FARM NOTES.

—Many farmers know that cut hay, or even straw, wet and sprinkled with meal, is a better feed for working horses than whole grain and hay. In this shape the nutrigrain in the feed is easily eaten and digested. Horses do not need water when eaten have the shaped have ing, except as it is put on the chopped hay to make the meal stick to it. The meal being fine digests perfectly, while much of the nutriment in whole grain is lost. Again the wasted effect made in digesting the later is a waysh detreated from the strength ter is so much detracted from the strength which should go to the work.

-Diseases are often communicated by feeding animals in stalls which have been occupied previously by diseased stock. Such stalls should first be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected. To do this take a pint of sulphuric acid and put it in a bucket of water. Then, with an old mop, wash all parts of the stall, especially the trough or manger. All stalls should occasionally be disinfected, as the constant use permits them to gradually become unfit abodes of the animals. The acid and water should be carefully handled.

—The currant and gooseberry worms that consume the leaves of the currant and goose berry, leaving the bushes bare of foliage berry, leaving the bushes bare of foliage will weaken the bushes so much that the berries will not ripen—even the bushes being sometimes killed by them. The worms may be poisoned by the use of hellebore dissolved in water and the bushes sprayed with it. Take a tablespoonful of hellebore add a quart of hot water, and allow to a pailful stand a few hours; then add it to a pailful of water and spray the bushes well with it. An old broom will answer very well for spraying. The worms are soon killed and son will not last long. In a few days the berries may be eaten.

—Like all biennials, the burdock is easily destroyed in cultivated fields. It is in byplaces, as fence sides, lanes, corners around the buildings, pastures and the borders of woodlands that burdocks give trouble. But best of it. woodlands that burdocks give trouble. But even in these they are not difficult to destroy. Farmers who go over their fields twice a year will soon have no burdocks. In cutting them care should be taken to strike below the crown. Every plant cut in this way must die. The cutting may be done at any time of the year when the ground is not frozen, and it is, of course, much more easily done when the plants are young. While it is not difficult to cut off young. While it is not difficult to cut off a small tap root with the knife, it is much more difficult to accomplish the same when the root has attained a diameter of an inch or more. Two or three years of persistent cutting will remove nearly all burdocks from the by places of farms.

-Somebody writes to complain of the effect of separator milk on young calves, causing scours or indigestion. The trouble was not with the milk but its condition. Being heated at the creamery and remaining warm for several hours it quickly sours, and sour milk produces trouble sooner or later, besides which the calf will not drink enough of the bad tasting stuff to keep him mix it, or it can be bought for 25 cents a quart. It must be rubbed in with excelenough of the bad tasting stuff to keep him growing at full speed. The milk should be fed as soon as it comes from the creamery and should be fed warm. Big feeds of washed clean every day, it will usually keep sweet till the second feeding. If only slightly acid, its taste can be restored by adding a teaspoonful of cooking soda to the gallon. Separator milk is as good as any you can buy. One quark of turpent washed clean every day, it will usually tine, one fourth of a pound of beeswax and one teacoupful of household ammonia. Melt in a double kettle, and apply hot, using a rag with which to rub it in. Let it dry thoroughly, then rub with the weighted milk with the cream taken out, but to fatten veal calves a little flour or some other starchy food must be added, and the milk must be warm and sweet. Owners of separators have an advantage here, being able to feed the milk fresh from the machine.—

-There is one valuable advantage of keeping poultry on the farm that is generally overlooked, and that is the vast num-

ber of insects destroyed by them.

If every insect caught by a hen in a day were counted and an estimate made of the number of insects eaten by a flock of 25 hens, it would show that hens are more useful in that respect than may be suppos-

When busily at work scratching the hen secures many grubs and worms, while the larvae of insects also assist in providing

A flock of turkeys will search every nook and corner of a field for insects, and as a turkey can consume a large amount of food it will make away with a vast number of them each day.

The active guinea is ever on the search over the fields for insects. It does not

hundreds of insects are destroyed.

The ravenous duck, whose appetite seems never satisfied, will attempt to seek enough in the fields, and it captures not only in-sects, but the field mouse and small reptiles will be eaten if other food is not plentiful; but if insects abound they will be content.

-It is often difficult for one to choose between making less butter and having calves grow less. Experiments show, however, that, if properly done, a cheaper fat than cream can be added to skimmed milk with good results. The trouble with doing the latter is, that the food should be warmed to about the temperature of the body, be-fore being fed, and this heating is very often improperly done. If the milk is allowed to boil, the milk is cooked. This is undesirable. Some add cold water to cool milk that has become too hot. Such dilu-

tion is unwise.

Tests by the Maryland Experiment station show that cooking milk in this man-ner detracts considerably from its digesti-bility. Ordinary fresh milk has a digestive co-efficient of 94.57 per cent, while milk cooked for 30 minutes at a temperature of 190 degrees F. has a digestive co-efficient of 87.26 per cent. This would indicate that the practice of allowing milk to remain on a stove for some time, even should the boiling point not be reached, is unwise. Not only is there a loss due to the indiges-tibility of the cooked milk, but such milk generally results in the derangement of the animal's system. Unless milk has been allowed to stand until it is sour or has developed considerable acid, it is a much better practice to heat only to a temperature of 90 or 95 degrees, at which time it should be removed from the heating plant and immediately fed to the calves. Where for any reason milk has undergone a fermentation and it is necessary to destroy the organisms by heating, a temperature of 160 or 170 degrees, maintained for a period of 10 minutes is sufficient to bring about their deFOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

The clever woman uses a lemon to clean her last year's straw hat. With a new, stiff, nail brush dipped in the clear lemon juice rub the hat well. Then lay it on a smooth surface and pile books on the brim to keep it from curling up. Care must be taken to keep a white cloth between the hat and the books, else they might stain it. As a hair wash and tonic lemon juice is unequaled. To wash the hair, cut a large ripe lemon into a bowl of water from which the chill has been removed (water too hot is injurious). Rub the pulp of the lemon vigorously on the roots and along the length of the hair, which is allowed to soak for a time; then rinse thoroughly in fresh water of the same temperature. No soap is need-ed, and if dried quickly by vigorous towel-ing there is no dauger of a cold. The lemon stimulates the growth, delays grayness and gives a gloss to the hair.

Bolero shaped corsages reign supreme and appear in many varied and original fashions, sometimes because their trimmings appear cut up at the back of the waist, and in other cases the waist line is waist, and in other cases the waist life is marked by a belt; a smart costume that has just been finished by one of the big dress-makers in a black and red miniature checked voile was garnished with tabs of bright red cloth on the skirt, arranged to head a series of pleats at intervals on either side of a broad pleat in front which appeared decorated with tiny red silk but-

The bolero corsage is to be worn shut or open, turned in front, displaying red cloth revers appliqued with guipure motifs.

Even though you may not be prosperous adopt as far as possible the appearance of prosperity. It is sound capital and will bring good interest in the long run. Shabby looking people, you may have noticed, always appear apologetic, and can easily be turned down when they are most in need of a helping hand. Do not confuse apparent prosperity with extravagance. Small but telling home economies can be practiced ed in order to hide from the public the fact that the wolf is at the door. Keep a brave front. Dame Fortune likes to throw her magic cloak about the shoulders of the man magic cloak about the shoulders of the man or woman who looks capable of making the

Beaten Biscuit .- Two quarts of sifted flour, a teaspoonful of salt, a tablespoonful of sweet lard, one egg. Mix with half a pint of milk, or, if milk is not to be had, with cold water. Beat well until the dough blisters and cracks. Pull off a two inch square of the dough, roll it into a ball with the hand, flatten, prick with a fork and bake in a quick oven. It is not the hard beating that makes the biscuit good, but the regularity of the motion.

I have struggled with hard-wood floors for a decade, and have known for only two years how to treat them properly. The ease with which they may be kept nice depends entirely upon the "filler" used. If any shellac or varnish is used it will scratch through the wax, and one cannot patch it or do over a little place, as is pos-sible with a "starch filler," which is made sior, or the fine shavings scraped from the new floor, and rubbed hard. The followcold milk ruin a calf's digestion. If the ing preparation of wax polishes as well as milk is put in a cool place in a pail that is any you can buy. One quart of turpenbrush, first using a woolen cloth under it. Clean the floor with a dry flannel, and polish twice a month. About once a year take off all the dirty wax with gasoline, or wash with sapolio, and rewax; it won't need the filler. We think maple a much prettier floor than oak .- Exchange.

> Double and triple skirts are only allowable for one who is very tall. They are certainly successes if one desires to take a few inches from one's height. Such a dress, and very pretty it is, is here described. The skirt is formed of sun ray accordioned white mousseline, a yard deep and edged with Chantilly. Above this lace there are white velvet appliques in the form of crescents.
> With the lace these skirts' lengths are over a yard long. The upper one falls a little below the knees, lapping far over the under one, which trails out behind. A draped girdle of pale green satin Liberty catches in the draped blouse, over which falls a drapery of lace. Two ruffles of chiffon under two more of lace form the graceful elbow sleeves. A spray of foliage over each shoulder holds up the bodice.

scratch, but every blade of grass is looked over, and it rarely comes up to the barnyard to seek food. Its industry prompts it to secure its own food, and in so doing the most swaggar thing is the paddock coat! figure on the lovely imported broadcloths the most swaggar thing is the paddock coat! Palmyra, but far better preserved than the city of Zenobia, and giving a much truer picture of the life of the ancient inhabitants the coaches to the knees (above or below as best suits one's figure) and it is quite se- ruins. These towns are not buried, like verely plain and snug save for the graduated triple box pleat down the back and a similar arrangement down the front. It is rather loose belted with cloth to match or a white kid belt If one's zone is not as slender as it once was it is more politic to in sequentered valleys. slender as it once was, it is more politic to in sequestered valleys, presenting to the have this belt the same color as the suit.

> As for the ethereal creations, the great idea seems to be to shirr wherever it is possible and cover up the rest with appliques of lace. One lovely organdie after being done in this fashion is topped off with the newest in collars. This collar has stole like ends, adorned with lace at the front. It is pointed deeply over the sleeve tops and at the back, in the centre there's still another point which falls a very little below the waist line. It is edged, inserted and appliqued with dainty lace, and were it heavy it would not be so pleasing. As it is per-fectly transparent it add nothing to the ap-parent breadth of the wearer. In addition to this it is very graceful, a bit suggestive of the lengthy bood on some lovely evening

> Big drooping hats, long shoulder seams and wide sleeves will mark the summer girl of 1903 as well as the revival of the style of 1850.

Italian justice disregards sex, it seems. A teacher in a boy's school at Florence, Signora Bartelli, has won her case against the city, which she sued because sue was given less salary than men teachers doing the same work. She was also awarded arthis kind of advice spends all of his time doing as he tells you to do.

Head of "Ranch 101" Dead.

George W. Miller Grew Rich On Indian Lands. George W. Miller, president of the One Hundred and One Ranch company, died at the ranch, east of Bliss, Okla, on April 25th, with a cold which settled on his lungs and developed into pneumonia. The company of which he was president prob-ably is the largest farming and racing organization in Oklahoma, and has under its control about 30,000 acres of Indian lands leased from the Ponca, Otoe and Kaw In-

The company interests are divided between farming and stock raising, and about one-half of the land is under cultivation. It is planted in corn, wheat, oats and wa-

The president of the company about 30 years ago engaged in farming. He amassed a fortune variously estimated at from \$300,-000 to \$500,000. His three sons are the 000 to \$500,000. His three sons are the other members of the company. The ranch is noted for the progressiveness of its farming and the methods used. The success has been due largely to the supervision of Mr. Miller. He employed from 50 to 100 men on the ranch. His wheat crops have been the talk of the wheat terms have been the talk of the whole territory and the subject of many magazine articles. Mr. Miller was 66 years old and a well preserved man. His personality was a strong one and his likes and dislikes to persons caused him more than one trouble. He was generous and the big watermelon patch on the ranch was surrounded with signs warning passersby that a fine of \$5 was imposed on anyone passing the place and not helping himself to a melon.

Mr Miller was under bond at the time of his death for alleged connection with the murder of George C. Montgomery, a Santa Fe detective. He was to have been tried at the June term of the court. Before the murder he had trouble with Montgomery and was suspected of having been mixed up in the crime. O. W. Coffelt, who has been tried three times on the charge, was employed on the ranch. Miller bore the Santa Fe Railway company a grudge and he was not slow to tell of his hatred.

Miller had made and lost a fortune in Western Kansas. The failure of a commission firm in Kansas City, a sudden drop in the price of cattle and trouble with the Santa Fe over the loss of stock for which he could not recover damages for years had at one time worked together to destroy the accumulations and the work of years. He started again with nothing but his experience, his nerve and his hatred of the Santa Fe. His ranch was located on both sides of the Santa Fe tracks and it was his natural shipping route, but he did not always use the Santa Fe, and often said that he

thad lost money himself to prevent the Santa Fe, and offers and state of the Santa Fe from making any.

When he was suspected of complicity in the murder of George C. Montgomery he defiantly dared anyone to charge him with the offers a hout the santa Feel when the the offense, but talked freely about the dead man, whom he had bitterly hated in life. There was only one good thing he would say of Montgomery. He admitted he had nerve, but his hatred went to the extent of expressing actual satisfaction that he would never make trouble again. Miller was as strong in his friendships as in his hatred. He was generous to those he liked and ready to protect them if they got into trouble of any kind. It did not make much difference what kind of trou-ble it was. He was as liberal to those who needed help as he was fierce toward his enemies. Most of his life had been spent 41-46 on the ranch, and he had the roughness of a ranchman, with a peculiar shrewduess in speech and business that was all his own.

An Unknown Land. Parts of Old Roman Empire Which No Moder Traveller has Ever Seen.

Few people appreciate the fact that to-day, at the dawn of the twentieth century, there are still parts of the old Roman Empire where no traveller of modern times has been; that there are ancient towns that no lover of classic architecture has delighted in, inscriptions in ancient Greek that no savant has as yet deciphered—whole regions, in fact, full of antiquities for which no Baedeker has been written, and which he backeter has been written, and which are not shown upon the latest maps. There are regions within our temperate zone where no modern European foot has trod, so far as we are able to tell—regions where the civilization of Greece and Rome once flourished, and where fine monuments of classic art, and of an unfamiliar art that supplanted the classic, waste their beauties upon the ignorant sight of half civilized omads.

To realize the truth of this, one needs only to cross the ranges of mountains that run parallel to the eastern coasts of the Mediterranean, and, avoiding all caravan Mediterranean, and, avoiding all caravan routes, journey independently about the barren country that lies between these mountains and the Euphrates. Here is a territory which, though not wholly unexplored, is full of most wonderful surprises. Here are cities and towns long deserted, ago. From Howard Crosby Butler's "A Land of Deserted Cities," in the June Cen-

A Dozen Dont's

Don't ask all and give nothing. Don't live a lie in the expectation that it vill never be found out. Don't waste time in vain regrets if hust-

ling will repair the mistake.

Don't forget that if you listen to gossip you have no right to complain when you are its subject.

Don't let a dollar get so large in your sight that you cannot see around it.

Don't give advice that you are not willing to follow.

Don't growl about your neighbor's chicken's if your dog howls all night. Don't get the idea into your head that noney will buy true friendship. Don't stub your toe twice on the same

Don't buy this week's groceries with next week's salary.

Don't ask God to lighten your burdens antil you are ready to give Him credit for

Dragged to Death by a Colt. Girl Had Rope Fastened Around Her Waist and

which was her special pet, and seated her

The colt's halter had a long rope attached which was wound about Miss Webster's

The horse, hauling the bruised and

"Miser' Priest Left \$57,000.

vas invested in real estate. After the priest's death, which occurred in Germany, Nicholas Lauer, a former altar boy, appeared with a will, in which the entire estate was bequeathed to him. The will was declared a forgery and a second will was produced, which was probated.

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relief and cure.

Miss Rena Webster, 20 years old, living near Rome, N. Y., was dragged to death last Tuesday by a fractious colt. After dinner, Miss Webster, as was her custom, took her fancy work and the colt,

self by the highway near her home allowed the animal to nibble the grass while she busied herself with her sewing.

waist. Of a sudden the colt took fright at something and before the girl could loosen the rope she was yanked from her seat by the runaway colt and dragged along the rocky highway more than a quarter of a

bleeding form of the young woman, was caught by two farm hands. Miss Webster was unconscious and died in ten minutes.

Lawyers who have just completed an djustment of the estate of the Rev. Joseph Albinger, pastor of the Roman Catholic church of Our Lady of Victory, at Mount Vernon, N. Y. who died five years ago, found that Father Albinger, who was called a miser and went about the streets of Mount Vernon in rags, left \$57,000. Of this amount \$30,000 in gold was in safe de-posit vaults in New York. The remainder

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