

FARM NOTES.

Any colt looks pretty decent when running by the side of a heavy milking dam. But the test comes later on, when the colt begins to shape up for a horse. Then blood tells its tale of woe.

Grease is cheaper than the horse, yet many who use wagons overlook greasing the axles at the proper time. In winter the heavy wagons must be used on rough roads, and when it happens that the matter of greasing the wagon has been overlooked the horses are made to do perhaps double the work.

The German farmers of Southern Pennsylvania have followed a system of crop rotation for many years, and their farms are noted for their immense crop yields. On a farm where 55 bushels per acre were harvested from a 10-acre field last year the farmer puts two years in clover and timothy mixed, then in oats, wheat and corn, making a five-year rotation over his farm, and about every other rotative period a year in tobacco.

Let the flock harvest the small turkeys on the ground. The old sheep that snuffles will be done for before spring. Let her go now.

To have good-sized sheep they must be grown rapidly while young, and it is important to give them a good start.

Be sure there is no ticks on the ewes. It is very costly to winter ticks and it doesn't pay. It is impossible to fatten a sheep infested with ticks. Look out for them.

Scratches are caused by exposure to cold and wet, local irritation or low condition, all of which should be avoided if possible. In simple cases apply cloths wet with a weak solution of sugar of lead, and in winter cover to keep out cold. When cracks have appeared, apply a similar lotion with the addition of a few drops of carbolic acid. In case of discharge or pustules, make a lotion of chloride of zinc instead of the lead; finely-powdered charcoal may be sprinkled over the cloths.

Bring the fattening pigs from pasture to concentrated feed gradually. The brood sows should have two compartments, one for feeding and one for sleeping.

Look out carefully for the drainage of the hog pen. Where does it go? Surely it must not find its way to the well or into a stream!

If you don't want your hogs to eat up every hen they can get, give them a variety of food, so that they will not be so carnivorous in their appetite.

A correspondent from Elkton, Md., asks how to use kainit on corn. "Ought it to be sown broadcast, or should it be put in the hill at the time of planting corn? Is it of any value at all for corn or potatoes?" Kainit is the most commonly used crude potash salt of the German mines. It contains from 12 to 14 per cent. of actual amounts of common salt, gypsum and magnesia. The writer has had no experience with kainit on either of the crops mentioned, nor is it recommended by any of the authorities on agriculture.

Nitrate of soda, being a combination of nitric acid and soda, not only acts chemically on the soil, but the nitrogen therein contained enters directly into the composition of the plant, while the soda is also appropriated by the plant to a limited extent. Nitrate of soda contains about 17 per cent. of ammonia. In buying this article the farmer gets a proportion of soda, a fertilizer of itself on some crops. It comes from Chile, and is known as Chile saltpetre. There is another saltpetre, much higher in price, known as nitrate of potash.

It is known that plants shed much water from their leaves, and that this water is taken up by the roots. The roots must secure from the soil as much water as they require or the plants cannot thrive. Water is furnished the soil from rains and snow, and irregular intervals. Therefore the ideal soil must act as a reservoir to receive and retain enough of the rain and the snow water to supply the needs of crops.

The soil must be porous. The live roots of plants consist of living cells, which cannot survive long without air. For that reason the soil must be sufficiently porous to admit all the air needed by the roots. The small roots will not grow in clumps or clods that are so compact that air cannot enter. For the rapid growth of roots in the right condition, air circulating through its pores, while the substance of the sponge contains much water.

The roots of most crops grow fastest just at the bottom of the layer of soil that is turned by the plow. The soil above this point is better supplied with air than that below, while the subsoil which is the part below this point, is better supplied with water than that above. The place where the plowed soil rests on the subsoil is, therefore, best supplied with both air and water.

Prof. Gamnitz of the Division of Animal Husbandry at University of Wisconsin, says that fine-wool sheep live longer than the coarse-wool sheep. The former have been used successfully as breeders from one to eight years, and the latter from one to six, and more rarely seven years. The prime of life probably extends from one to five or six years. The lamb has a short and small head as opposed to the head of the mature sheep. Its teeth are smaller in every way. They are usually smooth and white as opposed to a more corrugated, darkened surface in the old sheep. The age of sheep is told by the four pairs of incisors which are found only on the lower front jaw. These are all present by the time the lamb is six weeks old.

In the yearling the central pair of small incisor teeth are replaced with a large pair when the lamb is ten to fourteen months old. They are almost twice as wide and much longer than those at either side.

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

DAILY THOUGHT. Conscience is harder than our enemies. Knows more, accuses with more nicety. —George Eliot.

There is hardly enough decrease in the effect of the head-size of the new hats to deserve mention, and yet actual measurement will prove that the new head-size is materially less in circumference. It is the absence of puffs and pads at exaggerated angles in the coiffures that results in the effect being much as usual, for the majority of hats hug the ears, and show but little of one's crowning glory.

It is anticipated that ere the summer sun climbs high in the heavens, the large hat will have remained its supremacy, but until then it has a formidable rival in the many varieties of small hats, which since they give such scope to the designer, are a joy to the milliner. The establishment of the vogue for small and medium hand-made hats will result, of course, in more individual styles. There is a tendency toward the rather high, and all but brimless effects, and yet the smartest large hats are notably flat.

A review of the materials that are offered would be far from complete if laces were excluded. For several seasons the vogue of laces has been prophesied, but its popularity has been short-lived. The first French hats proclaim its favor on the other side of the ocean, and that is enough for us on this side. The result is great activity in the lace market.

The incoming fashion for striped material has brought about an immense purchase of fabrics in this design for blouses. During the last few balmy days one has seen the counters crowded where the striped wash materials are shown. Silks, cotton voiles and marisettes, thin satin, even gingham, muslin and thick linens are among those chosen.

All prices are paid; the silks are cheap or high as one can afford; some pay a dollar and a half a yard for the tub silks and others pay 50 cents. It is true that the heavy quality wears so very well and stands the strain of washing and ironing so much better than the thin quality that is worth the difference in price in the end; yet this is an argument that does not appeal to every one.

The Austrian tub silks and the English shirtings are among the high-priced weaves that the shops are making a good deal of. The Chinese crepe silks with the soft, crinkly surface are also in demand. The colors in all of these are pretty much alike. Black and white, blue and white, and cherry and white are the colors one sees often, but all the shades of purple in wide or narrow stripes on a white or cream background are much in demand.

It is evidently to be a season of negligee blouses. The elaborate kind with much ornament, involving work and difficulty are relegated to the afternoon suits. For morning and for all the informal hours one will wear a simple shirt-waist, cut on the pleasant pattern, without plaits or tucks, fastened down the front, and made without a lining. The sleeves are the important feature and involve more thought than any other part of the garment. The entirely straight peasant sleeve has distinct disadvantages. It pulls the side of the blouse quite out of the belt every time the arm is lifted, and it impedes any free movement of the shoulder.

To offset this a diamond-shaped gusset was let into the under part, which gave freedom that was not always pretty. Because of these discomforts and several others added thereto, the sleeve was cut with a smaller armhole so that it would fit well up into the arm's eye. This greatly relieved the pull at the belt and also at the shoulder, and it has been generally adopted as the most satisfactory type.

The broad stripes are more effective than the narrow ones, and both are in favor. One's figure should influence the decision. It remains the fashion to match the stripes to one's suit, although there is a good deal of liberty allowed in adding black and white to almost any coat and skirt.

Such blouses will be worn with blue, green, tan and purple linen and foulard suits. The other colors in the striped fabric must be kept for suits in their own colors; it is only the plain surfaces like cerise and purple in satin that are allowed with suits of blue and black cloth. Large and small shops are filled these days with alluring neckwear. Mind you, this does not merely mean collars and stocks, but all manner of shoulder drapery, scarfs and an infinite variety of gimpes.

Of the making of yokes there is no end. Although many women work out this tedious and exhausting problem for themselves, still many have found that the shops cater admirably to this need. They make a specialty, for instance, of high-boned stocks, with short, square gimpes which can be basted or pinned into the frock or blouse. These are of white or ecru net, dotted and plain. They sell for 75 cents, as a rule, and can be laundered in a bed of soapuds in a few moments. There are also a variety of gimpes that run to the waist and have elbow sleeves.

These are of net and lace in every acceptable design, and are not only worn as gimpes, but as underslips for transparent overblouses. For the jumper, you know, is by no means dead. This form of blouse is very much alive, and is too useful as well as ornamental to be lightly discarded.

Quite the newest dining fad in Paris is to have everything of the very simplest. Four simple but exquisitely served dishes take the place of the usual long dinner, and the table decoration consists of a crystal or cut glass bowl of roses.

Venetian Eggs.—Put into the pan two tablespoonfuls of butter and a tablespoonful of finely chopped onion. Add a bit of bay leaf and, if desired, a half blade of mace. As soon as the onion has colored, remove bay leaf, and mace and add a cupful and a half strained tomato, a quarter cupful of cheese cut in small pieces, a teaspoonful of salt, a salt spoonful of paprika and three eggs slightly beaten. Cook until the eggs are of a creamy consistency, stirring constantly and scraping from the bottom of the pan, then pour over slices of delicately toasted bread.

Fried Apples.—These are also excellent with any form of pork. Select large, firm apples, rather tart, and wash with out paring. Core, cut in slices half an inch thick, then brown in pork fat or butter, turning with a pancake turner, so they will not break. They should be tender, but not broken. If preferred a trifle sweet, sprinkle sugar and cinnamon over the uncooked side just before turning. Fried apples are especially nice with fried pork or sausage.

Real Estate Transfers.

J. D. Murray to S. W. Moor, March 11, 1911, tract of land in Centre Hall; \$2500.

Harriet P. Korman to Chas. P. Korman, April 1, 1911, tract of land in College Twp.; \$1200.

John A. Grenoble et ux to I. J. Zeubler, March 22, 1911, tract of land in Gregg Twp.; \$6500.

Matilda A. Dale to Joseph A. Witmer, April 3, 1911, tract of land in College Twp.; \$7000.

Michael Decker's heirs to F. W. Decker, June 18, 1909, tract of land in Potter Twp.; \$6000.

Ruth Yarnell to James Heaton, April 4, 1911, tract of land in Boggs Twp.; \$250.

Geo. Stones et ux to J. B. Williams, March 23, 1911, tract of land in Julian; \$450.

Wm. G. Runkle to E. S. Bennett, April 4, 1911, tract of land in Union Twp.; \$1500.

Chas. W. Snyder et ux to J. H. Grossner, April 1, 1911, tract of land in Marion Twp.; \$1500.

Solomon Footman et ux to Wm. Calpetzer, April 1, 1911, tract of land in Benner Twp.; \$375.

G. R. Meiss et ux to D. L. Geary, April 2, 1911, tract of land in Potter Twp.; \$1500.

W. J. Armor to Elizabeth Shawly, March 4, 1911, tract of land in Spring Twp.; \$700.

Kate Dale to P. H. Meyer, March 21, 1911, tract of land in Centre Hall; \$1500.

E. S. Bennett et ux to Alice E. Lager, April 4, 1911, tract of land in Union Twp.; \$600.

J. W. Mayes et ux to Reformed church of Nittany valley, April 1, 1911, tract of land in Howard; \$3625.

Isaac Finberg et ux to Edith Finberg, Jan. 20, 1911, tract of land in Phillipsburg; \$500.

David Chambers et ux to Snow Shoe Fire Brick Co., November 1910, tract of land in Snow Shoe Twp.; \$1261.

William Foster et al to Oscar K. Castoria.

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Rishel, March 23, 1911, tract of land in State College; \$200.

Thomas Foster et al to Elmer C. Rishel, March 23, 1911, tract of land in State College; \$375.

S. I. Reber et ux to J. A. Pifer, April 6, 1911, tract of land in Howard Boro; \$325.

James F. Hoover et al to Margaret Osman et al, Nov. 12, 1910, tract of land in Ferguson Twp.; \$1.

Robt. F. Hunter et ux to L. E. Bickle, April 1, 1911, tract of land in Benner Twp.; \$6200.

H. O. Barnhart et ux to J. K. Barnhart, April 1, 1911, tract of land in Howard and Boggs Twp.; \$700.

E. P. Houser et ux to John J. Snyder, April 5, 1911, tract of land in Ferguson Twp.; \$525.

D. F. Kapp et ux to John L. Holmes et al, Oct. 19, 1908, tract of land in Ferguson Twp.; \$100.

G. E. Cori et ux to John L. Holmes et al, July 19, 1911, tract of land in Ferguson Twp.; \$150.

Sara Mease et al to James I. Lytle et al, March 8, 1911, tract of land in State College; \$550.

Mary L. Streamer to Anna M. Streamer, April 10, 1911, tract of land in Phillipsburg; \$1.

Farmers & Mechanics Trust Co. et al to James L. Decker, Jan. 11, 1910, tract of land in Potter Twp.; \$1937.50.

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