FARM NOTES.

-It is better to feed only once a day and compel the hens to scratch, than to feed two or three times a day and have the hens sit around and wait for you to bring them their meals. It is the active hen, the one that scratches and works, that lays, and not

-Oatmeal, known as rolled oats, is the best possible food for small chicks. It is light, and being cooked, is easily digested. It is also cheap when it can be bought for less than three cents per pound in quantity. The fact is that almost everything is cheap that will lower the mortality and give us thrifty chicks. Feed it dry and exclusive-ly for the first week, after that it can be fed once or twice a day for the next month.

-When a lot of eggs are examined after being under a hen the allotted period for hatching, the death of the chick should not be ascribed to the hen, as she has done her duty if some of the chicks come out. The difficulty is with the eggs, the eggs most probably in such cases being laid by fat hens or immature pullets. As a rule, all poor hatches are due to the hens from which the eggs are produced, and not to any fault of the hens that hatch them, as it is not an easy matter to secure perfect hatches in

-Lime and sharp sand, mixed and made into mortar, and then left to dry, will be of much benefit to fowls, as well as relished by them during the winter months. Our attention was directed to this three years ago, a quantity of mortar being left after making repairs to a barn wall. When the poultry house was opened mornings, and the fowls had eaten their morning feed, they would run to this mortar and eat quite freely of it. Thus by watching the habits of fowls we can better provide for their wants and requirements.

—It is claimed that it requires eleven pounds of milk to make one pound of gain on the calf, or about five quarts of milk. This amount is worth not over fifteen cents by the can in some sections. The milk may be skimmed, however, the fat removed being replaced by flaxseed meal, which reduces the cost of the milk. As the calf will not be fed on milk longer than weaning time, there is probably as much profit in feeding milk to a good calf as in selling it by the can. This cost should be considered in the matter of raising the calf as a future cow. It is not always the hetter plan to sell the calves off too early.

-Plant the gloxina bulbs in the spring, in a soil made up of leaf mold turf, and plenty of sand. When the first shoots have made a few leaves pinch off the tips of them, and several branches will start be low. In this way more blooming surface is made than if but one stem is allowed to grow upon each bulb. Do not give them much direct sunshine, but keep them in a light place, and keep the soil only moderately moist. They need a little stimulant, in the way of a fertilizer, during the blooming season. After they have blossomed, which will be in October or November, set the plants in a shady corner and allow the soil to dry out considerably, but not entire-The plants can be set in the cellar during the winter. In April re-pot the bulbs or tubers, and they will soon begin to

the shells of eggs are composed of lime it is it is the lime in the food that is most serviceable, because it is in a form that can be better digested and assimilated than carbonate of lime. Clover is also rich in lime, and when a mass of cut clover and bran is given the fowls they will need no oyster shells or other mineral matter as a source from which to provide lime for the shells of eggs. Do not forget that in summer, however, the use of all kinds of food should be with judgment. If the hens have a free range give no food at all as long as they are laying, but if they begin to fall off let bran be the leading ingredient of the foods allowed. In winter the bran and clover is even more essential; as the fowls cannot then secure green food on the range.

-The manure on the farm represents capital, but a problem to many farmers is when to spread the manure. If done in the fall, upon plowed ground, the land may lose portions of the plant food by flow of water from the land. If done in the spring water from the land. If done in the spring the work comes during a busy period. In such cases the topography of the land is largely to be considered, and no plan or method will apply for all. The effects of liming the land are also frequently discussed, but the application of lime must be governed by the amount of green meterial governed by the amount of green material plowed under, the requirements of the soil regarding lime and its acidity. The farmers must endeavor to study these conditions, for too little lime may be of no service, while too much may cause injury. selection of live stock depends upon the fer-tility of the farm. Some breeds can forage better than others, some can find subsistence on hilly land that cannot be plowed and some require less care than others; but there are breeds which thrive only on luxuriant pasturage, and which demand attention during all seasons of the year. certain farms only the active breeds are suitable, but on other farms the most pro-fit is derived by the use of breeds that give a return for the extra labor bestowed. Every farmer must be capable of selecting what he requires, and if he is unable to do so, then he has something to learn as a What each farmer should endeavor to do is to intelligently plan in advance his operations for the year. He may probably learn much by observing his neighbors, but there will be some conditions on his farm which do not apply to their soils, and he must solve the problems unaided. Much benefit is being derived by farmers from the work of the experiment stations, but the farmer should also make his farm one on which to experiment. The information given from the stations will be valuable and of great assistance, but the many little details pertaining to each farm cannot be anticipated by the directors of the stations, and farmers can therefore not only educate themselves by experiments, but also be of service to the stations by making known their experience.

When there are sliced peaches on —When there are sliced peaches on the table, and the boy gets the cream jug, seould the father speak low and be kind, or should he insit that others have a show?—Atchison Globe.

Traines. These are oback, generally made fared up on both sides evenly and titted slightly over the face. Chicken tail feathers and taffeta ribbon are the principal trimmings used to adorn them. show ?-Atchison Globe.

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

A pretty summer gown is of pale green linen, with a fancy jacket. The lower edge of the skirt is finished with several balfinch tucks, and the skirt is formed of more of the tucks, running lengthwise three quarters the length of the skirt. Separating the tucks are three long points from the waist down, one in the front and one at each side. The points are trimmed with applied sprays of flowers in white Hamburg, the space between the sprays having large French knots in white. The jacket is short with the edges shaped fancifully, and it is cut up a little in the centre of the back. It the one that gets the most food. A litter of cut straw is the best place in which to put the grain, and the hens will be sure to find all of it. is trimmed with the applications of em-broidery and the French knots in white. in waist and white stock, and is charmingly fresh and cool in effect.

> Borax and turpentine are the mildest of chemicals, and in Holland, noted for the beautiful laundry work of its women, borax is extensively used. If the housewife would personally look after this part of the laundry work, washing could be lightened without damage to her clothes. Half a pound of borax will soften two gallons of very hard water. If soft, a quarter of a pound will suffice. Shake out the soiled clothes loosely, rub some good soap on the worst soiled spots, then lay in the borax water over night. In the morning lift out the pieces one by one rub lightly, and throw into a boiler of cold water, in which a half pound of dissolved soap has been stirred. Bring to a scald, but never allow them to boil; take out, rinse, blue, and they are ready to hang out. Many expert laundresses also add a teaspoonful to the rinse.

For most of the new walking suits the skirts are for the most part plain, and all the trimming is on the jacket. Very charming they are, too.

The blouse rules nearly everything. Most have fancy collars and bright little vests or revers to light them up. Some are made with capes—strange little capes that seem all one piece with the jacket and yet divide at the shoulder into distinct layers. Be-sides these there is a strictly tailored jack-et without a scrap of trimming to it.

Triple shoulder capes will continue to be a salient feature of spring jackets. A fifteen gored skirt is the extreme limit in skirts up to the present time, led up to by the craze for the multiple gored skirt.

Even buttons are now made with pendants and often embroidered ones with three pendants are all the garniture a gown

Gowns of shepherd's checks trimmed with black taffeta, will be among the most popular of the spring.

From present indications spring trimmings will be monopolized by lace and embroidery for fancier gowns, and braid for the tailor gown. Stitched bands of silk or cloth are decidedly passe. Brown is to be a decidedly modish color the coming season in a rather light shade.

Light yellow velvet was the unusual yet extremely effective trimming used upon a swagger light gray costume lately.

The fad that prevailed so long of wearing a black hat with a white or a light gown no longer flourishes.

When silver spoons become discolored from eggs scour them with fine table salt. This will remove the discoloration, which is caused by the sulphur in the egg, and will not scratch or wear the silver

India Relish .- Peel and chop a white cabbage and six white onions. Arrange in lavers in a stone jar, covering each layer thickly with salt. Stand for twenty four Bran is excellent for poultry, and one point in favor of bran is that it contains a much larger proportion of lime than any other cheap food derived from grain and as heaping teaspoonful each of turmeric, mace, essential that food rich in lime be provided. It may be urged that the use of oyster shells will provide lime, but it will be found that mustard seed. Stir the vinegar into the cabbage and onion and set aside over night. In the morning drain off the vinegar, heat it to boiling, then pour it again over the pickle. Repeat the process on the following day and set aside for one more night. Now turn all into the preserving kettles and boil for five minutes, then allow to get cold before packing into jars.

> According to the latest news from Paris, the toque will be all the rage this spring. The heavy sales there show it will take decided precedence over the hat, for spring, that is. For summer wear the hat will undoubtedly take the lead.

The plain nun's veiling in black with many stripes formed of the bias bands put on to meet in a point down the front of the waist, is a favorite style. There is with this model a round or pointed yoke and stock collar, all in one piece of heavy white lace or embroidery; the sleevs are full, gathered into a cuff of lace or embroidery to match the yoke. This is one of the most practical styles of dress that has ever been

It is a sort of idealization of the shirt waist gown that proved so serviceable and smart last summer, and will be copied not only in these nun's veiling gowns but also in all summer materials. It is so much more becoming when the waist and skirt are made to match than when a blouse of one color and a skirt of another is worn, and yet the thin waists have been such a boon for hot weather that this solving of the problem has naturally proved a most satis-

Absorbent gauze is virtually our old friend cheesecloth, and, although one may prefer it antiseptically prepared, as for sur-geon's use, it is as well to know that the plain five cents a yard variety is all one needs usually.

A hint to travelers is that this cloth should be used as towels and wash cloths during a trip of any length. It is light and dries quickly and can always be obtained at very cheap rates and in any quantity from the nearest druggist. The plain cheeseoloth makes excellent

pantry towels for the waitress-much better than stiff crash.

The cook uses it also for straining jellies, sauces and gravies, and makes towels of it

The new chocolate pots of to-day are of a very novel shape, almost like an urn or a vase, totally unlike the old style. The cups that accompany them have also under gone a decided change. The ones la mode now flare at the top almost like a teacup instead of being quite straight, as formerly.

Among the new spring hats which are taking first place in the early sales are these made of tucked chiffon made up on frames. These are black, generally made

Curious Facts.

The English language is spoken by 115, 00,000 people.

The average fleece of wool weighs six and quarter pounds.

The proportion of mules to horses in the United States is as one to seven. Columbus was the son of a weaver and a weaver himself.

Frog skin makes the toughest leather known in proportion to its thickness.

Forest covers thirty-six per cent, of Russia's total area, or, in all, 464,500,000 acres. In other words, there are four acres of forest to every inhabitant of Russia. The printing of the first printed Bible

was finished in 1455 by Gutenburg and Faust, the year of the beginning of the War of the Roses Fifty million dollars worth of cottonseed

oil are extracted in the United States each vear.

The wall in front of Glasgow cathedral is built almost entirely of tombstones. In Germany the state debt amounts to

nearly sixty dollars per capita of popula-New England makes six per cent of the

oots and shoes made in this country. Nebraska shows the largest percentage of ersons between the ages of ten and fourteen that can read and write. The death rate of the Jews is but half

that of the people among whom they dwell. No bird can fly backwards and rise or naintain its elevation at the same time. Carniverous animals never have less than four toes on each foot. The hyena alone has four on each foot. The dog has four on

each hind foot. Each year about \$50,000 is expended in sprinkling the streets of London with sand,

prevent horses from slipping. Bread as a daily article of food is used oy only about one-third of the population of the earth.

The world produces 650,000,000 tons of coal a year. Two-thirds of this is dug in Great Britain and the United States.

The earliest library was that of Nebuchadnezzar. Every book was a brick engraved with cuneiform characters. Over four billion post office stamps of various denominations are shipped to the different offices within a year.

There are 300,000 women in Chicago that have the right to vote; and only 1,073 registered this year.

Frogs as large as oxen once existed in Oklahoma, if the fossils recently found may be believed. So keen is the elephant's sense of smell

that he can scent a human being at a distance of 1,000 yards. There are 280,000,000 Mahommedans in the world, and their number is rapidly in-

creasing. French people always have their election days on Sundays.

The chance of two finger prints being alike is not one in 64,000,000,00. South Dakota has one county that is four

times as big as Rhode Island. Russia has more holidays than any other European nation-86 in all. Austria comes next with 76.

expand when they cool. Most other subtances contract with cold. The Japanese eat more fish than any other people in the world. With them meat eating is a foreign innovation, confined to the rich, or rather, to those rich people who

Cast-iron, antimony, and bismuth all

prefer it to the national diet. The dark spot in the centre of a bean

by Mr. Oppenheimer, of Hanover, in whose stables 600 horses stood five years ago.

Fish that swim at a depth of 100 fathoms are subject to a pressure of 259 pounds to the square inch. The atmospheric pressure at sea-level is only 15 pounds to the inch. The government has withdrawn frompub-

lic entry a tract of land containing 3,400. 000 acres in the Blue mountains, Oregon, as a forest reserve. Near Salzburg, in Austria, lives the mother of thirty-seven children. Among

them were twelve pairs of twins and three sets of triplets. The Japanese induce sleep through lessening the blood sent to the brain by pressing upon the carotid artery on either side

below the angle of the jaw. The longest fence in the world is a wirenetting fence in Australia, 1,236 miles long its object to keep the rabbits from the cul

tivated fields. It may not be generally known that the original idea of the Chinaman's pigtail was that it formed a convenient handle by which, one day, he would be lifted up to Paradise. This curious belief is still to be found among the natives.

In the reign of Edward III., there were at Bristol, England, three brothers, who were eminent clothiers and woolen weavers and whose family name was Blanket. They were the first persons who manufactured that comfortable material, which has ever since been called by their name, and which was then used for peasants' clothing.

For the first time in thirty-three years. the Postoffice Department is about to use the American flag in a design for a postage stamp. It will appear on the new two-cent stamp which will, before long, be issued along with new adhesives of the other denominations now in use. Dies are already prepared for some of the designs and others are in preparation.

At the recent corn carnival at Peoria Mo., there were on exhibition an apple of the Pipin variety and an ear of ordinary yellow corn, the former weight six pounds and was about the sizeed of an average watermelon, while the later meas-ured fourteen inches in length, contained 947 grains by actual count, was two inches in diameter, six inches in circumference, and was plucked from its stalk nine feet from the ground.

The ancients did not have lightning rods constructed as ours are, but they had lightning conductors, which shows that they knew how to protect themselves from the danger that lies in a thunder-storm. Even so long ago as the tenth century, lightning was diverted from fields by planting in them long sticks or poles, on top of which were lance heads. It is said that the Celtic soldiers used to try to make themselves safe from the stroke during a storm by lying on the ground with their naked swords planted point upward beside

It is interesting to remember the different periods at which the Bible was translated into the vernacular languages of different countries. Of the earliest editions (though not perhaps the earliest) we may regard the Spanish, 1478; German, 1522;

English, 1535; Freuch, 1535; Danish, 1540; Swedish, 1541; Dutch, 1560; Russian, 1581 Hungarian, 1589; Polish, 1596; Turkish, 1626; Modern Greek, 1638; Irish, 1685; Portuguese, 1768; Maux, 1771; Italian, 1776; Bengalee, 1801; Tartar, 1814; Persian, 1815; Chinese, 1820.

Hiccoughs Cured With a String. Physician's Novel Treatment of a Case Which Lasted

Hiccoughs of three years' standing were cured at Bellevue Hospital with a bit of

string. Miss Sara Blockson, a young Russian girl, of 78 Reade street, went to the hospital, complaining that for the last three twelvemenths she had been suffering from hiccoughs. She said she had at last begun to grow tired of the malady. The physi-cians examined her and gave it as their opinion that her affection was largely nervousness. She had the symptoms of neuras-thenia. From all that could be learned of thenia. From all that could be learned of her case, it appeared that she was subject to spells of melancholia, and when once she had acquired the notion that she could not stop hiccoughing she had been sitting in her room waiting for the recurring spasms. She had been an invalid, or at least was considered enough of one to be free from all toil and occupation.

Miss Blockson said she had been told that it would be necessary to have an operation performed in order to prevent her from hiccoughing her life away, and she had walked to Bellevue with the idea that an hour latter she would be on the operating table.

Miss Blockson was taken to Ward 22. The physicians tied about her waist a cord so tightly that the spasmodic movements of the diaphram were controlled. She was unable to hiccough any more. After ten minutes the cord was removed and the young woman was told she was cured.

The manner of the physicians was either so convincing or the cure so radical that from that moment she ceased to be disturbed. Miss Blockson was taken to the Metropolitan Hospital, and she has not hiccoughed since her arrival on Blackwell's Island. She will be treated there with a view of building up her constitution and curing the nervous malady from which she suffers. The physicians say that if she keeps her mind off the subject of hiccoughing the relief is likely to be permanent. If she does not, the remedy is simple and easily applied.

Sacrifice.

Sacrifice is the common action of the world. One sacrifices ease and comfort that he may make money, which in turn, is sacrificed for the purchase of something desired. Pleasure often demands more sacrifice than hardships do. For the sake of one more desirable thing, how many small-er things are sacrificed daily! We are always giving up the present that is sure for the sake of the future that is hoped for. One often gives up all that he has for the something that he expects. Sacrifice is everywhere an investment-a sort of purchase money for something we hope to gain. The worth of the object is the measure of the sacrifice. Nothing is given without an equivalent. Every step upward is at the cost of strength. If we want any good thing to come to pass, we must work for it.

Yet people talk of sacrifice as though it were one of the cardinal virtues, and one of

the rarest! ESCAPED AN AWFUL FATE.-Mr. H. Haggins of Melbourne, Fla., writes, "My doctor told me I had Comsumption and nothing could be done for me. I was given up to die. The offer of a free trial bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, induced me to try it. Results were startling. I am now on the road to recovery and owe all to Dr King's New Discovery. It surely saved my life." This great cure is guaranteed for all throat and lung diseases by Green's Pharmacy Price 50c & \$1.00. Trial Bottle free.

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