

## FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

### ITEMS OF INTEREST ON AGRICULTURAL TOPICS.

**A Hint for Bee Keepers—Berry Baskets for Planting Seeds—A Novel Insect Trap—Keep the Stable Clean—Pig Feeding—Etc., Etc.**

#### A Hint for Bee Keepers.

Face the hives to the east, so they get the early morning sun. This warms up the hives and starts the bees out early before the nectar evaporates. Two hours for work in the early morning are worth four in the afternoon of a hot day.

#### Berry Baskets for Planting Seeds.

The melon, tomato and cauliflower seeds were planted in old berry baskets and sunk in the hotbed, then the bottom of basket was cut out when the plants were transplanted. The small plants are much easier handled in this way, and the soil is not disturbed about their roots.

#### A Novel Insect Trap.

At a farmers' meeting, held in New Jersey there was raised the question how best to arrest the destruction of cabbage by insects. One of the replies by a Mr. Mills at least showed a mark of originality. His plan was to place several pans of water in the field, and in the water he pours some oil, and in the centre of the water he places a half a brick on which is set a lantern during the night. The insects are attracted by the light, fall into the oil, and die. Certainly a unique idea and worthy of putting into practice.

#### Keep the Stable Clean.

The black fly, the farmer's worst pest, is bred continually during the summer in the heaped-up manure by the barn, and in the unclean stalls within. Were every stable often and regularly cleaned during the hot weather months and no manure allowed to accumulate, the breeding place of the fly would be destroyed. It would also decrease the discomforts of those who must enter the stables. No farmer should neglect to clean his stables as often as usual, because he keeps his horses in the pasture at night and there is less manure in the stalls. If this precaution were taken the annual fly plague would become insignificant and would cease to be a source of loss and annoyance to the farmer.

#### Pig Feeding.

In the bulletin sent out by the Maryland Experiment Station they summarized the results of about a dozen tests in pig feeding as follows: (1) It was found that with some rations the gains on pigs could be produced as low as 2 1/2 cents per pound. (2) In all the tests where properly compounded rations were used, pork was produced at a profit, when the pigs were not allowed to become too old. (3) The cost of producing a pound of pork increases with the age of a pig. (4) The aim should be to produce from 150 to 200-pound pigs at six to seven months old for the greatest profits. (5) Skim milk was found to have a feeding value for pigs equal to fully double the price charged at most of the creameries of the State. (6) Separator skim milk at one-half cent per gallon, and linseed and gluten meal at \$15 per ton, have about the same value for balancing rations for pig steel. (7) Ground fodder was found to be a valuable addition to ration for pigs. (8) Sweet potato strings, cow pea pasture and artichoke pasture, when properly used, produced pork economically.

#### Spray Non-Bearing Fruit Trees.

Even the trees which bear no fruit should be sprayed as thoroughly and carefully as if they were loaded with it, both against insects and fungous diseases. Herein lies much of the secret of success. If it is but one or two rows or single trees in an orchard they may retain the power to reinfest the trees which have been sprayed so as to partially destroy the effect of the spraying, but there is a still more important reason. The fruit buds of next year are really formed at midsummer or early autumn of this year. They cannot be formed and developed unless the condition of the tree is such that it can make a healthy and vigorous foliage. If the leaves are destroyed at any time from July to October either by insects eating them, or disease killing them, or by a lack of fertility or moisture in the soil, a check is put to the formation and growth of wood, leaf buds or fruit buds. Thus we say, spray this year for a bountiful crop next year to protect that crop, and to keep the tree in condition to form more fruit buds. With this precaution, and with a proper thinning of the fruit when it has set, we may hope for a crop every year after a few years, and that the fruit will be larger and finer than ever before. But of course with all this the trees must be fed to keep up production. Nature may seem to give something for nothing a few times, but of her great storehouse, but it is not inexhaustible.—American Cultivator.

#### Improving Dairy Rooms.

Modern and improved methods of butter making cannot be successfully carried out unless the surroundings are suitable. Ventilation and coolness are two of the prime requisites for a dairy room, and its architecture must be planned accordingly. I know an out-of-door cellar laid up with stone in mortar and with a cement floor, that keeps cool through hot weather without the employment of ice. It is kept well ventilated by screened windows, no vegetables are allowed to be stored

## NEWS FOR THE FAIR SEX

### NOTES OF INTEREST ON NUMEROUS FEMINE TOPICS.

**A Notepaper Fad—Return of the Rhinestone—Clad in Brown for the Summer—Remodeling Old Jewelry—The Widow of General Joubert—Etc., Etc.**

#### A Notepaper Fad.

The stationery of the woman of fads is now stamped with her address enclosed in a circle placed in one of the upper corners of the note sheet, instead of running across the top of the sheet as formerly.

#### Return of the Rhinestones.

After an absence of two seasons, the rhinestone buckle has returned. It is not so gorgeous as heretofore and in most cases consists of a modest circle or oval. Bonnets and bodices are decorated with these brilliant ornaments, and even hair arrangements are made of them.

#### Clad in Brown for the Summer.

There's nothing like wearing a harmonious rig. It is the height of satisfaction. This one impressed one just that way. The suit proper was of rich brown cloth, plainly but effectively enriched with stitched strapings.

The little jacket parted to show a taffeta bodice of golden yellow with some cleverly worked in chun lace, and a fleck-scarf of hemstitched white museline which was knotted at the bust with flowing ends.

Worn with this was an open golden Tuscan straw over white chiffon. It boasted no trimming save a big bow of black velvet.

White gloves completed this wholly pleasing costume.

#### Remodeling Old Jewelry.

There is so much jewelry now worn on the evening gowns that one can make use of almost anything. A funny old-fashioned filigreed gold bracelet, with cairn-gorms set here and there, has been utilized for making a most charming shoulder strap.

The stones, which originally hung all around the bracelet, suspended from fine gold chains, were taken off and put at the two ends when the ornament is fastened to the gown. The clasp of the bracelet forms the top or center piece, while four pendants of the cairn-gorms form lines going from it. Lower over the shoulder are three line gold chains, graduating in length. A pair of bracelets can be worn in this way, but it is considered more "chic" to wear only one. Old coral or amber necklaces, which children used to wear long ago, were very pretty made up into shoulder straps, to be worn with evening dresses, and are much in vogue this season.—Harper's Bazar.

#### The Widow of General Joubert.

Mrs. Joubert, the widow of the late Mrs. General, has from the days of her earliest childhood been used to war's alarms. She can load and fire off a gun, and on many occasions has shown the greatest courage. She has an extensive knowledge of Kaffir warfare, and her advice has often been acted upon by her husband, plans of campaign being freely discussed over her linen table. During the Magatoland campaign she, notwithstanding the heat—over 100 degrees in the shade—and the fever, joined the General a week or two after his arrival, accompanied by only two or three little Kaffir maids. Finding General Joubert in anything but a comfortable tent, she contented him out, erected a tent of her own and installed him amid all the comforts of home. What was more, she reconstructed the General's mess arrangements, and cooked his meals with her own hands.

#### The Skirt of 1900.

There is no doubt now that the very much trimmed skirts will not be accepted by the best dressed of woman-kind. We have become so accustomed to graceful lines that we are not likely to wish to increase our proportions except round the feet, where, in the new, soft, spring materials, it seems impossible to get too much from trou, which curls delightfully round us as we walk, or, rather, move, for it is no easier to walk in the skirt of 1900 than it was in that of 1899. It is nice for the woman with a good figure to know that she may still preserve it and yet be in the fashion. The short reign of panniers and the full skirt shows the determination on the part of the leaders of fashion, who are willing to forego their desire for novelty in order to retain as long as possible a becoming mode.

#### Why Queen Victoria is Strong.

Queen Victoria owes the wonderful health and strength she enjoys at the age of eighty-one to the wise manner in which she has lived. A member of her household has just been giving some information on the subject. The Queen rises early and goes to bed late. When she first awakens a cup of cocoa, which has been prepared by the "Chocolate Woman" of the royal household, is brought to her by her dresser. Tea and coffee are served at the same time in case Her Majesty should wish to vary the morning menu. After rising the Queen partakes of an ordinary English breakfast at 9 o'clock, and at 11, or a little later, she has a light "second breakfast," after the German fashion, but in her case it merely consist either of carefully made bouillon or a delicate sandwich. Luncheon at 2 o'clock is with her the meal of the day. Tea is served always in beautiful Sevres china at 4.30, and at 8.45 the great little lady sits down to dinner.

Like many hard workers, the Queen believes implicitly in beef as a sustaining food, and the day never passes but what beef, cooked in some form, either hot or cold, is eaten by her. Her Majesty always showed unbounded faith in the advice of Sir William Jenner, and it was he who drew up the scheme of careful dietary she still follows, which, together with her extraordinary love for fresh air, is one of the reasons why she has preserved her health in so remarkable a way.

#### Eyes and Their Surroundings.

The changes which come to the eye as a result of age are beyond the power of the individual to remedy. It is true that the time for the wearing of glasses may be hastened by abuse of the eyes, but with all possible care that one may take, the eye that hitherto has been normal will need shortly before, or it may be shortly after, the age of forty-five the aid of glasses. So universal is this that an oculist, in his examinations of the refraction of the eye of his patient, can determine very accurately the number of his years. The responsibility of much eye trouble, however, can be brought directly home to the individual. It is due to the reckless expenditure of the eyesight. The service of the eyes is demanded in any and every light. The eyes are most tried by reading fine print, or doing the fine stitches of sewing or embroidery. If the print is on glossy paper whose smooth surface reflects, mirror-like, the light, the effect is very bad upon the eyes. If the embroidery is to be done on satin, or upon canvas, with its bewildering maze of meshes, the strain is soon shown in the redness and the weariness of the eyes. Women's eyes suffer greatly from the tax of veils. It only shows the great adaptability which the eyes share with every other part of the body, that the veils, with their intricate meshes and numerous dots of embroidery and chenille, do not occasion more trouble with the eyes than they do. The first thing to do in selecting a veil, if one has mercy upon the eyes, is to test its effect upon the sight, to see that the weave is not confusing and that the dots do not come athwart the eyes.—Dr. Grace Peckham Murray, in Harper's Bazar.

#### Boilers and Jackets.

Any size, shape or style of boiler is in favor at the present moment, but the smartest form of this popular garment is a very short affair, barely reaching to the bust, cut quite straight and finished off with silk fringe. These wee jackets are not conducive to warmth, but they give a becoming breadth to the shoulders, which is of great importance to most women in these days of tight sleeves and sloping shoulders. Severity of cut is the chief article of the really smart couturiers. Short, trim black satin coats are being revived for spring wear; they are lavishly trimmed with lace and often have a good deal of jet or passementerie trimming. The collars of coats are very big, but spread out broadly, and many have an arrangement of lace and ribbon at the back, which does away with the bare look of the plain, high collar, and also helps to keep it up. With sack-back jackets the rolled or turned-down collar is more general and better suited to the loose style.

Velvet bodices with cloth skirts of exactly the same color are the favorite morning wear in Paris. The bodice is cut tight-fitting and plain, and either ends at the waist-line or has a sharp point in front. This makes a smart costume for morning calls, luncheons, etc., and is more in accord with the French idea of elegance than the cloth suit and shirt waist of Anglo-Saxon affection.

#### Seen in the Shops.

Colored chiffon ties with black dots. Plain petticoats of glaze and taffetas. White hats in lace effects with chiffon. Point d'esprit robes with lawn applique. Golf coats for boys, with gold buttons. Colored pique vests with round black satin buttons. Mercerized cotton tapestry portieres in plain, dark tones. New piques in dainty colorings, with dots, stripes or checks. Colored taffetas silk-petticoats worn under organdie dresses. Bright-red sailor suits, trimmed with white braid, for little girls. Rose petal parasols in black and white, and pink and white. Many new designs in blue and white, and black and white foulard. Alligator, lizard and seal chateleine bags and purses in great variety. Exquisite dressing-sacs of flowered satin ribbon and lace insertion. Organdie dresses for children, in all colors, trimmed with baby ribbon and lace. Long and three-quarter-length coats made of taffetas silk, elaborately stitched. A new military heel on walking boots, more conical than that in vogue last season. Khaki suits for children, trimmed with red, yellow or white bands and brass buttons. Box-plated dresses for girls made of flowered pique and trimmed with Hamburg insertion and edging. Bonnets, for children, of China silk, mull, organdie, point d'esprit and lawn elaborately trimmed with varied ribbons.

It is not often that a man is found with such an appropriate name as Mr. Miles Long of Westminster, Md. The appropriateness lies in the fact that the Mr. Long has the reputation of being the tallest man in the State.

## AUTOMOBILES WIN IN COURT.

### If They Frighten Horses and Cause Runaways That is No Cause for Action.

County Judge Sutherland recently decided a case at Rochester in favor of Jonathan West, who has invented a gasoline horseless carriage, and who was sued by the proprietor of the Swiss Laundry for damages done to the company's wagon by a runaway. The horse drawing the laundry wagon became frightened at West's horseless vehicle and ran away. The laundryman obtained a judgment for \$42.95 in the municipal court, and the appeal was argued before Judge Sutherland. The court says:

"If one should find it desirable to go back to primitive methods and trek along a city street with a four-ox team and wagon of the prairie schooner variety, it would possibly cause some uneasiness in horses unused to such sights. Yet it could not be actionable, in my opinion, if a runaway should result, provided due care were shown not unnecessarily to interfere with the use of the highway. Horses may take fright at conveyances that have become obsolete as well as at those which are novel; but this is one of the dangers incidental to the driving of horses, and the fact cannot be interposed as a barrier to retrogression or progress in the method of locomotion. Bicycles used to frighten horses, but no right of action accrued. Electric street cars have caused many runaways. Automobiles operated without steam by storage batteries or by gasoline explosion engines, running at a moderate speed, may cause fright to horses unused to them, yet the horse must get used to them or the driver take his chances."

"It will not do to say that it is proper to run any kind of a contrivance upon the street in which persons may be carried. A machine that would go puffing and snorting through the streets, trailing clouds of steam and smoke, might be a nuisance, but this is not such a case. The temporary inconvenience and dangers incident to the introduction of these modern and practical modes of travel upon the highway must be subordinate to the larger and permanent benefits to the general public resulting from the adoption of the improvements which science and inventive skill have perfected. The judgment appealed from is reversed."

#### Advice for Nervous People.

"Persons whose nerves are in any way out of gear should not pick hair," observed a well-known specialist in nervous diseases recently, "and, indeed, I am almost willing to go further and to say that they should not handle mattresses or pillows stuffed with hair. The tactile nerves, the nerves that are located in the ends of the fingers, seem to be specially affected by handling of hair or animal wools of any kind. Many good housewives do themselves great injury in picking hair in the repair or alteration of mattresses, and, while they think they will save money by doing such work themselves, they often find out that, besides the personal suffering in consequence, they pay out many times in doctors and medicine bills what they save from the mattress makers. I know of some persons, men more frequently than women, however, who would be thrown into nervous spasms if they were compelled to handle velvet for fifteen minutes; that is, to handle it on the fuzzy or velvety side. Those who are unpleasantly affected by velvet know it sud therefore avoid it as much as possible."—Washington Star.

#### A Pistol as a Pen.

A great deal is being written about the wonderful marksmanship of the Boers, and it is stated as a fact that when a boy reaches the age of eighteen he is presented with a fine rifle by the Transvaal government.

But no men in the world are so accomplished in the use of firearms as our own Texan cowboys. One of these, Petmecky by name, is the son of a gunsmith and only a boy in years. His favorite rifle trick and probably the most remarkable on record is to throw a brick high in the air breaking it into two pieces with one shot and then with two succeeding shots he shatters each of the two pieces and all before the fragments reach the earth.

Joseph Tomlinson, a famous Texan, was very proud of writing his initials on a tree with a six shooter as he galloped along on his broncho. Even more astounding is the performance of still another Texan, Adolph Loeppein, who draws portraits on a board by a rapid succession of revolver shots. Among artists he should rank as an impressionist; certainly he makes an impression on the board.

#### The Legend of Indian Rock.

The storied valley of the romantic Wissahickon teems with legends handed down from the noble Indians who occupied the woods and dales now forming the most picturesque portion of Fairmount Park. Probably there is no prettier story in literature than the simple legend of Indian Rock, a bold promontory of granite that in one of nature's upheavals has fallen away from the hillside and overhangs the dashing waters of the Wissahickon.

This rock gets its name from the pretty story of the simple hearted love of an Indian maiden. She was, according to the legend, the only daughter of a noble chieftain, whose band of warriors had through their prowess and strength, retained possession of the ever inviting and fertile valley which

was named Wissahickon. She was bold of spirit and beautiful. She grew into perfect womanhood and her heart inclined toward a handsome youth and warrior of a tribe that had for years been at war with her own. Many scalps had been torn off in the bloody conflict, and "great heap blood" had been shed. Once, when still a boy, her future lover had been taken prisoner and her girlish heart went out to him. He was finally ransomed by his tribesmen, but the love seeds had fallen in both hearts and he had pledged himself to return.

Year after year she waited, and he did return only to learn her father was going to compel her to marry the son of a friendly chieftain. Still undaunted, the first lover proposed to her father, a race between him and his rival, the winner to receive the heart and hand of his daughter. The old warrior consented, but the first lover was defeated, and the girl was consigned to wed the man she did not love.

Rather than prove faithless she and her first lover climbed to the top of the famous rock and plunged to their death in the waters of the creek. That is the story of Indian Rock.—Philadelphia Press.

#### ONE AMERICAN FAMILY.

### The Joys Expanded Across the Continent in 245 Years.

James R. Joy writes as follows in the Chautauquan: The founder, Thos. Joy, came over from England as a young, unmarried man of twenty-five, with his fortune to make. He settled in Boston, married the daughter of a bay pilot and Indian trader, and begat sons and daughters, whose births and baptisms, marriages and deaths, are written in the records of the town and church, and printed in the precious "Report of the Boston Record Commissioners."

Four generations have brought us down to 1750, and the great-grandchildren of the emigrant have not yet left the tidewater region; it was not until the seventh generation that the family began to spread abroad. The fifth and sixth show slight wanderings from the seaboard into the new inland tiers of townships, for which lands were being granted to the older settlers, after the cessation of the French and Indian wars in 1763. In the seventh generation New England becomes too small. One man goes to Ohio and makes a fortune in farm implements. Three brothers go to Morgan County, Illinois, in 1838, to spy out the land. Settling there with other neighbors from New Hampshire, they create a little prairie colony of New England farmers, clustering about a white Congregational meeting-house. Their children and grandchildren have crossed the Mississippi and settled in Colorado, and California, as merchants and professional men. Another man of the seventh generation finds his life work in Detroit. Still another of the Salisbury families, after turning northward into New Hampshire, and later trying its fortune in Maine, goes to Chicago in the seventh generation and achieves prosperity. The children in the ninth generation from Thomas, the emigrant, are now in their cradles or in school, and three-out of every four of them have been born beyond the limits of New England. It was not until 1880 that the first scion of this branch touched the Pacific coast at San Francisco. That family had been 245 years in crossing the continent.

#### The Chameleon's Revenge.

"Mercy! What is that crawling thing?" shrieked four young ladies in the Walnut Hills floral bazaar, as they pointed to a diminutive lizard-like reptile crawling on the cup of a tulip.

"That," said Roswell Brooks, with the air of one who knows, "is a chameleon from Brazil, ladies. We received it this morning. Observe, ladies, if you please, that the reptile changes color to accord with that of the object upon which it is placed. It is at present crimson in color because it is crawling on a crimson tulip."

"Dear me!" said the girls, in chorus. "How strange!"

"It now takes the chameleon from the tulip," said Brooks, with the air of a professor of natural history, "and place it against my cheek. What color is it now?"

"Green!" cried the girls.

And so it was. The animal had turned a bluish shade of green, in spite of Brooks' furious blushea. Scientific gentlemen in the neighborhood were unable to account for the color it assumed, as Mr. Brooks is anything but green.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

#### People Scattered in Porto Rico.

Charles E. Ruell, who was secretary of the United States Special Commission, points out the need in Porto Rico of village communities.

Mr. Ruell says that only 19 per cent. of the total population of Porto Rico live in towns the remainder, 81 per cent, live dispersed in the country, not in villages even, but singly. This scattered state of the people makes it difficult to spread the educational system. The children cannot be sent to school, because they have long distances to go. Thus, so long as the present conditions prevail the extension of public instruction seems impossible. The solution is to group the country people in villages.—San Juan News.

#### The Man Without Conceit.

"The man who doesn't brag about the salad dressing he can make hasn't got conceit enough to care if his hat is smashed in.