

FARM NOTES.

The best cow is the one that will give the greatest returns in profit and continue her usefulness for many years.

Other classes of domestic animals have risen and fallen in public popularity, for varying periods of time, but not so the cow.

Sheep cannot be kept on damp locations without being liable to foot-rot. Their quarters should be dry, and they will thrive in an open shed that faces the south.

For embellishing lawns and half-shady corners nothing exceeds the hydrangea grandiflora. It gives a mass of beautiful large bunches of flowers, and is always attractive.

By kneading and rubbing the udders of young heifers and drawing the teats a good form may be given to this organ and the future milk secretion be considerably increased.

The cow stands out superior to all other animals in her relations to man. She came across the ocean with our fathers when they sought refuge in the American wilderness.

To preserve the wagon wheels so that they need not be taken to the shop, heat linseed oil to the boiling point and pour it into a trough. Have enough oil to cover the felloes, and turn the wheel slowly through this hot oil.

Dehorning cattle is no doubt cruel, at the time of operation, but those who favor it maintain that cattle which have been deprived of their horns eat out of the same trough without doing injury to one another, and greater safety is insured during shipment to market.

Weeds in the pastures should not be allowed. Cattle consume certain kinds when the young plants are appearing, and assist in destroying them, but other kinds will be rejected and go to seed. Sheep destroy many weeds, but where weeds are unweeded by animals they should be removed by hand.

One may have the best cows in the world, but if you do not feed and manage them properly they can never be made to pay. One advantage of having pure-bred stock is in the feeding. There is such a thing as scrub feeding as well as scrub stock. When a person gets a good cow he is much more likely to take good care of it than he is of a scrub.

This spring has been very backward, so far as planting seeds of tender crops are concerned. The ground is hardly warm enough for melons, beans, squashes and sweet corn, and should the nights remain cold such plants will make but little growth after they appear above ground. Nothing will be gained by setting out plants of tomatoes, peppers, etc., from the hotbed until the weather is fairly warm.

Any farmer can try the experiment of inoculating the soil with the necessary bacteria for promoting the growth of a crop. Should the soil seem unadapted to clover it will be found of advantage to procure a few bushels of earth from a field upon which grew a luxuriant crop of clover, broadcasting the earth over the field and seeding to clover, the possibility being that a good stand of clover will be obtained.

A cattle breeder, who has experimented in various modes of feeding, states that he estimated the cost of the feed and the value of the land and the crop, and with a bunch of steers on a pasture, from May to September, he cleared \$6.80 an acre. As no labor was required, the steers securing the food from the pasture, the gain was an addition to that which pasture gives. The cost of the white manure is also an item of profit.

Pyrethrum is well established as an insect powder. It is cheap and very effective. At the experiment station at Amherst, Mass., they mixed a tablespoonful of the powder in a pintful of equal parts of water and buttermilk, and sprinkled it on currants, potatoes and other plants infested with bugs and worms. The buttermilk makes the powder stick to the plants, and in about half an hour the insects get a good supply of it, curl, drop to the ground and die.

Young celery plants should be started early. Sow the seed in rows, one foot apart, and transplant when the plants are three inches high, placing them four inches apart in the row. The soil for celery should be very rich, and also rather moist and dry. A special liquid fertilizer for celery is sold, and an abundance of manure or mixed fertilizer should also be used. It is very important that the rows be kept clean and the plants watered during a dry period.

Breeds of swine have been injured to a certain degree by using animals for breeding purposes that were not fully matured. Experiments made with matured sows and young sows show that the cost of raising pigs from matured sows is much less than from the younger dams, while the losses of pigs were young. It has been claimed that liability to swine cholera and other diseases is likewise caused by the use of immature animals for breeding purposes.

Fruit sometimes sells at a low price and does not pay, but the same may be said of all crops. The farmer, however, is not usually a fruit grower (except of apples), and strawberries, raspberries and blackberries are seldom cultivated on some farms. Whether grown for market or not, such fruit should be produced on every farm by way of variety and for home use. The luxuries can be produced more easily by farmers than can the regular crops of grain. It takes two or three acres of wheat to buy the produce that can be derived from a quarter of an acre of small fruits and vegetables.

Ground intended for onions should be plowed as early as the weather will permit, as the onion crop is the first to go in. One method of producing onions is to sow the seeds in hotbeds and transplant the small bulbs later. The seeds may be sown in hotbeds in January or February. By thus growing them there is a saving of time and less difficulty with weeds. If preferred, the onion sets may be procured of seedsmen. In fact, onion sets should now be in the ground. Plant the sets in rows, placing them four inches apart in the rows. The rows may be sufficiently wide to permit of the use of a wheel hoe. It is important to keep the grass from between the onions as well as to have the space between the rows clean. Onions can endure frost, and will start to grow almost as soon as planted.

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

DAILY THOUGHT.

"Now and then a fool says a good thing, but more frequently a good man says a fool thing."

Selecting colors that are becoming is not only an art but a mystery that many women fail ever to solve successfully. Yet there are certain well fixed rules that may be borne in mind when choosing a new frock or that will entirely preclude its being unbecoming. If the skin were known these combinations are sometimes understood, but a woman will wear her favorite color regardless of the fact that it fails to suit her. For example, a certain young woman who spends quite a good deal of money upon her frocks insists upon going in for the "off" shades. She affects saffron and mustard yellows, "flame" reds and sage greens.

These are all right for her whose skin is clear, but this particular woman is not strong and her skin is constantly blotchy and afflicted with tiny scaly red pieces. She has never been known to wear a shade that would subordinate her complexion; those that she chooses throw into prominence all the sallowness, making her homely, when, did she choose her colors properly, she might pass as being pretty, so effective is her carriage and good her figure.

Wood browns are the thing; for her and dark greens, not bright greens. Dark blues would be all right, and for evening fairly dark light blues relieved with soft white, such as lace or chiffon, white and rose pinks. Pinks lighter than rose are too trying.

One of the safest rules to go by is to match the color of the eyes. A woman who does this rest assured that she is looking her best; in regard to color scheme. As in everything there is an exception, and it should be borne in mind that while light blue is pre-eminently the color for one with eyes of the same shade, she should wear the tone if she has very high color or her complexion is really bad. Light blue is peculiar in that though classed among the trying shades, it is a boon to the sallowness, worn near the face, being whitening in effect. On the other hand it has the quality of accentuating facial blemishes or color that is "beefy." Fortunately this last is rare.

Decided touches of apple green should be affected by women with light blue eyes, always providing their skin is clear. Pink, of course, is good, but green is better, as it emphasizes the color of the eyes. Mauve is not for the blue eyed unless the skin is absolutely clear, then it is desirable.

There is scarcely any color or shade that is not good for day wear by a woman with blue eyes. Her hair is almost certainly a yellowish shade, or black and anything suits these two. Brown haired women have a wide range of colors, always providing their skin is clear, but the gamut of browns is precisely suited to them. This is particularly nice just now when all browns are so fashionable, and the shades are unlimited. There are charming "woods" for day, and for evening tans, cafe au lait, creams and yellows. If the eyes have hazel glint, a woman will do well to go into the grays, not the cold steel varieties, but soft doves, pink and blue grays, some verging into mauve.

The exception in this class come for the muddy skins. In those cases tans, and cafe au lait and grays should be strictly avoided, for they will accentuate all the thickness of the complexion. Middle aged and white haired women should wear white more than they do. Generally speaking, women who have passed the meridian of life have fairly good or even excellent skins and nothing makes them look so dainty and attractive as white. Indoors in the morning white linen and muslin blouses are most becoming, and certainly not expensive. The collar should be white, and a white tie is prettier than a colored one. For the street soft grays, lavender and of course black are becoming; indeed if a white haired woman cannot wear white in the house she should wear all black, taking the precaution that her gowns shall have white guimpes or yokes.

At this rate she will always look her best and at little expense, for guimpes are easily cleaned. Freshness of course, is the essential of white. Red is a color to handle with thought, for it may be extremely becoming and quite the reverse. I am speaking now of crimson and scarlets, and not pronounced reds. A woman with high color should never forget that a red frock will make her complexion even more vivid, and that the only way she can wear the color is above her face—that is to say, as a hat. On the same principle a pale woman should never wear a red hat unless she has some red below her face, as a frock or trimming for such a hat will make her paler.

Brunettes are apt to go in for red merely because they are brunettes. Yet nothing will make a coarse skin look worse than red, and it is a fact that brunettes really have fine texture skin. It stands to reason, then, that one should take care how she uses the color, for it has the possibility of making her look "beefy."

Black haired women, and others of non-descript coloring should beware of black frocks and hats unless they have delicate complexion. Then it is all right. Browns are not good for pronounced brunettes, but rather blues of any kind except very pale ones, terra cotta, dark and light greens. If the skin is very good, yellow and tans are desirable for evenings and white, of course. Certain combinations sometimes make possible colors, that otherwise would be quite dreadful for some complexions, and these are worth remembering.

Green sets off white and rosy skins. It may be relieved with white, red, and rose. Rose color should not be against the skin. It should be separated by the hair, or white or green. Bright blue becomes the blonde. It should never have any relief of rose or violet, but yellow and orange have a rather good effect.

Dead white against the skin may be worn by the blonde or brunette, but the skin must be white or rosy. Black relieved with white, red, or rose suits both blondes and brunettes, but the latter less than the former.

The wisdom of wearing red against the skin when the latter is sallowne is not to be decided off-hand. A sallowne face in which there are red spots will appear coarsely red when played on by a flood of red light. Then the blotches show up conspicuously. The effect of blue upon yellow is to render it whiter. That is why "blue" is used in laundry work. Sallow faces placed in a framing of blue look pale; but the blue should be relieved with red when the hair is black.

It is important to know exactly what is meant by tapestry-blue, for that is the leading color of the spring in costumes and house gowns and in millinery. A visit to the establishments where old tapestries are for sale will prove helpful.

ODD WAYS OF POETS.

Tennyson, Artistically Fastidious, Was a Personal Foe.

There is a sort of idea in the public mind that the poet is what scientists call a "fixed genius," that every poet is the exact counterpart of every other poet. There is probably no class of men in the world—if class it can be called—whose members differ more widely in personality.

Pope, for instance, was a miser. Dryden, Sedley, Rochester and Shelley seemed to have no use for money and "splashed it about in the most insane fashion. Shakespeare was a keen man of business. His contemporaries, Marlowe and Massinger, did not leave enough to have their bodies decently buried.

Coming down to modern times, Tennyson was artistically the most delicate and fastidious of men. A misplaced comma, an epithet which was not the perfection of expression, gave him nights of insomnia.

Yet he was perhaps the most utterly careless man of his generation regarding his personal appearance. Had he not been carefully watched by his devoted wife, he would have been quite content to wear a suit of clothes until it dropped off him bit by bit in obedience to the law of gravitation.

A great admirer of Tennyson once described his first meeting with the great poet.

It occurred at a roadside public house in the Isle of Wight. The late laureate was seated by the kitchen fire, with a short black clay pipe between his lips, burning grease spots out of a pair of check trousers with the point of a redhot poker.

It was probably Tennyson's "faculty of silence" which helped him to secure the friendship of the greatest talker—in both senses of the phrase—of his generation, Thomas Carlyle.

Carlyle had occasional fits of silence, and he and Tennyson would sit on opposite sides of the hearth for six hours at a stretch without exchanging as many words.

At the expiration of such a period of silent intercommunication Carlyle would knock the ashes out of his last pipe and remark with every symptom of the keenest intellectual satisfaction, "Aye, Alfred, mon, we've had a glorious night!"

Tennyson's great and friendly rival, Browning, was as different from him in his personal peculiarities as he was in point of genius.

He always looked as if he had just been turned out of a handbox. Tennyson was one of the most silent of men, Browning one of the most ebullient and loquacious. Tennyson was pessimistic and somewhat morose. Browning was always bursting with optimism and expansiveness.—Chicago Interior Ocean.

WOMEN OF HOLLAND.

Dutch Feminine Costumes Are Too Complex For Words.

The women's costume is a trifle too complex for verbal description, as feminine belongings usually are, but the white lace cap which covers the head from eyebrows to nape of neck and from ear to ear, curving out in rounded wings on each side of her cheeks, is always a conspicuous and inevitable portion of a woman's attire. It may possibly be that on Sunday this cap is a trifle whiter or stiffer or daintier than on week days, but the difference is not very apparent.

The ladies assure us there is a vast difference in the quality of the net and the amount of handwork employed, but the lens made no special note of that. In shape and outline the camera finds great distinction between these caps and those of Katwyk or Marken or Bols le Duc, but between Sunday and Monday caps in Volendam it records none whatever. For the rest of the costume feminine Holland asks above all things apparently a very flat, narrow chest surmounting enormous hips, and Volendam is no exception to this fashion rule. The invariable black "best waist" of the elder women is usually brightened by a square yoke of lighter color and material, and the dark apron or overskirt is topped by six inches or more of gay plaid or bright colored band worn over an undershirt of dull blue striped or black material and uncountable petticoats.

About the throat a collar formed of many rows of heavy dark red coral beads is fastened by huge silver clasps, and the number of rows, the size and quality of the beads are matters for feminine pride. Long hair is not the glory of women in Holland, save perhaps at Marken. It is usually hidden and at Volendam is cut quite close and entirely covered by a tight fitting thick black silk cap concealed beneath the snowy white lace. The younger girls, from the tiniest toddler to the young majo, old enough to wed, wear dresses and caps the exact counterpart of their grave mothers, no less full of skirt or narrow of chest, but much gayer in color. A group of tiny maidens in a stiff breeze on the dike resembles nothing more than a swarm of butterflies.—Florence Craig Albrecht in Scribner's.

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THE BUSY BEAVERS.

These Tireless Workers Have Altered America's Landscape.

Because its operations are chiefly nocturnal, so that it is seldom or never seen, and because of its skill in controlling water and in house building, something of mystery has grown up about the beaver. It is said that it fells trees for the purpose of building its dams and can lay a tree where it wishes to with the accuracy of the most skilled axman. It is said also that it uses its tail as a trowel, plastering the mud on its houses and dams with this appendage as a mason spreads his mortar.

Myths like these will probably have a long life. The latter belief is no doubt encouraged by the beaver's frequent habit of slapping the water or earth with its tail as an alarm signal whenever it is startled. There are many unexplained things about the beaver's life.

Long before the white man came to America the beaver was hard at work building his dams all over the country and in narrow and sometimes in wide stream valleys, arresting the water and so collecting in its ponds the detritus swept down from the hills and from the upper reaches of the stream.

As this sediment gradually filled up the shallow ponds the beaver moved to other places, and when in time the dam broke down and the waters drained off a wide level meadow was left—the bottom of the old pond.

All over the continent in suitable localities, from Mexico north to the tree line and from the Atlantic to the Pacific, this was going on century after century, and in this way no doubt were made vast areas of level meadow, whose origin is now unsuspected by the people who occupy them.—Forest and Stream.

PUZZLES IN NATURE.

Some of the Seeming Contradictions That Science Encounters.

The man of science, like the man of law, has brought before him many an anomaly; but, unlike the judge or the advocate, he knows that the contradictions he studies are only such in seeming. He feels confident that nature at the core is in agreement with herself. Any day, he believes, these apparent contradictions may be resolved into cases of detected law, not simple enough to disclose itself to aught but the most rigorous analysis.

In the realm of heat it seems that certain rules of radiation, conduction, boiling points and the like are general, not universal. In most cases they act as if alone; in a few cases their effect is masked by causes as yet not understood. Let a few cases as perplexing as that of the alloys under refrigeration be briefly recounted.

Common solder has a lower melting point than any of its ingredients. Sulphur fuses at 120 C. and thickens again at 220 C. When steel is heated and dipped into cold water it is hardened; the same treatment softens copper. While almost every substance expands with heat, rubber shrinks. In most cases electrical conductivity is impeded by increase of temperature, yet a carbon pencil rises to an almost threefold augmentation of conductivity when brought to incandescence in an electric lamp.

We may be well assured that when these anomalies are resolved the explanations will bear in their train other difficulties for research yet more subtle. Science never does worthwhile work than where, as here, she points to her own unfinished walls and bids the student as a privilege and a duty to supply their gaps as best he may.—George Iles.

"Old Moore." Under whose name almanacs and prophecies have been appearing regularly for generations, was not a charlatan. His name was Henry Andrews. He was a bookseller of London, and, according to an old year book, "his prophecies were as much laughed at by himself as by the Worshipful Company of Stationers, for whom he manufactured them, in order to render Moore's almanac saleable among the ignorant, in whose eyes a lucky hit covered a multitude of blunders." Andrews "had a very extraordinary genius for astronomy and was greatly esteemed for his integrity and modesty by every scientific man who was personally acquainted with him."

Real Distress of Mind. Dora—I'm in such distress of mind, and I want your advice. I am loved by three men, and I don't know which to accept. Clara—Which one has the most money? Dora—If I knew that, do you suppose I'd waste precious time running around for advice?

Something More Recent. "What was the cause of this rumour?" asked the judge. "Well, you see, judge," replied the policeman, "this man here and that woman there are married!" "Yes, yes, I know. But what other?"

Mill Hands.

The fact that a great body of industrious people are referred to as "hands," shows how small account is taken of their human necessities. They are just "hands" to the mill owner because it is the labor of their hands which makes his profits. But hands can't work unless the brain guides, and the blood supply is pure and plentiful. For those who undergo the ceaseless strain of daily toil, there is no medicine so helpful as Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It cures disorders of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition, purifies the blood, heals "weak lungs" and bronchial affections. It cures ninety-eight in every hundred who use it.

The other day a benevolent old gentleman was stopped by a tramp, who asked for money for a night's lodging. "Well, look here, my man," the old gentleman said, "what would you say if I offered you work?" "Bless yer life, sir," came the reply, "I wouldn't mind a bit. I can take a joke same as most people."

Medical.

Frank P. Davis, miller, of 246 east Logan St., Bellefonte, Pa., says: "I used to suffer very much with a weakness of the back and severe pains through my loins. It kept me in constant misery and I seemed to be unable to find any relief, until I got Doan's Kidney Pills at F. Potts Green's drug store and used them. They reached the spot and in a short time my strength returned. I have never had any trouble of the kind since and am glad to recommend Doan's Kidney Pills not only because they helped me but because I know of others who have also found relief in the same way, and I have yet to hear of a case in which this remedy has failed to give satisfaction."

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