

FARM NOTES.

-Give the hen meat.
-Of course the hotbed soil has been made ready.
-Look out for mice getting into the beehives during the winter.
-New land or sod land should be plowed as the first opportunity.
-A three-year-old ram is considered best in a flock that is being graded up.
-About four dozen eggs are given as an average for the annual output of the turkey.
-The farmer who uses the poorest part of his place for pasture is likely to lose by it.
-You can raise the frame of a calf with-out milk, but not the picture of a good animal.
-Take the country over, the barred Plymouth Rock seems to be far in the lead in general popularity.
-As soon as there is fair prospect that hard winter weather is passed, move colonies to the summer stands.
-Grape vines can be pruned any time after the leaves have fallen. Frequently no further protection is needed than to lay the vines on the ground. They should be pruned first.
-A few bundles of corn fodder set up against the north and west sides of the barn or sheds will keep out a lot of wind and cold. They will do more good there than inside the animals' stomachs.
-A close study of the breeds is not only interesting but profitable. Get acquainted with your fowls and let them get acquainted with you. A good time and place to study breeds is at fairs and poultry shows.
-The beginner should remember that starting with a flock of danglehills is like cutting a tree with a dull axe. In your efforts to improve the flock don't overlook the fact that a poorly bred thoroughbred is worse than a scrub.
-The fudder cutter should be kept constantly in operation during the winter season. By cutting coarse material the unpalatable portions may be mixed with concentrated substances which induces the animals to eat the whole.
-Ground oats in two parts, bran one part, and ormeal one part, is an excellent mixture for young growing stock of all kinds. It is not necessary to keep young stock very fat, but they should be kept in growing condition at all times.
-Examine on the first fair day, after they have had a good flight, to ascertain the amount of hess and stores, and to know if they have a queen. They should be supplied with combs of honey if lacking in stores; united with others, if queenless.
-In pruning trees aim to distribute the cuttings sufficiently throughout the entire tree. If there is twice too much top it might be reduced by cutting off some of the branches on one side, leaving the other half untouched. If a tree looks too thin another year's growth will fill it up.
-The despised persimmon tree, which stands the solitary possessor of fields on nearly all farms, is capable of yielding a marketable quality of fruit when cultivated. Our native variety is said to be equal to that imported from Japan when treated under equally favorable conditions.
-The refuse from glucose factories has been found valuable as food for cows and hogs, but in feeding such to cows the change should be made gradually or the cows will fall off in milk. In fact, when changing from one food to another the greatest care should be exercised, as cows are easily affected by sudden changes.
-In our beef cattle the breeders have developed the most available and choicest portions of meat where it is most desired. The hind quarters and loins are heavily developed, the hess is smaller, the hocks finer, and the quality of the flesh increased. In thus producing large carcasses at small cost the value of the animals is enhanced by being bred to that degree of perfection which enables the farmer or breeder to realize the best prices obtainable.
-Although the original expense incurred by the purchase of thoroughbreds may be greater than the cost of unimproved stock, yet in the end an investment for thoroughbreds is the best, as the actual difference in value between good and inferior stock is much greater than at first appears. A herd of cattle, whether of thoroughbreds or grades, if bred for beef, will show the value of the breed, not only in the weight of carcasses in proportion to age, but also in the cost of production.
-It is better to rely on the seedmen for pure seeds than to depend upon seeds grown on the place, for the reason that unless the greatest care is exercised in keeping all varieties separate no reliance can be placed on the home-grown seed. Seedmen are compelled to pay attention to such matters, and are always enabled, by their attention to selecting and growing seeds than can the farmer. Purity is absolutely essential as a quality in seeds and by overlooking this fact farmers and gardeners often lose more than they gain by not purchasing from the seedmen.
-The beauty of a garden is its cleanliness. Nothing gives a sadder impression of negligence than a garden grown up in weeds and grass. It is a waste of time to sow seeds that are left to take care of themselves. A clean garden not only gives pleasure but profit. The systematic arrangement of the different crops, even if the area is but a small one, adds beauty, and especially when kept clean and free from weeds. A few hours' work when the grass and weeds are just beginning to push through the ground will save many days' hard work after they have been allowed to become rank.
-There are two species of artichoke—the Globe, which is not tuberous-rooted, growing only from the seed, the blossom of which only is used; the other, improperly called the Jerusalem artichoke, is tuberous-rooted, and is grown chiefly for its roots. There are two varieties of the latter—the white and red. Any land suitable for corn will produce artichokes. Cut the tubers and plant them in the same manner as potatoes. They do not keep well if dug out of the ground. The usual method is to not to disturb them, as freezing does them no harm. The hogs will root them out, but enough tubers will always be left for next season's seeding.

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

Daily Thought.
Show me the man you honor. I know by that symptom better than any other what kind of a man you are yourself; for you show me there what your ideal of manhood is, what kind of a man you long inexpressibly to be.—Carylale.
Etiquette governing the wearing of mourning veils is definitely outlined for this year, and those who wish to conform to conventional usage will have no difficulty in choosing the material for them, the way they are to be worn or how they should be draped. Even the age of the wearer is indicated by these veils, as well as the stage of her mourning, whether it be the first six months or the three following, when the deepest kind is laid aside for less heavy black. Women who are correct in this will have no particular as to the size of the hem in back and front.
For an elderly widow a long veil of crepe, bombazine, or grenadine should be worn. It should fall far below the waist line, and the size should be determined by the height of the wearer. A tall woman should have a veil sixty by ninety inches, for one of medium height forty-two by ninety, while for a small woman forty-two by seventy-two inches will be sufficiently long.
These veils are worn very simply, either in gathers or box pleats, and are arranged to cover the entire bonnet of crepe. They are fastened to the crown with dull hat pins, so the narrower nine inch hem falls free over the face for the first few weeks. The other or long end of the veil, having an eleven inch hem, drops in two box pleats or in folds from the back of the small bonnet, where it is held in place by mourning pins. Veils of this description are frequently worn for years by elderly women who do not care to lessen the mourning, or if they wish to lighten the crepe a white ruching is placed inside the bonnet.
Young widows may wear the same if they wish, but equally deep mourning is a short crepe veil worn with a turban. It is from one yard and three-quarters to two yards long and forty inches wide. The hem in the back is nine inches, and that overlapping four inches wide. At the funeral it is worn over the face, but afterward it is made into a double box pleat, with the hem on top. The four inch one is fastened in the center, near the front of the toque, so the folds drop gracefully to the waist line. A Brussels net veil with a crepe border of three straight or scalloped lines is also worn. It is a yard and a half long, and should be pulled around the brim of the hat and pinned so it will drop to the end of the chin or just above it. At the back the fullness is gathered and held in place by dull black pins.

The young widow may also wear her mourning in an entirely different way. A grenadine veil a yard and a half square, fashioned into a double box pleat, is attached to the left side of crepe turban with mourning ornaments, so it falls over the shoulder and down almost to the waist.
After the first six months a young widow who wishes to lessen her mourning wears a grenadine or Brussels net veil that is a yard and a half long and from eighteen to twenty inches wide with a small ribbon or crepe border. It is pinned to the back of the hat in a double box pleat, so it falls to the waist or just above it. To lessen the second mourning veil of one or two thread meshes a yard and a half long, are draped from the edge of the hat brims so they fall easily to the chin or about half an inch above it. The border is of thin, narrow pieces of grosgrain ribbon, put on straight. Following this stage, white crepe veils in box pleats are pinned to round the sides of the same material, and worn at afternoon receptions, etc.
Mourning for parents or children worn by young or middle aged women is of grenadine, Brussels net or La Tosca net, edged with three crepe braids. They should be eighteen inches wide and two yards long. They are pinned to brim of the hats with small pins, so the headgear is entirely covered, and then gathered in folds in the back, so they drop to the waist or a trifle below it.
Young women should wear grenadine veils draped round their hats, so they fall in folds in the back beneath the shoulders.

To KEEP THE FACE CLEAN.
The woman who wishes to keep her complexion soft and smooth will wash her face with a cleansing cream before retiring. Rub in with the tips of the fingers.
Rub the cheeks with cleansing cream, which should be removed at once with a soft towel.
Washing the face with cleansing cream.—There are very few foreheads, even among the youngest women, which do not show some slight trace of wrinkles. Dust will invariably collect in these little lodging places, no matter how shallow they may be. Good creams, properly applied, will remove every trace of dirt—traces so fine indeed that the eye ordinarily does not perceive them.
What is true of the forehead is equally true of the corners of the eye, mouth or nostrils, where wrinkles or blackheads are prone to creep in almost unawares.
After the entire face has been covered with cleansing cream allow it to remain on for about two minutes before removing. This is accomplished with a soft towel or piece of gauze. If used during the day a good face powder may be applied after the cream. At night, before retiring, no powder should be used after the cream.
Ask any one to explain why a certain girl is regarded as pretty, and see if you get a direct answer. Probably you will hear that "she certainly is pretty, but really I don't know why, for she has not a good feature in her face, and, now I come to think about it, I have seen prettier complexions."
She may have a good figure, but that does not alone make a girl worth looking at twice, and certainly does not gain her a reputation for prettiness. The "pretty girl," you will find, is immaculately fresh and neat looking. Her hair looks well brushed, and is well and becomingly arranged; her dress is well chosen in color, and, however simple in style, it is thoroughly trim at the neck, and there is never a suspicion of rags or untidiness about her skirt braid or her petticoat.
The "little things" of that girl's toilet are not slurred over, and her hands and feet are as dainty as care can make them for her innate refinement makes her abhor the dictum of the sloven that "all that matters is the general effect, and little details are not worth bothering about."
Attention to these little details makes all the difference between the well and badly dressed girl.

Obstinate Royal Invalids.

"A king has the right to die, but not the right to be ill," said Louis XVIII. to his doctors, forbidding them at the same time to publish the truth about his condition. Alexander I., perhaps in imitation of the Bourbon he had helped to his throne, acted upon the same principle, though he did not embody it in a paradoxical epigram. For more than forty-eight hours—namely, during Nov. 12 and 13, 1825—he obstinately refused to be bled, notwithstanding the urgent persuasion to that effect of his own physician, James Welby, and of the empress. On the 14th, toward evening, Wallye, finding all persuasion useless, plainly told the czar that, having refused the aid of science till it was too late, he had no resource left but the aid of religion. "And I have an idea that that will prove a broken reed to you," said the blunt physician, a worthy predecessor of Zacharin. "I am afraid that religion will be of little use to the man whose obstinacy in refusing all medical aid is tantamount to suicide." Thirty hours later the eldest son of Paul I. had breathed his last.

An Artists' Paradise.
Capri, beautiful in itself as a winter resort, offers an irresistible invitation to artists, since it has an inn where any one, by painting a picture on the wall, can get free board. To the lovely island of Capri, with its perennial summer, its blue grotto and its lemon groves, went some fifty years ago an artist almost on the verge of ruin. He opened an inn and died rich. In his will, leaving the inn to his heirs, he made these conditions:
"The charge per day, two bottles of red Capri wine included, is never to be more than 6 francs. If any artist is too poor to pay he shall paint a picture upon some wall space, receiving all the accommodations accorded to those paying the highest price. If any German artist shall come to the inn he shall be accommodated and shall receive the amount of his fare to Germany upon his promise never to return to Italy."
The inn is conducted today on these conditions. Its walls are covered with paintings.

Natural Glimlets.
Interesting experiments have been made to test the power of root penetration in various soils. An excavation was made some six feet in depth, so as to leave a vertical wall of soil. Against this a jet of water was played from a garden sprinkler until the earth was washed away and the roots of growing plants were laid bare. Roots thus exposed in a field of rye and in one of beans and in a bed of garden peas and all the appearance of a matted felt of white fibers, which spread downward about four feet. Similar inspection of roots of wheat showed that in seven months they had reached a depth of three feet and a half. The root fibers of both maize and clover have been traced to a depth of ten feet in a light, rich, sandy soil.

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A Queen Anne Mince Pie.

Take a large cow's tongue; parboil it; to three pounds of tongue take five pounds of beef suet, cut the tongue in thin slices and shred it, but the suet by itself; when they are both pretty fine put in the suet by degrees, keep shredding them both together till they are as fine almost as flower; then put in three pounds of currans, being first clean washed, pick'd and dry'd; cloves, mace, nutmeg, cinnamon, beat very fine, of all together three-quarters of an ounce; half a pound of white sugar, a pound of dates ston'd and shred small; three ounces of green citron, three ounces of candied orange cut into small thin bits, the yellow rind of two raw lemons grated, three spoonfuls of Verjuice, a gill of Malaga sack, half a gill of rose water; these being well mingled, fill your press; have a care they do not stand too long in the oven to dry after they are just enough.—From a Cookbook of 1705.

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