OVER-PREDING HENS.

There is as much injury done to a flock of layers by over-feeding, as by not feeding enough. Keep their appetites sharp to make them active not lazy. Laziness is not conductive to productiveness, and is a habit easily contracted from too much attention at feeding time. Winter weather usually creates a good appetite, but this should not be over indulged in, and laziness replace good laying qualities. Activity must be had to introduce lay-

CAUSE OF ROPY MILE.

Any condition that will produce indammation in the cow will cause the milk to become ropy through an neid state of the blood. The recent hot weather is as trying to cows and taking the flies into consideration, more so than it is to persons, and we know how heated and feverish we become in very hot weather the more so if we are exposed to the hot sun out of doors in an open field. If possible the cows should be kept up during the hottest part of the day and fed some cut feed in the darkened clean stable. This would prevent the difficulty. It shows how desirable a practice soiling cows is, -New York Times,

WEEVILS IN LIMA BEANS.

The insects in the Lima beans are widely known under the name of "bean weevils," and they are closely related to the common "pea weevil," and while not more than one-half the size of the latter, they are fully as destructive. Sometimes twenty or more of these weevlis may be found in one large bean, and they attack nearly all kinds and varieties, but they are not so plentiful in the Northern as in the Middle and Southern States. The eggs are supposed to be laid on the green bean pods in summer, and the grubs safely hidden in the mature beans when gathered in the fall. Recently, however, some of our entomologists have claimed that the weevils lay their eggs on the ripe beans after they are stored, and so continue to multiply in this rather unusual manner for insects of the genus to which they belong. All weevil-infested beans should be burned and none but good, sound ones used for planting. - New York Sun.

SHOEING HORSES.

The United States army regulations give the following directions for shoeing horses

In preparing the horse's foot for the shoe do not touch with the knife the frog, sole or bars. In removing surplus growth of that part of the foot which is the seat of the shoe, use the cutting pincers and rasp, and not the knife. The shoeing knife may be used, if necessary, in using the top clip. Opening the heels or making a cut in the angle of the wall at the heel must not be allowed. The rasp may be used upon the part of the foot when necessary, and the same applies to the pegs. No cutting with the knife i permitted; the rasp alone is necessary. Flat-footed horses should be treated as the necessity of each case may require. In forging the shoe to fit the foot be careful that the shoe is fitted to and follows the circumference of the foot clear around to the heels; the heels of the shoe should not be extended back straight and outside of the walls at the heels of the horse's foot, as is frequently done. Care must be used that the shoe is not fitted too small, the outside surface of the wall being then rasped down to make the foot short to suit the shoe, as often happens. The hot shoe must not be applied to the horse's foot under any circumstances. Make the upper or foot surface of the shoe perfectly flat, so as to give it a level bearing. A shoc with a concave ground surface should be used.

SUPPLY OF POTASEL

Potash is an abundant element in all soils, but mostly in the clavey lands, says the New York Times. These are derived from rocks that contain a large quantity of feldspar and mica, in which there is from ten to fifteen per cent of potash. These soils are easily recognized by the glistening particles in them, as the sun shines on the surface, and as these minerals slowly disintegrate and dissolve, the potash in them becomes available, The granite and gneiss rocks, made up of feldspar, mics, hornblende and silica, are especially rich in potash and lime, and even sandy lands thus derived are fertile and productive. To some extent :t is possible to distingu'sh the character of soils by a mere visioner; eramination as to their content of potash, and when potash is abundant it is a general indication that all other kinds of plant food abound. This natural fertility of sidered.

course has in past ages produced a thriving vegetation, so that the decayed vegetable matters which supply the needed nitrogen are also abundant and this completes the full supply of all needed plant food for a series of crops. Thus it is that very often an application of nitrates, or of phosphoric soid, to the soil is sufficient to produce good crops. But when the potash is deficient in the soil it is generally the case that all the other most valuable elements are so too, as the soil is naturally less fertile. So that a good te' in this way is to use some potash fertilizers and note the result.

PROFITABLE SWINE RAISING.

if a farmer grows but one lot of wine each year, he should grow them with a certain market in view. If two lots, he should market twice a year, If spring pigs, they should go to market in the early fall, and the fall pigs the last of April. or early in May. The time of marketing a lot of pigs should be determined by the time they are first counted. When the farmer waits to see what the market promises before he determines when the pigs shall be fattened, he is almost certain to blunder in his time of marketing. As a rule he who gets his pigs to market at the earliest possible time and sells at a given age regardless of the prevailing price, makes the most clear money in the long run. When a farmer plans to have his pigs mature at a certain age, he has made the main point towards having them in prime condition at that age, and when in this condition they should be sold.

Only by a well-managed system can the best results be reached. If two litters are grown a year, spring and fall, of necessity all must go to market at an early age, it will not do to hold them till they are a year old, as it places too many on the farm at once. All careful swine raisers know that with the increase of numbers, the risk from disease is correspondingly increased. The well-fatted hog of 200 pounds weight always sells well in market, in fact such an animal is the choice of buyers a greater part of the time. The trouble with farmers in producing this hog lies in the fact that they have not yet arrived at the belief that in general farm practice it is possible to reach this weight at six to seven months of age. Greater weights can be made with small numbers, but when a farmer puts off forty to sixty or 100 head, this is good weight for the age named.

The markets do not call for a hog of this weight at one year old, but for a young hog at this weight, at the earliest practical moment. The March or April pig should be on the market not ater than November 1st, the September or October pig not latter than June 1st, better the middle of May, as prices have ruled for a number of years. Haphazard work will not accomplish this, but a well-laid system, followed to the letter will do it. It is a fact that cannot be disputed that misfortune in swine growing, comes most frequently to the man that has no definite system. With definite plans he falls into a line of better care and treatment of his swine. - American Agriculturist.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

Treat the colts kindly but firmly. See that all horse stock has plenty

It is an excellent plan to have a lump of salt in the manger of each horse.

Though there is an overplus of horse flesh in the country, good road-

sters are scarce. The more straw you have the more you should use about the barn and

stables. Don't burn any. Fresh air is conducive to health, drafts are detrimental. It is a money losing game to let the horses get thin

Mursh hay, dead leaves, evergreen trimmings make good mulching for the strawberry bed. If you have neither of these run some corn stalks through the cutter and try the result.

In chaff hives it is little trouble to prepare bees for winter, as they are left out of doors, and if they have a good honey supply no preparations are needed except to contract the entrance, which is done from the outside and not until cold weather.

When the pigs are kept without shelter, corn must of necessity be made the principal ration, as it is one of the best materia is that can be used for maintaining animal heat; but for growing animals and especially when well sheltered, it falls considerably below the best ration for growth, while it is not the most economical ration when the results and the cost are con-

SCIENTIFIC SCRAPS.

Glascow, Scotland, has an underground railway in operation and two more under construction.

The Atlantic, by far the best-sounded ocean, has an area of 31,000,000 square miles, with a mean depth of 2,200 fathoms.

It would take an express train running continuously at the rate of 3,000 feet a minute 283 years to reach the sun from this plant.

The drone bee hatches from the egg in twenty-four days from the date of

The largest searchlight in the world is on Echo Mountain, near Los Angelos, Cal. It is of 300,000,000 candlepower and can be seen for 200 miles.

An ice locomotive was some years ago constructed for use in Russia. The front part rests on a sledge, and the driving wheels are studded with

Mushrooms, when once cooked, should never be rewarmed, to serve a second time at the table. After becoming cold, they are apt to develop injurious properties.

The post is reported to have disappeared simultaneously in Hong Kong and Canton, China, The mortality rate was seventy-five per cent of all cases, and a native estimate puts the deaths at 250,000.

A man in Bremen, Germany, has invented a kind of "oil bombs" for calming the waves, which can be fired a short distance. There are small holes in them, allowing the oil to run out in about an hour.

In the public schools of France 24.2 per cent of the scholars are shortsighted, in those of Germany 35 per cent and in those of the United Kingdom 20 percent. The percentage of myopy is highest in the classes of rhetoric and philosophy.

Meteorologists say the heat of the air is due to six sources: 1. That from the interior of the earth; 2. That from the stars; 3. That from the moon; 4. That from the friction of the winds and tides; 5. That from the meters; 6. That from the sun.

A thunder storm in Trimble, Tenn., induced Spencer Mills and Billy Goldby to halt under a tree. Lightning struck the tree and rendered the men unconscious. When they recovered some hours later, Mills' skin was as black as that of an Airican, and it has continued so ever since.

Whence Comes the Diamond?

Theories concerning the origin of the diamond have been both numerous and curious. Some mineralogists have suggested that it is the residue of carbon vapors dissipated by heat during that indefinite epoch known as the "coal period." Newton says that in his opinion it is "a coagulated unctnous substance, probably of vegetable origin." Haynes and Faure are both of the opinion that no diamond was ever formed on or within the surface quarter to a half is sufficient for all one can wear it with any dress. origin." Haynes and Faure are both of the opinion that no diamond was of our earth, and that all such gems are brought to this plant by meteoric stones from some far-away world. Sir David Brewster, the eminent British philosopher (born 1781, died in 1868), entertained ideas concerning the diamond's origin, which, while similar to those of Newton, were different in some respects. In his estimation such gems were once masses of gum, exuded from certain species of extinct trees or plants, which had subsequently "petrified" and assumed the crystalline form! According to Dana, the greatest living authority, they may have been produced by slow decomposition of vegetable or even animal matter .-- St. Louis Republic.

February Possibilities.

It is is only possible for February to have five Sundays three times in each century, unless, through some chronological freak the century comes in with a leap year, with the first day of February a Sunday. The five Sunday Februarys of this century have been those of 1824, 1852 and 1883. The next time this oddity will occur will be in the year 1920. - Chicago Herald.

Statistics Later On.

"Are you very badly burt, Mrs. Gotalong?" inquired the anxious neighbor, sitting down by the side of the

"I don't know how badly I'm hurt," said the victim of the railway accident, feebly, "until I've seen my lawyer." -Chicago Tribune.

A Pair of Them.

Miss Passay-It so long ago that I suppose you hardly remember the day on the lake when you proposed to me and I refused you? Ah! how foolish I was then.

Jack Ford—Yes; so was L

WINTER STYLES.

POSSIBILITIES OF MADE-OVER DRESSES.

Small Pieces Can Be Utilized in Making Tasteful | Gowns-The New Skirts-Fur as Trimming.

HIS is a comforting year for people of moderate means, says the New York Ledger. It would be impossible to recall a time when made-overs had such possibilities and when one could get such charming effects out of what in twenty-four days from the date of deposit, the worker in twenty-one and the queen in sixteeen.

The largest examplifiest in the world terials in a dress, and if one has the artistic taste to combine them, even small pieces can be utilized to excellent advantage. Narrow skirts are made wider by setting in gores at the seams. For example: A skirt of or-dinary shape, made of suiting in stripes of dull red, dark blue and olive, has A-shared pieces about threefourths of the length of the skirt set in at each seam. These pieces are of blue, matching that in the stripe. These gores are lined with a somewhat stiff material-a thin crinoline answers very well. The gore in the back may extend from the waist-line down, and this can be lined with haircloth. The back is then drawn into three or five large flutes, and these may be held in place by tapes and sewed underneath. To make this dress, two narrow skirts were utilized, and enough remained for the large sleevetops of the blue, the cuffs being of the

fined to younger woman and those of CHICAMAUGA COMMISSION. good style and figure. Those who consider themselves reasonably young may wear these low waists with chiffon guimpes for dressy occasions. They are specially becoming and stylish, and admit of a great variety in dress at a moderate cost,

A DRESS CLOAK.

"Dress cloaks" are very popular this season, and we give an illustration of one. The design is quite elaborate, and the dressy garment complete-



BECOMING TO TALL LADIES.

ly covers the dress. These cloaks are particularly becoming to tall ladies, who can "carry them" well.

The material is a very rich novelty of wool fancy brocade. The back is a stripe. A yoke of plain blue with the | plain princess, with side pocket flaps.



NECK GARNITURES OF THE SEASON.

remainder of the waist of the stripe | The Medici collar and bertha are veland a collar of velvet completed a dress that was almost as handsome as one of new material.

There seems to be a mania for red of all shades, but the brighter the better, and the old-fashioned cherry that our grandmothers doted on is again a avorite color.

except very tall women. Among the new fancies in waists are those with dashings from shoulder-seams to the bust, through which puffs of bright or contrasting colors are shown. the material is of light weight, or exseptionally fine, the pufls may be nade of the same fabric, but as a rule A novelty in a skirt is the errange-

nent of gores at the hem in fluted tolds or plaits. These are stiffened with haircloth and caught underneath with tapes. There are three of these dutes at each gore, narrowing gradually to the top. A skirt of this sort n dark olive camel's hair is worn with waist of pink silk with bows, collar and wide belt of olive satin ribbon.

Fur is used with the greatest prousion as a trimming for dresses. comes in all widths, from the merest tine not over half an inch wide to inger-width trimmings, and diamondshaped patches that are hideously agly. Fur, to be effective, does not want to be cut up and set on so as to give the appearance of a num-per of islands in a pool of water. Patchiness, of all things, cannot be tolerated in the use of fur. Indeed, it is a question whether an extremely narrow line of fur is truly artistic, untess it is used at the extreme edge of the garment, and in this case it must be set between the outside and lining. allowing only the hair portion to

There is one prevailing fashion that is and always has been the delight of the woman who likes pretty dresses at moderate cost. This is a black silk skirt, and is worn with waists of all colors, and is the most useful, stylish and every way economical garment in one's wardrobe. These skirts are made quite flaring at the hem, and may be entirely without trimming. For very stout women, however, there is a front trimming of jet fringe, and seme skirts have bands of jet garniture down the seams on either side of the front. With the present fashion one front. With the present fashion one can make charming waists by putting sit peffer of bright material, or, as one of the new ideas permits, a waist out low and closely fitted is worn with a guimpe of soft silk or batiste with embroidery. This use, however is con-

vet, embroidered richly with jets, and the gauntlet cuff is the same. front is formed of deep side pleats, meeting in the center. My readers will be able to see at a glance how very elegant is the design of this "dress cloak," although it is not one difficult Any dressmaker can easily to make. to make. Any dressmaker can easily copy the cloak. It is warm, and on the whole an economical design, as

MUFPS ARE SMALL AND DAINLY.

Muffs are fancier and smaller than they were last winter, and, like other articles of dress, are made of all sorts and kinds of materials -velvet, fur, lace, feathers and flowers.

Those sketched herewith show fashion's latest caprice in London. One is made half of fur and half of velvet, with the inevitable bow at the top. In the fur muff a boa would seem have been turned to account, both the head and tail of the animal being ' evidence." A border of Thibet fur trims a satin-lined black velvet muff, with a butterfly bow on top. The last is intended for dressy occasions. band in the centre is fastened with a



THESE MUFFS ARE SMALL AND EXQUISITE. on the left side, while on e right the velvet bow forms cushion, as it were, for a bouquet of flowers.

It is becoming more and more the fashion for women to use natural blooms on their muffs.

TRAINS WORN BY BRIDES ONLY. A Parisian authority says that trains are not worn this winter even for very ceremonious occasions, except by brides, who must, in obedience to Mrs. Grundy's laws, wear the majestic and traditional train and veil.

HANCOCK STATUE.

Work Done by Those in Charge of the Nat'l Military Park.

The commander-in-Chief, desiring that the omrades may be fully advised of the action of the Commission having in charge the Chickemauga and Chattenooga National Millitary Park, submits you herewith report of work up to October L

Forty-two miles of road have been com-Forty-two miles of road have been completed, which Snished the heavy road construction of the project; 2,200 acres of forest have been cleared of underforush and recent growth of timber, so that carriages can drive in any direction through the woods. The driveway from Sherman Hights to Crawfish Springs, 2,2 miles in length is completed. The last monument to the regular troops has been placed in position; these number nine in all, and have cost \$4,500 each. The Ohio monuments, 55 in number, are mostly in position; a few of the smaller ones have cost \$1,000 and all of the others \$1,000 each, delivered and creeted upon the field. Hereafter, under the provisions of appropriation for the Park, all the foundations for State monuments will be suit the England of the Dark without the foundations for State monuments will be built by the Engineer of the Park, without any expense to the States. The material for monuments, under the regulations of the Secretary of War, is now confued to granite and brouze.

monuments, under the regulations of the Secretary of War, is now confined to granite and brouze.

At the request of the family friends of an officer killed at Chicamanga, the Secretary of War has given permission for the erection of a monument at the spot where he fell. In this case the design and inscription were submitted, as in the case of State monuments, for the approval of the Secretary of War, and also the eription shows that the monument was erected by the family.

Pyramidal monuments of eight-inch shell, each monument about 10 feet high, are being erected at the spots where general officers in each side, or those exercising that rank in the battle, were killed or mortally wounded. Seven of these have been completed, and following ones remain to be erected.

During the past year the following State Commissions, or representatives of them, any evisited the field and made excellent progress in the work of location of their respective troops: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Lousiana, Massachuseits, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi New York, Ohlo, Pennsylvania, Iennessee, South Carolina, Virginia, and Wisconsin, and several other Commissions visited the field during the month of November.

Negotiations are in progress for the pur-

tions visited the field during the month of November.

Negotiations are in progress for the pur-chase of the north end of Missionary Ridge, which, when acquired, will enable the Com-mission, by tablets and monuments, to illus-trate every feature of the attack of Gen. Sher-man's army upon that position.

The paragraph of regulations concerning the inscriptions upon monuments approved by the Secretary or War, concerning which much inquiry is made of the Commission, is as follows:

much inquiry is made of the Commission, is as follows:

Inscriptions must be purely historical, and must relate only to the Chickamavga and Chattanooga campaigns. They must also be based upon and conform to the official reports of these campaigns, and must be submitted to the Secretary of War, through the Park Commissioners, for his approval before being adopted and cut late stones.

The mounting of batteries upon iron guncarriages, how being cast, has begun. Guas have been procured from the Ordnance office, of the same pattern as those used by each battery in the battle. The guncarriages will be made an exact reproduction of the carriage in use at the time, except that they will be of iron instead of wood. These batteries will be placed in the positions actually occupied by the various batteries on each side during the battle. There will be if such battery positions for each army on the Chickamauga field.

The division tablets for the Chickamauga field and for Missionary Ridge have been completed, and will all be placed in position during the coming month. The tablets for Army Headquarters, Corps and Divisions for the Chickamauga field and for Missionary flidge have been completed and are in position. The casting of brigade tablets for the Chickamauga field is now in progress, and the casting of bronze tablets for the locations within the city limits of Chattanooga.

THE HANGOCK STATUS.

The model for the statue of General Hancock to be placed on Cemetery Hill is now complete, and the bronze casting will soon be made. This important work was entrusted by the Pennsylvania Gettysburg Commission to F. Edwin Eiweil, whose treatment of the subject has been eminently successful. The statue will stand on the ridge where Hancock checked the first day's route and assumed full command, temporarily, under Meade's orders.

The statue is of heroic size and stands up-The statue is of berole size and stands

Meade's orders.

The statue is of heroic size and stands upon an ornamental bronze base. The General is represented as he looked during the war, his hair rather long. He is sitting upright on his horse, the reins tightly held in the left hand, while the right is raised as if commanding attention. The poise of the head and the appearance of the eyes suggest that he is watching a line-of-battle and considering the strategic points. The figure was made after the most careful study and after listening to suggestions from persons who were well acquainted with General Hancock, including members of his family and those who served as Aids-de-Camp during the war. The horse, which measures nine feet to the withers, is a noble-looking animal. It stands on three feet, its 1st fore foot being raised. Every detail of the uniform, his slouch hat and the trappings of his horse, have been treated with great care.

THE WORLD'S RELIGIONS.

Are Founded on the Seven Bibles Enumerated Below.

Enumerated Below.

The seven Bibles of the world are the Koran of the Mohanmedans, the Tri Pitikes of the Buddhis's, the Five Kings of the Chinese, the Three Vedas of the Hindus, the Zendavesta of the Persians, the Eddas of the Scandinavians and the Scriptures of the Christians. tians.

The Koran is the most recent of all. ating from about the seventh century after Christ. It is a comp und of quotations from both the old and New Testament, and from the Talmud.

The Tri Pitikes contain sublime morals and pure aspirations. Their author lived and died in the sixteenth

author lived and died in the sixteenth century before Christ.

The sacred writings of the Chinese are called the "Five Kings," the word "kings" meaning web of cloth. From this it is presumed they were originally written on nive rolls of cloth. Trey contain wise savings from the sages on the duties of life, but they cannot be traced our ther back than the eleventh century before our era.

traced outher back than the eleventh century before our era.

The Zendavesta of the Persians, next to our Bible, is reckonel among scholars as being the grea est and most learned of the sacred writings. Zoroaster, whose sayings it contains, lived and worked in the twelfth century before Christ.

Moses lived and wrote the Pentateuch 1,500 years before the birth of Christ; therefore, that portion of our Bible is at least 300 years older than the most ancient of other sacred writings.

The Eddas, a semi-sa red work of the Scandinavians, was given to the world in the fourteenth century.