, etamine, woolen crash, ladies' cloth, mohair and other woolen crash, ladies' cloth, woolen crash, woolen crash, woolen crash, ladies' cloth, woolen cr any previous Pennsylvania legislation on the subject. It received the approval of 41-46 those who are interested in forestry. The act requires the township record of the trees planted, for which the tax abatement is allowed.

The owner of the land upon which the trees are growing and upon which the abatement has been allowed may remove such trees on condition that he immediately plants and maintains another tree in the place of any removed, or else refunds the township the abatement allowed for such tree or trees which he has removed.

Cost of the Levees. Louisiana has Spent Thirty Millions of Dollars in 37 Years.

Few have any idea of the enormous expense involved in the construction of the levees on the Lower Mississippi river, says the Chicago "Chronicle." Yet the State of Louisiana has spent no less than \$30,-000,000 upon these works since the close of the Civil war, while the Federal Government has expended many millions more.

In the crescent formed by the father of waters, from which New Orleans takes its name, lies the metropolis, and no sharp blade in the hand of the husbandman thrust into the ripening grain was ever surer of its destructiveness than would be this vast crescent of the Mississippi when once it should be given away. Sometimes when the river is at flood its surface will rise 20 feet above the level of the city's to the bottom more abruptly than was erful current, which, were it not for the protecting levee about the city, must sweep everything before it. The giant river, which has made this city possible, drains an enormous basin, its watershed be-

levees on the Lower Mississippi, and Louisiana alone has spent since the Civil war nearly \$30,000,000 on the river, while it costs the State \$1,000,000 annually to maintain its levees. Strange as it may seem, the deadliest enemies of these great earthen enbankments are the insignificent

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