FARM NOTES.

-In pruning trees all stems half an inch some water-proof substance, like grafting wax or shellac, of the consistency of cream. The bark and outer wood will thus be preserved, and the wound will in a seaso so be covered with new bark. If this pre-cantion be not taken the end of the branch will decay from exposure to wind, rain, heat and cold.

-The over-feeding of breeding stock is an evil that demands attention. It is well known that, for breeding purposes, a breeding animal should not be over-fat, yet ani-mals are exhibited at fairs as "breeding" stock, when, in fact, they are in a condition which is just the opposite to what they should be. If fat animals are attractions at fairs they should be induced to compete for prizes offered for fat stock. Fat animals are only fit for the butcher.

-Experiments made in the use of fresh stalled manure from the stable and that allowed to remain in the heap all winter show that when both kinds are applied on the same kinds of crops and soils the fresh manure made a gain of \$2 per ton compared with the other. This demonstrates that on some soils the farmer will receive more benefit to his land by applying the manure to the fields when it is in a fresh condition than to retain it in the heap before apply-

-For trees and plants of undoubted hardiness there are some advantages and no great risks in fall planting. Some kinds, like larch, birch and beech, it is always best to plant in the fall. With evergreens it is different; plant only in the spring, or just after mid-summer. After several hard frosts the earlier that fall planting can be done the better; if leaves remain strip them off. Stake securely in windy places and mound up. Never plant a tree or shrub deeper than the collar.

-If rain storms come just as the wheat is in blossom the water is apt to wash off the pollen and make some seeds missing in the places where they should be. It is generally the upper portion of the ear that is thus destroyed. Quite often a crop that looks to be good will be lessened one-third to one-half in threshing. Some varieties have more open heads than others, and are, therefore, more liable to injury from this cause. The Mediterranean wheat very rarely sets as many grains as the head has room for ; but with dry weather, when the wheat is in blossom, it sometimes does so and large crops are then produced.

-Farmers who keep young animals on fodder and other rough food during the winter, in order to save grain, will lose valuable time. It is cheaper to feed grain and force the young stock, so as to have them come out in the spring as far advanced as possible. The experienced breeders of cattle make their profit by endeavoring to secure the most growth in the shortest time, and they do not overlook the winter months or depend upon pasturage in summer. To feed only rough food will save grain, but the young animals will remain at a standstill, and the growth that should be made during winter will be lost. To fail to push them the first winter may compel the feeding of them a year longer, which will add to the expense and lessen

one should have but little troub ordinary hotbed sash is three by six feet, but any old sash will answer the purpose. The bed should extend east and west, and the frame should be a little higher on the north than on the south side, to give the glass a pitch toward the sun. Ten inches in front and 14 behind is about right. The sash should fit closely, and the ends of the frame should come up even with the top of the sash, to prevent the wind from blowing under on to the plants. The frame should also have a stay across the top about every six feet, to prevent the sides from spring-

With the first warm days in March, or even as early as February, preparation should be made for the hotbed. A few barrels of good garden loam should have been prepared the fall before and stored in a place away from the frost, for it is difficult to get good soil at this season of the year. select some sheltered spot, where they is plenty of sunshine, and draw out a few loads of fermenting horse manure. If the manure is heating evenly all through it may be built up into the bed at once, but hang out to dry. Choose a fine windy day it to they like sheken up well and if not it should be shaken up well and for this work, as blankets spoil by being piled in a flat heap for a few days, and if kept damp. any portions of it are dry these should be wet down. When the heat has permeated well through the pile fork it over and build it up into the bed, shaking out all of the lumps, so that it will pack evenly and give a steady heat. Tread it down quite firmly, for if left too loose it will ferment rapidly, giving an intense heat for a short time then become expansion. time, then become exhausted. Build the bed about two feet thick and large enough so that it will extend two feet beyond the frame on all sides. Then set on the frame and bank it up to the top with manure.

Next put in about four or five inches of oils, put on the sash and let it sweat. It will soon begin to heat quite violently, and the temperature will run up considerably over 100 degrees, after which it will begin to subside, and about the third or fourth day it will be down to about 90 degrees, when it will do to sow the seed.

It was claimed some years ago by the American Agriculturist that radish, lettuce and onion seed may be put in along with tomato, cabbage, pepper and egg plant seed for plants. Rake the bed smooth and fine, and sow the seed in drills three inches and sow the seed in utility the house apart, covering half an inch deep. The plants will be up in a few days, and in about three weeks' time, if the weather is favorable, radishes will be fit to use. Lettuce, however, may be transplanted to a cold frame, and onions will give sets for the garden. If in picking the lettuce the leaves are removed and the roots and crowns left they will throw out a new growth and continue to produce all through the season. The plants should be kept free from weeds and thinned, so they will have room to develop. Tomatoes will make stronger, stockier plants if transplanted

when they are two or three inches high.

The sash of the hotbed should be raised a little every day, to give the plants fresh air and to regulate the temperature. When water begins to gather on the under side of the glass it indicates that the temperature of the glass in the side of the glass it indicates that the temperature of the glass is indicated by the side of the glass it indicates that the temperature of the glass is indicated by the side of the glass it indicates that the temperature of the glass is indicated by the side of the glass indicates that the temperature of the glass is indicated by the side of the glass is indicated by the glass indicated by the glass is indicated by the glass indicated by the glass is indicated by the glass indicated by the glass is indicated by the glass indicated by the glass is indicated by the glass indicated by the glass is indicated by the glass indicated by the glass is indicated by the glass indicated by the glass is indicated by the glass indicated by the gla perature is running too high, and fresh air should be admitted, but be careful not to allow the cold winds to blow on the plants. The sash should be closed, as the temperature falls, toward evening. If the nights are very cold extra covering will be necessary. Old pieces of carpet or matting can be used, or light board covers can be made, which are more convenient.

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

The woman who possesses a beautiful head of hair has a splendid foundation on which to build a charming personal appearance, and too much importance, therefore, cannot be attached to the arrangement of the coiffure, which must be suited to the size, snape and contour of the head.

The clever woman will not adopt a style or more in diameter should be covered with simply because it is the style, nor will she cling to one which is quite out of date, but rather she will modify and re-arrange the prevailing mode to suit her own par-

The hair itself requires that much care and thought shall be given to it in order that it may be kept in good condition and lend itself to anything like artistic arrangement. Frequent massage, occasional shampoo and careful combing-out at night

are absolute essentials.

A soft, fluffy effect is always more becoming than that of the tightly drawn, smooth style worn by extremists and softens the facial lines, too. It really is sur-prising how much the hair affects the expression of the face.

Grape cups in a nest of whipped cream make a charming dessert for a heavy din-ner. Soften in cold water one-half box of gelatine and dissolve it in a quart of grape juice. Add the juice of one lemon and sweeten to taste. Turn into cups and stand on the ice to "set." Just before serving turn out the forms, arrange them around a broad plate and heap the centre of the dish with sweetened whipped cream.

Plain sleeves, except on tailored covert cloth jackets, are as scarce as strawberries in December. Most of them are tucked and shirred; tight and then loose again; with beautifully trimmed cuffs and fancy buttons. The sleeve that fits closely to the elbow and then flares loose is the one most generally used.

Sleeves make the jackets this yearsleeves and the quaint little touches of color that run along inside of the fronts and jump out now and then in vests.

But skirts make the suits-for after all they are the most elaborate and most trimmed of anything. The habit back is very much in evidence, but it is not the severe habit back that first made its appearance the skirts are flared from the bips down to the hem instead of being absolutely tight.

Breadth is still a desirable feature, to judge by the gowns worn. Especially is this true of the evening dress. Some of houses have the corsage drapery quite flat at the front as well as the back—especially flat at the back—and falling off the shoulders in a puff, drooping effect. This gives shoulder breadth to balance that of the hips. If this be inclined to make one squat in appearance it is counteracted by tucks or any trimming arranged in perpendicular

Buttons vie with stitching for decorative purposes. The flounce for wool gowns has almost entirely disappeared. Cart-wheel pearl buttons are to have a wide vogue for adorning swagger "tub" gowns of the heavier sort this summer.

The advance spring models show that skirts are not to be worn so tight over the hips. Pleats, both hox and side effects, are a feature of the new models, and many hip facings or yoke effects are shown devel-oped in the haudsome cloth and velvet gowns. A stylish new skirt, either short or long, is of eight gored flare shaping, and The methods of preparing and caring consists of seven gores and an extra gore for a hotbed are very simple, and with care forming an outside box pleat at the back.

White mohair shirt-waist suits, made unlined so they will launder readily, will The adoring ize, seven letters? Idolbe among the summer favorites.

To improve the eyebrows when thin or scurfy apply to them a little salad or castor oil on retiring to bed at night. Be careful to smooth the brows the right way after applying the oil or you will do more harm than good, and very likely produce a little crop of wrinkles just above the nose.

For dry tongue-In cases of fever, etc. paint the tongue with glycerine pure or with glycerine and water. This has a most cooling effect and promotes a flow of saliva, besides acting itself as a preventive of "cracks" on the tongue

How to wash blankets. When washing blankets make a lather of boiled soap and

More and more in favor grows the box pleat. The box pleated flounce is especially good on a skirt. But the designers seem to have decreed that it shall be anything but the simple straight-forward one of old. It may be trimmed around the lower edge or not, but there seems to be a rule demanding some kink at the upper edge. The one most favored is the model in which each box pleat extends above the flonnce proper in a tab effect, of two or five inches in length. Two or three little buttons, or one larger one appears to catch it.
The same idea may figure in the short
square pleated jacket reaching hardly to
the waist line. In this case the full pleated sleeves are also put onto top pieces cor-responding to the yoke, onto which the pleats of the jacket are caught.

Sets of tiny gold buckles-three in a set for fastening the new wide front shirt waists are to be seen in plain gold and with a neat colonial beading for ornamen-

Apron effects are very modish and quite and the look of an overskirt they are in reality the skirt proper, being eked out with graduated flounces. As often as not the apron is of some strong material, while the flounce, which is fulled on as well as flared, is of a light and airy-fairy texture. When it is heavy the fabric must be of the richest—a trimming of itself. If it be plain it may be adorned with appliques not too far apart. A very pretty one, however, is entirely of black net. Inch-wide rows of black grosgrain ribbon follow the shape of the apron, pointing downward at the front. Five rows are at the foot of the very full flounce Rows of ribbon are on the full blouse and the sleeve ruffles, the blouse being further enhanced with an applique of yellow lace. This is an attractive model, too, for a

The chief symptoms of scarlet fever are sore throat, high temperature, vomiting, rapid pulse and rash. Parents often mistake the rash of scarlet fever for some harmless affection. "When in doubt always act as if the more important disease were present, until its absence is certain." by.

An Ice Carnival.

An ice carnival is a pleasant form of winter merrymaking. Ask the company to come wearing white and drape the room in white cheese cloth or tissue paper bunting. The drapery should be of pearl white, not cream, in order to give a orystalline effect. Have all flowers that are white used in the decora-

The "ice" questions printed below should be written upon frosted cards. Each guest receives a card and pencil. Prizes may be pretty things in glass, which suggests the frozen transparence, ice cream should, of

course, be a feature of the refreshments. In passing the cards it would be well to remind your guests that particular attention must be paid to the spelling of each ice or ise, as this spelling gives a broad hint toward the hidden word. Then, too, the sharp pronunciation of "ice" must not always be looked for; the punning nature of the contest allows the softer pronunciation of the ice as well.

ON THE ICE. An ice that the world would be better without, in four letters? Dice. An ice that is easier to give than to take,

six letters? Advice. An ice that lures, six letters? Entice. An ice much used in chivalric days, six letters? Device. An ise we all hope to enter, eight letters?

Paradise.

An ice, which if indulged in, will prevent our entering it, four letters. Vice. An ise to strive for in writing, seven let-Concise. An ice that is inelastic, seven letters? Pre-

cise. An ice much mentioned in Scriptures, nine letters? Sacrifice. ice used by the sailors, six letters? Splice.

An ice that occurs three times, six letters? Thrice. An ice that is cut, five letters? Slice. An ice that repeats itself, five letters? Twice.

An ice that gives a piquant flavor, five letters? Spice. An ice seen at weddings, four letters? An ice fixed by the merchants, five letters?

Price.

An ice that is dainty, four letters? Nice. An ice feared by ladies, four letters? Mice. An ice that was a fabled monster, ten letters? Cockatrice.

The ise of those who possesses knowledge, four letters? Wise. the handsomest models from the greatest The ize won by the bright scholar pupil, five letters? Prize. ise that is opposed to falling, four letters? Rise.

The ize that says whether one is large or small? Size. The ize of manner or garb, five letters Guize. The misleading ise, eight letters? Disguise.

The ize that permits, nine letters? Author-The ize that makes a saint, eight letters? Canonize. The ize of anguish, seven letters? Agon

ize. The punishing ise, eight letters? Chas-The educating ize, eight letters? Civilize. The containing ise, eight letters? Com-

prise. The judging ise, nine letters? Criti-The ise that looks down upon, seven letters? Despise. The ise of undertaking, ten letters? En-

terprise. custom house ise, six letters?

The ize of fame, eleven letters? Immortal The ise of propositions, six letters? Prem-The ise of correction, seven letters? Re

The ize of making distinguished, nine letters? Signalize.
The ize of rendering sacred, nine letters? Solemnize.

The ise of suddenness, eight letters? Sur--Exchange

Jadge Simonton is Dead

Distinguished Jurist of Harrisburg, Succumbs to

President Judge John W. Simonton, of the Dauphin county courts, died Thursday at his home in Harrisburg, of pneumonia,

after an illness of one month. Judge Si-monton was serving his third term as pres-ident Judge of the local courts and was regarded as one of the ablest jurists in the

He was a native of Dauphin county, and previous to his becoming judge he was distriot attorney for two terms. He was re-markably vigorous in mind and body until he was seized with the illness which caused his death.

John Wiggins Simonton was born in West Hanover township, Dauphin county, in 1830. His preparatory education was received at the country school near Hanover Church, coutinued at the Strasburg academy, Lancaster county, and then at Lafayette college, Easton. He was graduated by the college of New Jersey in 1850. He was admitted to practice in law at the April term, 1853. With a very brief interval his residence has been in Harrisburg. He served as a private in Company K. First regi-West Hanover township, Dauphin county, ed as a private in Company K, First regi-ment, Pennsylvania militia, until discharged after the battle of Antietam.

He was chosen district attorney in 1896. In 1861 he was elected president judge of the Twelfth judicial district of Pennsylva-nia, to succeed Judge Pearson, and again re-elected in 1891 for the term of ten years. In 1901 he was again re-elected for

a 10-year term.

Judge Simonton was one of the elders o the Pine Street Presbyterian Church, and taught a large class of men of the Sunday school connected with that church. He leaves a widow and one daughter, Mrs. Gilbert A. Beaver.

Judge Simonton became well known throughout the State, because from his po-sition all the election cases contested before the secretary of the Commonwealth were taken into his court.

-Mr. Greatman-I wish you'd stop printing my portrait every time any little thing happens to me, or elseget a new one. You've had that old plate in 17 times. Editor—All right, my dear sir. A nything to oblige.

Assistant Foreman— (a week later)—I

can't find that picture of Sam, the sneak thief, anywhere.
Foreman—Well, dump in that old pic ture of Mr. Greatman. It ain't going to be used for him any more.—New York WeekOver Eating.

We have all heard the saying that we 'dig our graves with our teeth,' but we do not think of the matter as earnestly as we should. Every sane minded person recognizes the fact that we greatly overtax our digestive powers, and that hunger is not only a matter of habit, but also of a derarged stomach. Our wisest scientists tell us that important eating, and especially overeating, is one of the most prolific of known sources of disease. Intemperance in eating does more harm than intemperance in drinking, and from the indulgence of a false appetite, the rich suffer in health, while the majority of the people suffer both in health and in purse. The very poor suffer health and in the suffer in health and in the suffer health wretched. fer most of all, because of the wretched quality of the food with which, at one time, they overburden the stomach, only to half starve it the next. One should not eat every time the stomach craves food and a liking for any particular dish is no evidence that it is the one we should eat the most of. Hunger is a good sauce, if the stomach is in health, but few of us are blessed with healthy stomachs. It is not wise to be always solicitous about what "agrees" with us. It is in no sense a mark of wisdom to be always "dieting." Our digestive powers are largely dependent for their fullest usefulness upon the right usage of other organs of the body.

Our respiratory organs should have right usage; we should learn to breathe deeply; to expand our lung capacity, and thus set our circulatory system to work. There is no medicine that will quite take the place of deeply, regular breathing, the washing out of our lungs with fresh, clean air. When you get up of a morning, with that "all gone" feeling down in the bottom of your stomach, instead of hurrying to "get something into my stomach," just go out of doors, throw your shoulders back so as to give your lungs a chance, and just It will do you more good than any breakfast.

Little Winter Remedies. A Close Watch Over All Symptoms Will Prevent Doo tor Bills.

Hot water applications are most satisfactory for reducing inflammation.

Mustard should be the first thing resorted to when threatened with pneumonia, congestion of the lungs or pleurisy.

Onions should be extensively used for the diet, as they are excellent for the nerves. They are also useful for coughs, colds, influenza, insomnia, constipation and for stimulating the appetite.

Keep sulphur in the house. There is nothing better in cases of diphtheria, scarlet fever, measles, etc. It should be used for frequent fumigation when such diseases are epidemic, and as spring approaches it will prove one of the best blood purifiers, mixd in the proportion of one teaspoonful to a cup of molasses.

"'Pop," said Farmer Korntop's boy in sinuatingly, as he leaned on his hoe, 'Tommy Perkins says the fish are bitin' quite

lively up the creek today."
"Well," replied the old man, "you tell him if he'll come over here an' help you with yer hoein"-"Yes, sir."

"They won't git a chanst to bite him."-Philadelphia Press.

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 500 & \$1.00. Trial Bottle free.

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