

FARM NOTES.

In nearly every case, in a horse silky and wavy hair on the legs indicates a good quality of flinty bone underneath, and the short kinky tail indicates a coarse, poor quality of bone underneath that covering.

In breeding mares, keep the same horse until the young mares are old enough to breed, then select another of the same type. Changing from one to another results in a nondescript assortment of progeny that never gets a breeder anywhere.

Rams should be purchased from old established flocks which have earned a good reputation. Good breeding tracing back for many generations is to be found in such a flock. Such rams are very likely to prove themselves to be reliable and impressive sires.

It is sometimes just as important to retain moisture in the soil as it is at other times to get rid of it. This may be done by keeping the soil constantly loose with the cultivator, the fine soil on the surface serving as a covering or mulch and preventing rapid evaporation.

Considerable loss is occasioned on many farms every year by allowing crops to become too ripe before harvesting. This is especially true of grass or clover, or any crop intended for hay or as a substitute. With grasses when the seed begins to form well and with grain crops when the grain begins to harden, is the best stage to harvest.

Where there are barns and equipment for keeping them comfortable it perhaps pays to shear the breeding ewes before they lamb. Often a feverish condition immediately after lambing causes them to slip their wool, with the result that the fleece is broken and the amount of wool secured is less than if the shearing were done before lambing.

To keep onion sets through the winter is rather risky business for one having no experience or proper conveniences. Probably the safest way is to put them in cold storage where the air is dry and the temperature kept close to the freezing point, say 34 degrees. The following method has been practiced by gardeners before cold storage was so common: A layer of straw was spread on the floor of a loft, the same covered with sacks; then spread the sets about six or eight inches deep, and kept perfectly dry. The sets were then allowed to freeze, and when thoroughly frozen were covered with two or more feet of straw to keep them frozen until spring. The sets should not be disturbed while frozen. The above method sometimes failed owing to some long spells of open weather, when the sets were thawed and frozen a second time. They can also be kept in racks made of lath about two inches deep, in a cool, dry cellar, in fairly good condition. Onions should never be kept in barrels, or in any large bulk.

One of the subjects pressing upon the attention of the modern live stock grower is that of placing his live stock under sanitary conditions favorable to maintaining health and vigor. It is becoming recognized that general sanitary conditions, good or bad, have much to do with the repressing or propagating of specific live stock diseases, just as it has become an accepted doctrine that cities and camps, or other places where large bodies of men are assembled, must be kept clean. Probably good sanitary conditions are nowhere more necessary than with swine, for it is with respect to hogs that the idea has most prevailed that it don't make much difference how they are kept, but that they could thrive even amid the most filthy surroundings. There is no greater mistake than this, and the large annual losses of hogs prove it. This don't mean that filth creates hog cholera at all, or that it is not a germ disease, as investigators say it is; it simply means that germ diseases are more prevalent, more malignant and more fatal when the sanitation is bad than when it is good. It is very much to the swine growers' interest, therefore, to maintain cleanliness in the hog quarters by some means. How this is to be done it is not our purpose here to attempt to say. Different circumstances will require a different class of measures.

In many localities it is more difficult to find a good type of beef steer than it was twenty-five years ago. This may be accounted for in two ways. In the first place, the development of the range country undermined for the time being breeding operations in the Central West, while in the second place the development of the dairy industry has meant the introduction of a type of cattle that are not good beef makers. The principal characteristics of a good steer are described by a breeder in this way:

His eyes would be bright, clear and full, indicating vitality and strength. His forehead would be full between the eyes and fairly high, manifesting good sense.

His mouth would be large and his jaws muscular and strong, equipping him with food-grinding power.

His head would be small and short, not fleshy. This would mean a short, thick body.

His neck would be short, thick and set firmly between his shoulders. This would insure a solid body.

His shoulders would be heavy and well covered with flesh, giving smoothness of form to fore quarters.

His fore legs should be strong, straight and set wide apart. The chest should be wide, deep and thick through the heart, giving plenty of lung power.

His girth would be large and full behind the withers, showing meat portions. His back would be short for early maturing, straight to give good support, and broad to give room for good flesh.

His ribs would be well arched and sufficiently sprung for digestive organs to have free play.

His hips would be wide and thick; the rump long and wide, and the thighs heavy. This would mean steak-yielding qualities.

There is no question but what a steer of this description would feed out well when put in the yards, and, furthermore, when properly finished he would unquestionably top the market. It must be remembered, however, that an animal of this type is not the result of accident, but must indeed inherit beef-making tendencies, not from a single ancestor, but from a line of ancestors.

Do We Dodge Death?

Can we mortals always be trusted to do the right thing? The fear of death is general. Life is sacrificed every hour because the rules of health are not obeyed. Death is the one great monster of dread and from whom all flee. Yet how many safeguard their living in such a way as to avert his coming? The rules of health are violated because of the immunity we feel, but finally the penalty must be paid. No argument is needed to enforce the lesson. Everybody knows it. The rules of right living are clear, explicit. Vice, intemperance, wrong living, overeating as well as overdrinking, continue to pay their tribute to the undertaker and the graveyard.—Leslie's.

Bilious people have a sorry time. Their lives are practically divided into three periods: The time when they are coming down with biliousness, the time when they are down, and the time when they are getting over the attack. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure biliousness, and sick and bilious headaches. They cure to stay, and do not make victims of the pill habit.

A safe rule to follow in handling horses is never to trust them too far. It is never safe to leave a horse without tending, and it is bad practice to carry a strong rope halter for tying and using it every time the horse is left standing.

Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Your Blood

If impure and debilitated, weak and thin, will surely yield to the purifying and vitalizing powers of Hood's Sarsaparilla. Every honest physician and pharmacist must admit the value of its formula, which includes not only Sarsaparilla, but also those great Alternatives, Sillina and Blue Flag; those great Anti-bilious and Liver remedies, Mandrake and Danes; those great Kidney remedies, Uva Ursi, Juniper Berries and Pipsissewa; those great Stomach Tonics, Gentian Root and Wild Cherry Bark; and other valuable agents. With these potent ingredients combined in our own scientific proportions and by our own modern processes, Hood's Sarsaparilla possesses medicinal merit we believe unequalled in any other medicine.

Constitutional Amendments

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION SUBMITTED TO THE CITIZENS OF THIS COMMONWEALTH FOR THEIR APPROVAL OR REJECTION BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH IN PURSUANCE OF ARTICLE XVII OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Number One. A JOINT RESOLUTION. Proposing an amendment to article nine, section four of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, authorizing the State to issue bonds to the amount of fifty millions of dollars for the improvement of the highways of the Commonwealth.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, be and the same is hereby proposed, in accordance with the eighteenth article thereof:—

Section 4. No debt shall be created by or on behalf of the State, except to supply casual deficiencies of revenue, repel invasion, suppress insurrection, defend the State in war, or to pay existing debt; and the debt created to supply deficiencies in revenue shall never exceed, in the aggregate at any one time, one million of dollars. Section 4. No debt shall be created by or on behalf of the State, except to supply casual deficiencies of revenue, repel invasion, suppress insurrection, defend the State in war, or to pay existing debt; and the debt created to supply deficiencies in revenue shall never exceed, in the aggregate at any one time, one million of dollars. Provided, however, That the General Assembly, in an odd-numbered year, shall continue to hold their offices until the first Monday of January in the next succeeding even-numbered year, so as to read:—

Section 7. The General Assembly shall not pass any local or special law authorizing the creation, extension, or impairing of liens:— "Regulating the affairs of counties, cities, townships, wards, boroughs, or school districts; "Changing the names of persons or places; "Changing the venue in civil or criminal cases; "Authorizing the laying out, opening, altering or maintaining roads, highways, streets or alleys; "Relating to ferries or bridges, or incorporating ferry or bridge companies, except for the erection of bridges crossing streams which form boundaries between this and any other State; "Vacating roads, town plats, streets or alleys; "Relating to cemeteries, graveyards or public grounds not of the State; "Authorizing the adoption or legitimation of children; "Locating or changing county-seats, erecting new counties, or changing county lines; "Incorporating cities, towns, or villages, or changing their charters; "For the opening and conducting of elections, or fixing or changing the place of voting; "Granting divorces; "Erecting new townships or boroughs, changing township lines, borough limits or school districts; "Creating offices, or prescribing the powers and duties of officers in counties, cities, boroughs, townships, election or school districts; "Changing the law of descent or succession; "Regulating the practice or jurisdiction of, or changing the rules of evidence in, any judicial proceeding or inquiry, before courts, aldermen, justices of the peace, sheriffs, commissioners, arbitrators, auditors, masters in chancery, or other tribunals, or providing or changing methods for the collection of debts, or the enforcing of judgments, or prescribing the effect of judicial sales of real estate; "Regulating the fees, or extending the powers and duties of aldermen, justices of the peace, magistrates or constables; "Regulating the management of public schools, the building or repairing of school houses and the raising of money for such purposes; "Affecting the estates of minors or persons under disability, except after due notice to all parties in interest, to be recited in the special enactment; "Remitting fines, penalties and forfeitures, or refunding moneys legally paid into the treasury; "Exempting property from taxation; "Regulating labor, trade, mining or manufacturing; "Granting corporations, or amending, renewing or extending the charters thereof; "Granting to any corporation, association or individual any special or exclusive privilege or immunity, or to any corporation, association or individual the right to lay down a railroad track; "Nor shall the General Assembly indirectly enact such special or local law by the partial repeal of a general law; but laws repealing local or special acts may be passed; "Nor shall any law be passed granting powers and privileges in any case where the granting of such powers and privileges shall have been provided for by general law, nor where the courts have jurisdiction to grant the same or give the relief asked for;—as to read as follows:—

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Constitutional Amendments

Authorizing the laying out, opening, altering, or maintaining roads, highways, streets or alleys; "Relating to ferries or bridges, or incorporating ferry or bridge companies, except for the erection of bridges crossing streams which form boundaries between this and any other State; "Vacating roads, town plats, streets or alleys; "Relating to cemeteries, graveyards, or public grounds not of the State; "Authorizing the adoption or legitimation of children; "Locating or changing county-seats, erecting new counties or changing county lines; "Incorporating cities, towns or villages, or changing their charters; "For the opening and conducting of elections, or fixing or changing the place of voting; "Erecting new townships or boroughs, changing township lines, borough limits or school districts; "Creating offices, or prescribing the powers and duties of officers in counties, cities, boroughs, townships, election or school districts; "Changing the law of descent or succession; "Regulating the practice or jurisdiction of, or changing the rules of evidence in, any judicial proceeding or inquiry before courts, aldermen, justices of the peace, sheriffs, commissioners, arbitrators, auditors, masters in chancery or other tribunals, or providing or changing methods for the collection of debts, or the enforcing of judgments, or prescribing the effect of judicial sales of real estate; "Regulating the fees, or extending the powers and duties of aldermen, justices of the peace, magistrates or constables; "Regulating the management of public schools, the building or repairing of school houses and the raising of money for such purposes; "Fixing the rate of interest; "Affecting the estates of minors or persons under disability, except after due notice to all parties in interest, to be recited in the special enactment; "Remitting fines, penalties and forfeitures, or refunding moneys legally paid into the treasury; "Exempting property from taxation; "Regulating labor, trade, mining or manufacturing; but the Legislature may regulate and fix the wages or salaries, the hours of work or labor, and the provision for the protection, health and safety of persons employed by the State, or by any county, city, town, township, school district, village, or other civil division thereof; or by any contractor or sub-contractor performing work for the State, or for any county, city, borough, town, township, school district, village or other civil division thereof; "Creating corporations, or amending, renewing or extending the charters thereof; "Granting to any corporation, association or individual any special or exclusive privilege or immunity, or to any corporation, association, or individual the right to lay down a railroad track; "Nor shall the General Assembly indirectly enact such special or local law by the partial repeal of a general law; but laws repealing local or special acts may be passed; "Nor shall any law be passed granting powers and privileges in any case where the granting of such powers and privileges shall have been provided for by general law, nor where the courts have jurisdiction to grant the same or give the relief asked for;—as to read as follows:—

Section 1. Be it resolved by the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, be and the same is hereby proposed, in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article thereof:—

Section 2. Amend section three of article eight, which reads as follows: "All judges elected by the electors of the State at large may be elected for a term of one year, or for a term of two years, or for a term of three years, or for a term of four years, or for a term of five years, or for a term of six years, or for a term of seven years, or for a term of eight years, or for a term of nine years, or for a term of ten years, or for a term of eleven years, or for a term of twelve years, or for a term of thirteen years, or for a term of fourteen years, or for a term of fifteen years, or for a term of sixteen years, or for a term of seventeen years, or for a term of eighteen years, or for a term of nineteen years, or for a term of twenty years; but the General Assembly may, by law, fix a different term, not exceeding one year, two-thirds of all the members of each House consenting thereto; Provided, That such elections shall always be held in an odd-numbered year, so as to read: