

FARM NOTES.

In feeding table refused to fowl grain should always be mixed with it. Too much rich food often prevents laying.

Sugar For Horses.—Every army horse in Argentina receives with its regular supply of food two ounces of sugar. The sugar is intended to increase the animal's power of endurance.

A Pottsgrove, Pa., reader wants to know the average price of nitrate of soda, phosphoric acid and muriate of potash. Nitrate of soda usually retails at \$40 to \$50 per ton; phosphoric acid (bones), \$20 to \$35 per ton; muriate of potash, \$35 to \$40 per ton.

The advantage of starting a few cucumber vines by planting the seed in a piece of sod and starting in the house or hothed lies in the fact that when transplanted into the open ground they make such a start that they grow right away from the striped squash bug.

For roop to each quart of drinking water add one-half teaspoonful of a grain of arsenic and a half-teaspoonful of kerosene. Plenty of air-circulated lime should be sprinkled over the floor of the house and sheds. This remedy should be used as a means of prevention as well as a remedy.

A farmer writes that he cut timothy when it was in bloom, which looked nice and sold well at sight, but his horses would not eat it unless there was no straw for them to eat. It was better. The next year he cut when the heads were a little brown and let it dry in the sun only a short time. It was sweet and the horses would often eat it before eating corn.

Up to date no effective method has been discovered for checking the damage done by the stalk borer, which seems to be no respecter of plants, attacking pig-weeds, potato vines, salsina and other vegetable and garden flowers with equal avidity. Thorough cultivation of the soil seems to greatly lessen the damage done by the worm, but after they have once entered the stalk they are out of sight, and it is almost impossible to get at them.

The department of agriculture at Washington has arranged for the establishment of two experimental farms in western South Dakota, one under the national irrigation project and the other for the purpose of putting to the test what is known as the Campbell system of dry farming. The promoters of these farms have in view the practical assistance which may be rendered to the settlers who may make their homes on the government irrigated lands in that semiarid section.

A number of states have adopted the cash plan of paying road taxes, with the result that there has been an improvement both in the quality and the amount of road work done. In some instances there have been agitations looking to a restoration of the old slipshod system of working out the road taxes, but in every case it has meant a step backward, lessened efficiency and poorer roads. The cash system is sensible, up to date and businesslike and should be retained by all means.

A correspondent writes: "If I plant apple, pear, plum or nut seeds in the ground, will the trees bear the same fruit, or do they have to be grafted?" It is only in very rare cases where trees will bear the same fruit as represented by the seed, without being grafted. It is only where the very rudest system of fruit culture is practiced, as for instance in newly-settled countries, that seedlings are planted out to bear, for the reason that, unless in very rare instances, varieties worthy of cultivation do not reproduce themselves from seed.

Probably this year there will be more corn planted to husk than for some time past. When managed rightly there cannot only be a good crop of ears produced, but in addition the stalks or stover can be made a large addition to the amount of fodder grown. Use plenty of stable manure, for corn is a large feeder, and then some brand of corn fertilizer in the hills to give the crop an early start. Do not plant too thickly, but allow sufficient room for best growth and development. Some farmers will plant pumpkins along with the field corn and raise a large amount of good feeding material in this way at little cost.

If the potatoes you intend to plant for seed show any tendency to be scabby, give them the formalin treatment. This may be done by placing the seed after it is out up in a coarse sack and suspending it for two hours in a solution made by adding one pint of 40 per cent. formalin to thirty gallons of water. An old pickle or vinegar barrel will answer the purpose nicely. After soaking the required length of time raise the sack, slip under it a couple of sticks and allow the solution to drain back into the barrel. We have tried this method and it produces the best of results, potatoes grown from scabby treated seed being as smooth and nice as one could desire.

A Wenonah, N. J., reader asks: "Can you tell whether bones burned in a wood fire have any value as a fertilizer? Steamed bones contain one to two per cent. less nitrogen than the ground bones, but decay more rapidly in the soil. It may contain 3 1/2 per cent. of phosphoric acid in a somewhat less available form than fine ground bone. It is difficult to make bones available as manure without being pulverized. Bones can easily be reduced to this state by burning, but by this process their value is lessened, for nearly one-third of the bone is composed of gelatine or glue, which decays quickly in the soil, forming ammonia. It should be remembered that the finer the bone is broken the more rapid the decay, and the more immediate the effect.

A "Record" correspondent wants to know how to make Bordeaux mixture. Bordeaux mixture is made of sulphate, quicklime and water. The strong solution generally used contains 4 pounds of lime, 4 pounds of copper sulphate and 50 gallons of water. The dilute solution is made of 2 pounds each of lime and copper sulphate. In making, the proper amount of copper sulphate is dissolved by suspending it in a cheesecloth bag in a bucket of water. After being completely dissolved it is poured into the tank or barrel used for holding the solution. The barrel should be partly filled with water. Thoroughly slack the lime, strain the milk of lime thus obtained into the barrel and add water to make 50 gallons. The mixture is almost a universal fungicide. The 4-4-50 formula may be used on nearly all plants, except cherry, peach and watermelon, on which the 2-2-50 formula should be used.

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

DAILY THOUGHT.

The very name and appearance of a happy man breathe of good nature and help the rest of us to live.—R. L. Stevenson.

The only garment that is at all stiff and crisp in the wardrobe is the tailored shirtwaist which the girls cling to. This is unstarched but the madras and percales of which it is made have a certain body which the manufacturers give them.

The white shirtwaist striped with color matching the suite with which they are worn are in great favor with the girls just now.

There are lovely Scotch madras with narrow lines of any color at all that a girl may want. They are worn with embroidered collars and silk bows that match in tone.

The new hats press down over the hair framing the face with a hard line.

"What shall we do?" we ask in despair.

"Behold the bang," says the hairdresser, that would settle the matter.

So we have the bang again, or, as the English call it, the fringe.

It is not as simple as it looks, however, and cannot be done at home with the shears.

It is not out straight across.

It is rounded and then made into soft, loose little curls that are just visible under the drooping hair.

The hair must be wider at the sides and half low and fall at the back.

Naturally the "rat" must not cross the top of the head, nor can it be placed across the back.

The willow furniture for the summer piazza is prettier and more summery looking than ever.

It is best either in natural color or stained in any of the pleasant, natural shades of green or brown.

There are low, comfortable chairs shaded with arms, or rockers, or both.

They have pretty cushions of denim or cretonne, which cannot but give an inviting look to the plainest square piazza.

One set of porch furniture shown in a shop is of a natural color willow, with red denim cushions in the chairs and in the swinging seat.

Another for the country cottage, has cushions and lilac flowered cretonne. Fancy a porch furnished thus, with a big bowl of lavender sweet peas on the low wicker table!

Besides the various chairs, there are tea tables and card tables of willow, and a charming hanging seat, which swings from the roof of the porch, and is cushioned, as are the chairs.

There are wicker baskets for flowers, and others designed as jardiniere, to cover the inevitable flower pot.

There is also a desk in willow ware, with fascinating little drawers and pigeon holes, and a rack on top for picture or flower vases.

There is an ingenious telescope table, which is really four tables of graduated sizes which may be pulled out and used separately. They are excellent for bridge tables as they may quickly be put out of the way, when not in use.

For Elderly Women.—Turnover linen collars are required by tailor made shirtwaists.

A little bow is the usual confederate of this collar.

A fluffy net bow should not be assumed by the stout woman.

But will fill out the hollows in the scrawny neck and face.

Frisly jabots that end at the waist line must be shunned by the unco stout.

The finger collar attached to dressier shirtwaists is not elaborate enough for elderly women.

Substituted in its stead a dainty, well-boned stock is effective.

A pretty brooch fastens this stock in front and small beauty pins attach it in the back.

Hose hooks for the substantial matron should have V necks.

But the spare woman of advancing years will retain the stock with something fluffy at the neck.

Afternoon frocks on the shirtwaist order are finished with lace stocks or jabots.

The wide soft white collar fastened to the neckband and starting at the base of the neck is quite in fashion, and is exceedingly pretty. It is usually called the Puritan collar, but it is doubtful if the Puritan of those days wore such dainty finery as these pieces of embroidery and lace.

The thin linen, starched and plain, is also worn by young girls for morning. This is more Puritan-like. The variation from its severe style is the picturesque Byronic collar of linen, with its wide roll from the neck and its loose cravat in front.

These are not only in pictures and in writing. They have appeared on the streets. They go very well indeed with the large sweeping sailor which has a large crown.

It is a little difficult to get the Byronic collars, but they can easily be made. The Puritan collar can be bought at any counter where they sell clothes for young boys.

They are just such as are worn by a boy of 10 years old. They are put on dark frocks, especially worn with muslin and linen shirtwaists, under coat suits.

When Ethel Barrymore wore this collar in her role of Sunday it was copied by a few admirers, but now the fashion is a general one.

Since women have gone in for gardening with such enthusiasm they have adopted an apron to wear during these hours.

This apron is about half the length of the ordinary one and 24 inches wide. There is one large centre pocket made half way down with three compartments to hold the tiny tools.

This pocket is laid on the material and comes to a point. At the bottom of the apron are two pockets, made of a strip of the material put into two large box-plaits. They have the appearance of a slipper bag.

They are attractive and pretty made out of flowered cretonnes or colored linens and cost little. It is a pretty finish to bind the edges with colored braid to match the design in the apron.

Coffee Mousse.—Whip one pint sweet cream until stiff, then add a half cup very strong coffee well sweetened. Stir gently together, then turn into the mold, cover tightly first with a sheet of paraffin paper, then with the cover of the mold, and bury in ice and salt. Throw a piece of old carpet over the freezer and let the rest about four hours. This will serve six persons.

Some Sons of Presidents.

Only eleven of our Presidents have left sons who grew to manhood. Fourteen of these sons are now living. Among them are numbered successful soldiers, diplomats, statesmen, scholars, and men of business.

"Dick Taylor," son of President Zachary Taylor, was a general in the Civil War, on the side of the South. Fourteen of these sons are now living. Among them are numbered successful soldiers, diplomats, statesmen, scholars, and men of business.

Robert Todd Lincoln held a commission as Captain of General Grant's staff during the Civil War. He was now Secretary of War and Minister to England. He is now President of the Pullman Car Company.

Frederick Dent Grant has served as Minister to Austria, as Police Commissioner in New York city, and has risen to a higher rank in the army than the son of any other Civil War man. He is now Major-General.

Webb C. Hayes was a gallant soldier in Cuba and the Philippines and bears the title of Colonel. He and his three brothers are all lawyers.

Russell B. Harrison is also a Colonel, having served in Cuba and the Philippines. He now is a business man, as are the second and third sons of President Grant.

Two of President Garfield's sons have been before the public: James, who was Secretary of the Interior under President Roosevelt, and Harry, who is now President of Williams College. The President of William and Mary College in Virginia is Dr. Lyon G. Tyler, a son of President Tyler.

The sons of Presidents Roosevelt and Cleveland are yet boys in early youth.

Some of Filmore and Pierce died while quite young. Washington, Madison, Monroe, Jackson, Polk, Buchanan and Johnson had no children. Jefferson and McKinley had only daughters. Our only bachelor President was Buchanan. Cleveland was married while in office.

Do you know where to get your garden seeds in packages or by measure, Seehler & Co.

For Inky Fingers.

A girl I know has made a wonderful discovery, which she thinks all other school-boys and school-girls should know, too.

"It's so useful, mamma," she says. "All boys and girls get ink on their fingers, you know."

"Surely they do, and on their clothes as well," said her mother.

"I can't get the spots out of my clothes, but I'm sorry when they get there," responded the girl. "I try very hard not to. But I can get the ink spots off my fingers."

She dipped her fingers into water, and while they were wet she took a match out of the match safe and rubbed the sulphur end well over her ink spots. One after another the spots disappeared, leaving a row of white fingers where had been a row of inky black ones.

"There," said the girl after she had finished. "Isn't that good? I read that in a housekeeping paper, and I never knew they were any good before. I clean my fingers that way every morning now: it's just splendid!"

So some other boys and girls might try Alice's cure for inky fingers.—[Harper's Round Table.]

Do you know where to get the finest canned goods and dried fruits, Seehler & Co.

America Alone has Humming Birds.

Though the art museums of Europe may have some treasures of which America cannot boast, our continent has the distinction of a monopoly of the world's supply of humming birds, the gems of all the feathered creation. Of these there are said to be some 400 species—the 400 we may well call them—nearly all of which are peculiar to the tropical regions. Only eighteen cross the borders of the United States from Mexico, and occur only in our southwestern states.

The popular idea is that the hummer lives only on honey, gathered from flowers. This is a mistake. The bird does secure some honey, but its food consists mainly of the small insects which frequent the flowers. Some of these insects are injurious to the blossom, and the tiny bird fulfills a useful function in destroying them. That the hummer is insectivorous is also shown by its habit of catching tiny insects on its wing, which is occasionally observed.—H. J. Job, in the Oatling Magazine.

The young man and young woman who undertake the voyage of life without some reliable chart, showing the rocks and shoals are sometimes difficult to amuse. Always know where your things are. Never let a day pass without doing something to make someone comfortable. Never come to breakfast untidily dressed.—[Exchange.]

Little invalids who are on the high-road to recovery, but not yet out of bed, are sometimes difficult to amuse. Try putting a looking-glass where it will reflect outside objects—so that the little one can see them. It often proves a most fascinating amusement.

Do you know where the old style sugar syrups, pure goods at 40 cents and 60 cents per gallon, Seehler & Co.

Few women give their husbands credit for their willingness to be henpecked.

Do you know that you can get the finest, oranges, bananas and grape/fruit, and pine apples, Seehler & Co.

Let us a little permit nature to take her own way! she better understands her own affairs than we.

Things to Learn.

Someone has suggested eight things every girl can learn before she is fifteen. Not every girl can learn to play or sing or paint well enough to give pleasure to her friends, but the following "accomplishments" are within everybody's reach: Shut the door, and shut it softly. Keep your room in tasteful order. Have an hour for rising, and arise. Learn to make bread as well as cake. Never let a button stay off twenty-four hours. Always know where your things are. Never let a day pass without doing something to make someone comfortable. Never come to breakfast untidily dressed.—[Exchange.]

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