

WINTER HINTS FOR FARMERS

Blanketing the Horse.

The use of a horse can be made more efficient by increasing the efficiency of his body. Blanketing and grooming, giving the stable very warm, and covering the horse should be continued until he has ceased to sweat. The blanket should not be removed until he has ceased to sweat, nor should he be left in a draft. If blanketed at once little opportunity is given for him to dry off, the blanket will become damp and the hair remain so all night. In case the blanket is not used until the animal has ceased to sweat and is somewhat cooled, which he will be in a quarter of an hour, the hair will be dry and smooth the following morning.

The Poultry House.

A chief reason for providing a house for the hens is to give them shelter from the severe cold, but there is danger of overdoing this. A henhouse is comfortable enough, even for laying hens, if its interior is kept from going much below the freezing point. A dry, well ventilated house may be quite cold and yet be comfortable for active fowls. Plenty of litter to scratch in during the day and burlap curtains at night will see them safely through even severe weather without loss of health or stoppage of egg production if the feeding and other conditions are correct.—Western Poultry Journal.

Clover For Horses.

It has been shown by experiment that horses will make larger gains in flesh and fat on clover or alfalfa hay than on any other kind of hay. Clover must be fed more sparingly than timothy and must never be fed in moldy condition. Clover and blue grass pasture is unexcelled for putting young and old horses in good flesh and for giving them spirit and action.

Rape Relished by Flock.

Rape is one of the most valuable of foods for sheep. It is keenly relished and produces rapid gains both in growing and fattening stock. It is an easy crop to grow and yields abundantly when properly handled.

Feed Green Bone to Fowls in Winter

Excellent For Egg Production and Breeding Pens.

I think there are too many poultry men and women who are overlooking this important subject, and they are making a very great mistake when they do, for they cannot possibly get another food that will take the place of green bone at double the price.

There is no other food that will make a hen lay as green bone will. If you feed green bone to your hens in the winter months you will get a 50 per cent better egg yield than you would if you had not fed it.

Some differ as to how much green bone to feed a hen and when best to feed it. Writes a correspondent of the Poultry Tribune. Green bone is best fed at noon, and feed one ounce per hen per day. If green bone is fed too heavy you are liable to cause diarrhea, and this might cause you more trouble if not watched closely. Remember that you should not feed green bone today and then skip two or three days and then try to feed enough to make up for the time lost. If you practice this you are sure to get into trouble. You should feed the same every day and as near the same time as possible. Aim to feed your fowls with as much regularity as you possibly can and you will find it will make a big difference.

Again, if you will feed green bone to your breeding birds you will find that the eggs will be more fertile and will hatch stronger and healthier chickens.

Prevention of Hog Diseases.

Where large bunches of hogs are fed on the same lot year after year disease is almost sure to take its toll in time unless thorough cleaning and disinfecting are the practice. Disease germs accumulate season after season, the ground becomes filthy, needs air, and when a real favorable time comes the hogs will suffer. Where possible about the best way to clean a lot is to plow it and grow a cultivated crop on it. Cleanliness is the great disease enemy.

Clearing Gardens.

Clearing up and removing all growths along the margins of a garden and fields with thorough, continuous cultivation will give almost complete immunity from cutworms, grubs, etc. Cut the fading bloom stalks from the phloxes, work the soil, dig some fertilizer about the roots, water well and induce new growth, when they should bloom until frost cuts them down.

PLANT TREES TO BEAUTIFY TOWNS

Suggestions For Their Care in the Fall and Winter.

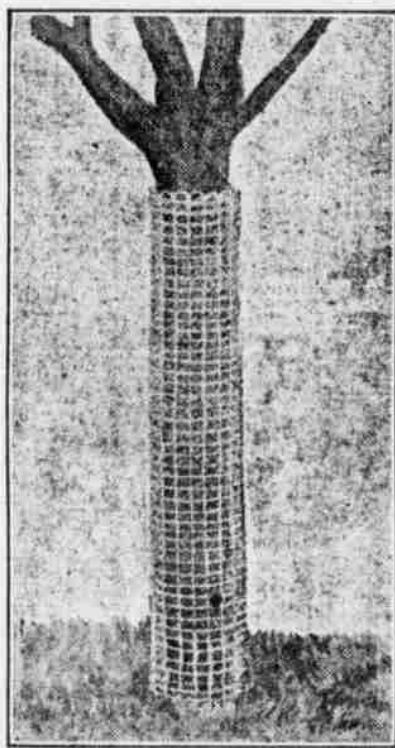
SELECT THE SMALL SPECIMENS

Large Ones Not Recommended, as Their Growth is Questionable—How to Keep Them From Being Damaged—Hints on Fertilizing.

If you have only a few trees in your town and wish to make it attractive, talk trees and shrubs to your councilmen, agitate the question among the neighbors of procuring more and have them planted in the streets and wherever they will tend to improve the community you live in. Pertinent suggestions on this line are given in the Chicago Tribune by J. H. Prost, Chicago's city forester, who says:

Now is the time for citizens and improvement associations to make preparations to do fall planting. Several associations already have ordered trees in large numbers to be divided among their members according to their orders. This is an admirable expression of civic pride. Besides, the association can get them much more reasonable by ordering all the trees wanted by its members at once and from the same nursery.

Remember the essentials of tree planting. Get a small tree about two or two and one-half inches in diameter one foot from the ground. The large trees are not to be recommended since their growth is questionable. Provide a good foundation for growth by making a hole somewhat larger than required by the root system, say



WIRE NETTING GUARD FOR TREES.

about three feet in diameter and about two and one-half feet deep for a two and one-half inch tree. Fill the hole with good rich soil, which can be got from vacant lots or purchased from the nearby florists.

A stout box or iron tree guard or a wire netting protector should be placed around the tree trunk so as to protect it from hungry horses, careless teamsters and the lawn mower. It also acts as a support.

Manure and fertilizer may be applied to your trees and shrubs at this time of the year. This manure should be spread over the ground around the tree and left lying until spring, when it may be raked together and burned or spaded into the ground.

Whenever possible all the leaves dropping from the shrubs should be left lying on the ground. They furnish a winter mulch and form a leaf mold which is as good as any fertilizer. All dead wood and unsightly branches can be removed at this time of the year without affecting the tree. Timely tree trimming is one of the great essentials in proper tree development.

The simplest rule to follow in trimming ornamental trees is this: Cut out all the dead wood, withered branches, stubs or main trunks as soon as they are seen. All living branches which are objectionable should be cut out early in the spring.

All cuts should be made with a sharp saw, well set. The cut should be made close and parallel with the parent branch from which it grew, and the cut should be left smooth or with a slightly concave surface. The wound should then be covered with a heavy coating of coal tar to aid in keeping out the moisture and rot spores.

Where the tree has been neglected and cavities have formed in the trunk of the tree something should be done to stop the increase of the opening, for the rotting will continue until the opening has become so long as to encircle the greater portion of the tree, and very often the entire center has been destroyed.

In cases where the life of a tree can be prolonged by treating it the cavity should be carefully scraped and cleaned of all the dead and decayed wood; then give it a thorough washing or spraying with a solution of copper sulphate.

MANY BLESSINGS TO BE THANKFUL FOR

Odd Complaint of a Completely Pauperized Loafer.

Albert W. Heberd, New York's charity expert, said at a recent dinner:

"The great danger of charity is its pauperizing effect. This effect must be avoided or the recipients will all become Jack Hanches.

"Jack Hanch, on the score of bad health, never worked, and the pastor of the Methodist church, a man whose heart sometimes outran his head, sent the idler and his family weekly gifts of food and clothing—supported the whole crew, in fact.

"A church visitor after listening to Jack's complaints one day said:

"Yes, of course, you have had bad health—we know that—but one thing at least you ought to be thankful for, and that is our pastor's kindness in sending you all this bread and meat and jelly and blankets, and so on. Don't you think it's good of him to look after you so well?"

"Good of him?" said Jack impatiently. "Why, what's he for?"

Genius and Insanity.

Dr. Percival R. Reeves, the alienist of Denver, discussed at an alienist banquet genius and insanity.

"Genius and insanity are sometimes hard to tell apart," he said. "Take Dostoyevsky, the great Russian novelist. He was surely a little insane. There was a touch of insanity, too, in Swift, in Rossetti and in Poe.

"As a matter of fact," concluded Dr. Reeves, smiling, "we might say that the chief difference between genius and insanity is that the lunatic is always sure of bread and board."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Full Measure.

James Whitecomb Riley was looking over a fence on his farm at a field of rye, says Success, when a neighbor, who was driving by, stopped his horse and asked:

"Hullo, Mr. Riley; how's your rye doing?"

"Fine, fine," replied the poet.

"How much do you expect to clear to the acre?"

"Oh, about four gallons," answered Mr. Riley soberly.

A Considerate Child.

"Do you believe in fairies, little girl?"

"No, but I pretend to just to please mamma. She thinks I do, and why rob her of her harmless delusions?"—Washington Herald.

Brute.

"He writes poetry for the love of the thing."

"Indeed! And what's the thing's name?"—Spokane Spokesman-Review.

Sure Sign.

Indian—Did he miss again?

Guide—Of course he did. Didn't you hear him shoot?—Spare Moments.

HUMOR OF THE DAY

Took Him at His Word.

The old couple were eating their first meal with their son after his return from college.

"Tell us, John," said the father, "what have you learned at college?"

"Oh, lots of things," said the son as he recited his course of studies.

"Then," he concluded, "I also studied logic."

"Logic," said the old man. "What is that, my boy?"

"Well," replied the young fellow, "let me give you a demonstration. How many chickens are on that dish, father?"

"Two," said the father.

"Well," said John, "I can prove that there are three." Then he stuck his fork in one and said, "That is one, isn't it?"

"Yes," said the father.

"And this is two?" sticking his fork in the second.

"Yes," replied the father again.

"Well, don't one and two make three?" said John triumphantly.

"Well, I declare!" exclaimed the father. "You have learned things at college. Mother," continued the old man to his wife, "I will give you one of the chickens to eat, I'll take the other, and John can have the third."—Tit-Bits.

The Retort Courteous.

"Now," said the suffragette orator, sweeping the audience with her eagle eye, "I see Mr. Dobbs sitting down there in the third row—a man who has condescended to come here tonight and listen to our arguments. He has heard what I have had to say, and I think we should like to hear from him and get a man's view of our cause. Mr. Dobbs, tell us what you think of the suffragettes."

"Oh, I c-c-couldn't, m-m-m'am," stammered Dobbs. "I r-r-really c-could not. Th-there are l-l-ladies p-p-present."—Harper's Weekly.

Wouldn't Do.

"Sorry, sir, we're quite out of poultry this morning, but we have some nice pork sausages."

"Tut, tut, man! I can't very well tell the wife that I shot sausages!"—Cassell's Saturday Magazine.

Different Now.

Moneybags—Young man, I started as clerk on 15 shillings a week and today own my own business.

Hard Up—I know, sir. But they have cash registers in all the shops now.—St. Louis Star.

Run Down.

Muggins—Subbubs says his wife is very much run down.

Buzzins—I'm not surprised. You know how those women talk about each other out there.—Philadelphia Record.

She Wasn't.

Mrs. Knecker—Are you familiar with the Norwegian sagas?

Mrs. Newrich—Not the least bit; I always make the servants know their place.—Harper's Bazar.

Italy's King Photographs His Troops at Maneuvers



Photo by American Press Association.

Italy has a royal photographer in the person of King Emmanuel. He is much interested in the camera and is to be seen almost daily taking snapshots. The picture shows the king, with Prince Boris of Bulgaria, taking a picture of a portion of the army during recent maneuvers.

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, AND PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH, IN PURSUANCE OF ARTICLE XVIII OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Number One.

A CONCURRENT RESOLUTION.

Proposing an amendment to section twenty-six of article five of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Resolved, (if the Senate concur), That the following amendment to section twenty-six of article five of the Constitution of Pennsylvania be, and the same is hereby, proposed, in accordance with the eighteenth article thereof:—

That section 26 of Article V, which reads as follows: "Section 26. All laws relating to courts shall be general and of uniform operation, and the organization, jurisdiction, and powers of all courts of the same class or grade, so far as regulated by law, and the force and effect of the process and judgments of such courts, shall be uniform; and the General Assembly is hereby prohibited from creating other courts to exercise the powers vested by this Constitution in the judges of the Courts of Common Pleas and Orphans' Courts," be amended so that the same shall read as follows:—

Section 26. All laws relating to courts shall be general and of uniform operation, and the organization, jurisdiction, and powers of all courts of the same class or grade, so far as regulated by law, and the force and effect of the process and judgments of such courts, shall be uniform; but, notwithstanding any provisions of this Constitution, the General Assembly shall have full power to establish new courts, from time to time, as the same may be needed in any city or county, and to prescribe the powers and jurisdiction thereof, and to increase the number of judges in any courts now existing or hereafter created, or to reorganize the same, or to vest in other courts the jurisdiction theretofore exercised by courts not of record, and to abolish the same wherever it may be deemed necessary for the orderly and efficient administration of justice.

A true copy of Resolution No. 1.
ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Number Two.

RESOLUTION.

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, so as to eliminate the requirement of payment of taxes as a qualification of the right to vote.

Resolved (if the House of Representatives concur), 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:

That section one of article eight be amended, by striking out the fourth numbered paragraph thereof, so that the said section shall read as follows:

Section 1. Every male citizen twenty-one years of age, possessing the following qualifications, shall be entitled to vote at all elections, subject however to such laws requiring and regulating the registration of electors as the General Assembly may enact.

First. He shall have been a citizen of the United States at least one month.

Second. He shall have resided in the State one year (or if, having previously been a qualified elector or native-born citizen of the State, he shall have removed therefrom, and returned, then six months), immediately preceding the election.

Third. He shall have resided in the election district where he shall offer to vote at least two months immediately preceding the election.

A true copy of Resolution No. 2.
ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Number Three.

A JOINT RESOLUTION.

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, so as to consolidate the courts of common pleas of Allegheny County.

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 Pennsylvania be, and the same is hereby, proposed, in accordance with the eighteenth article thereof:—

That section six of article five be amended, by striking out the said section, and inserting in place thereof the following:

Section 6. In the county of Philadelphia all the jurisdiction and powers now vested in the district courts and courts of common pleas, subject to such changes as may be made by this Constitution or by law, shall be in Philadelphia vested in five distinct and separate courts of equal and co-ordinate jurisdiction, composed of three judges each. The said courts in Philadelphia shall be designated respectively as the court of common pleas number one, number two, number three, number four, and number five, but the number of said courts may be by law increased, from time to time, and shall be in like manner designated by successive numbers. The number of judges in any of said courts, or in any county where the establishment of an additional court may be authorized by law, may be increased, from time to time, and whenever such increase shall amount in the whole to three, such three judges shall compose a distinct and separate court as aforesaid, which shall be numbered, as aforesaid, in Philadelphia all suits shall be instituted in the said courts of common pleas without designating the number of the said court, and the several courts shall distribute and apportion the business among them in such manner as shall be provided by rules of court, and each court, to which any suit shall be thus as-

signed, shall have exclusive jurisdiction thereof, subject to change of venue, as shall be provided by law.

In the county of Allegheny all the jurisdiction and powers now vested in the several numbered courts of common pleas shall be vested in one court of common pleas, composed of all the judges in commission in said courts. Such jurisdiction and powers shall extend to all proceedings at law and in equity which shall have been instituted in the several numbered courts, and shall be subject to such changes as may be made by law, and subject to change of venue as provided by law. The president judge of said court shall be selected as provided by law. The number of judges in said court may be by law increased from time to time. This amendment shall take effect on the first day of January succeeding its adoption.

A true copy of Resolution No. 3.
ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

A JOINT RESOLUTION.

Number Four.

Proposing an amendment to section eight, article nine, of the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

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

Amendment to Article Nine, Section Eight.

Section 2. Amend section eight, article nine, of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, which reads as follows:—

"Section 8. The debt of any county, city, borough, township, school district, or other municipality or incorporated district, except as herein provided, shall never exceed seven per centum upon the assessed value of the taxable property therein, nor shall any such municipality or district incur any new debt, or increase its indebtedness to an amount exceeding two per centum upon such assessed valuation of property, without the assent of the electors thereof at a public election in such manner as shall be provided by law; but any city, the debt of which now exceeds seven per centum of such assessed valuation, may be authorized by law to increase the same three per centum, in the aggregate, at any one time, upon such valuation," so as to read as follows:—

Section 8. The debt of any county, city, borough, township, school district, or other municipality or incorporated district, except as herein provided, shall never exceed seven per centum upon the assessed value of the taxable property therein, nor shall any such municipality or district incur any new debt, or increase its indebtedness to an amount exceeding two per centum upon such assessed valuation of property, without the assent of the electors thereof at a public election in such manner as shall be provided by law; but any city, the debt of which now exceeds seven per centum of such assessed valuation, may be authorized by law to increase the same three per centum, in the aggregate, at any one time, upon such valuation, except that any debt or debts hereinafter incurred by the city and county of Philadelphia for the construction and development of subways for transit purposes, or for the construction of wharves and docks, or the reclamation of land to be used in the construction of a system of wharves and docks, as public improvements, owned or to be owned by said city and county of Philadelphia, and which shall yield to the city and county of Philadelphia current net revenue in excess of the interest on said debt or debts and of the annual installments necessary for the cancellation of said debt or debts, may be excluded in ascertaining the power of the city and county of Philadelphia to become otherwise indebted: Provided, That a sinking fund for their cancellation shall be established and maintained.

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 4.
ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

TWELVE

mustin trespass notices for \$1.00; six for seventy-five cents. Name of owner, township and law regarding trespassing printed thereon. CITIZEN office.

SPENCER

The Jeweler

would like to see you if you are in the market for

JEWELRY, SILVER-WARE, WATCHES, CLOCKS, DIAMONDS, AND NOVELTIES

"Guaranteed articles only sold."

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF ERIE TRAINS.

Trains leave Union depot at 8.25 a. m. and 2.48 p. m., week days.

Trains arrive Union depot at 1.50 and 8.05 p. m. week days.

Saturday only, Erie and Wyoming arrives at 3.45 p. m. and leaves at 5.50 p. m.

Sunday trains leave 2.48 and arrive at 7.02.