

FARM AND GARDEN

FEED COCKERELS FOR MARKET.

When the chickens are moved to the field the sexes are separated. The cockerels are confined in yards, in lots of about one hundred, and fed twice daily on porridge made of four parts corn meal, two parts middlings or flour, and one part fine beef scrap. The mixed meals are wet with skim-milk or water—milk is preferred—until the mixture will just run, but not drop, from the end of a wooden spoon.

They are given what they will eat of this in the morning and again towards evening. It is left before them until all have eaten heartily, not more than an hour at one time, after which the troughs are removed and cleaned. The cockerels are given plenty of shade and kept as quiet as possible.

We have found our chickens that are about one hundred days old gain in four weeks feeding from 1 3/4 to 2 1/4 pounds each, and sometimes more. Confined and fed in this way, they are meaty and soft and in very much better market condition than though they had been fed generously on dry grains and given more liberty. Poultry raisers cannot afford to sell the chickens as they run, but they can profit greatly by fleshing and fattening them as described.

Many careful tests in chicken feeding have shown that as great gains are as cheaply and more easily made, when the chickens, in lots not to exceed one hundred, are put in a house with a floor space of seventy-five to one hundred feet and a yard of corresponding size, as when they are divided into lots of four birds each and confined in latticed coops, just large enough to hold them. Four weeks has been about the limit of profitable feeding, both in the large and small lots. Chickens gain faster while young. In every case birds that were 150 to 175 days old have given us comparatively small gains. The practice of successful poultrymen in selling the cockerels at the earliest marketable age is well founded, for the spring chicken, sold at Thanksgiving time, is an expensive product.

The experiments referred to above indicate that they can be retained and fed a few weeks, in inexpensive sheds, or large coops with small runs, and sent to the markets dressed, and make good returns for the labor and care expended. The quality of the well-covered, soft-fleshed chickens, if not too fat, is so much superior to the same birds not specially prepared, that they will be sought for at the higher price. The dairy farmer is particularly well prepared to carry on this work, as he has the skim-milk, which is of great importance in obtaining yield and quality of flesh—Director Maine Experiment Station.

MOLES.

The Kansas Agricultural College has just issued a newspaper bulletin on moles. It says, greatly condensed: Moles have few natural enemies, as they seldom come to the surface. Their food consists chiefly of earthworms and insects that live in the ground, and the presence of moles in large numbers is evidence of the abundance of their food. They destroy noxious insects in great numbers, especially the grub worm or May beetle larva, and were it not for the damage they do to lawns and crops by throwing up their ridges, they would be more beneficial than harmful. They seldom eat grains of newly planted corn. This is done principally by field mice that follow them. In killing them by poison the best method was to poison green corn (in the roasting ear stage) with strychnine and placing it in their burrows. Unroasted peanut kernels, poisoned, were also quite successful, as was shelled corn, soaked in syrup and strychnine. Bits of meat and dead insects, poisoned, have been used successfully, but there is more danger of poisoning dogs when meat is used as the burrows lie close to the surface.

Traps for catching moles are sold in most of the hardware stores. Nearly all of them work by the use of a spring coil which, when released, drives a number of sharp tines into the ground and through the mole. Some experience in setting these traps will lead to the best results; but trapping is a much slower process than poisoning.

Moles are usually active at work in the early morning or late in the afternoon. At times there is also a short period of activity about noon. It is not difficult to kill them with a pitchfork when they are working, the animals being located by observing the movement of the ground above them. If water is allowed to run into the burrow and fill it, the animal when present can be forced to come to the surface to avoid drowning, and may easily be killed. The writer at one time killed a female and six young at one such operation. The best remedy for the damage done to lawns and grassplots by moles is prompt rolling with a heavy roller. By continued repetition of this the moles will be driven away, at least temporarily.

CHOOSING A GOOD COW.

We want a living machine to con-

vert food into milk. The machine must be able to produce a certain amount of product to meet expenses, and more to give a profit. There must be capacity and ability to handle enough food to give these results. This requires a capacious body, a large stomach, long intestines and large heart action. A man in buying overlooked a small body because the color was all right. Think of it! Worthless as a machine, but color right. Would you buy a worthless tool because it was painted a bright red? Quantity of milk for profit requires the condition of ability to digest. The cow should have a wide space from the hindquarter to the rib. The shape and bones, even, of all animals are gradually changed by environments and feed. Robbing the udder constantly stimulates action of those and calls for more food—i. e., a larger paunch—and the ribs were in the way. There are many cows which have a floating rib, and from some it has disappeared. The constantly enlarging paunch increases the strain on the back, the ribs are less sprung and the crest and fish back appear to give more strength.

Not so handsome, perhaps, but "handsome" is the bane of the breeder. The sprung rib indicates fat on the back rather than in the paunch. All food is converted into milk through the blood. Feed and care tend to create form, and many almost overcome breed tendencies and ruin the animal. We should feed to give great girth and give heart capacity; free action of the lungs, so blood will be purified. The great tendency to and prevalence of tuberculosis may be from insufficient lung action and improper form. The pelvic arch should be above the level, an indication of strength, and enables the cow to calve easily. Such cows, with a proper selection of the sire, are usually well able to transmit their qualities to the offspring. A big mouth is an indication of ability to use coarse foods; the mouth is an indication of the size of the intestines. A weak, small mouth and inferior-sized intestines are not good signs of a great producer.—O. C. Gregg, in the Massachusetts Ploughman.

HORSE STABLES.

Stables should be located where there is good natural drainage and be arranged with plenty of light and ventilation. As lumber has become exorbitantly high, many stable floors are now made of concrete. When made of the latter material they need more bedding to prevent the animals from bruising themselves when lying down. Ventilators are arranged to carry off the pungent ammonia odors and also to admit fresh air. Ventilation should be so arranged as to prevent direct drafts on the horses, as they will induce colds, rheumatism, and pneumonia. The stall partitions should come down to the floor, otherwise the animals are liable to thrust their legs under the partition when in the act of arising and injure themselves. The mangers should be constructed to slant inward so that the horse will not injure its knees when feeding. An ideal stable represents warmth, light and ventilation and should be provided with plenty of pure water. It will need considerable attention to keep the best constructed stable in proper condition by thorough cleaning and disinfectant at regular intervals.—Indiana Farmer.

WHY HORSES "SLOBBER."

The excessive secretions of saliva, or slobbers, as it is frequently called, in horses, has a variety of causes. It may be a symptom of some other affection—of the mouth, teeth, throat, or stomach, or due to direct irritants in the food, such as lobelia, pilocarpin, muscarin, tobacco, wild mustard, calcium, garlic and ginger. Brown or second-crop clover hay seems also to induce an excessive salivary secretion.

The treatment consists in the removal of the cause. If further treatment seems to be necessary, simple astringent washes for the mouth may be used, such as vinegar and water, borax, borac acid, sulphate, or tincture of chloride of iron. Two drams of any of the above in a quart of water.—Dr. Farrington, Virginia.—Indiana Farmer.

THE CALVES.

Those that were dropped within the last year, and which should have good and suitable quarters by themselves during the winter. They should be fastened in a similar manner to the other animals, with the floor on which they stand of a length to correspond with their size. One or two might run in a pen loose, but where there are more it is better to have them confined. They will do better in this way, and there will be no danger of their injuring each other. Besides they become used to being handled and are more docile. They will not forget the first winter's treatment and care.

Thibet's 6,000,000 people have to support an army of 430,000 priests, who produce nothing but beautifully illuminated copies of the sacred writings. They hold all the public offices.



WOMAN'S WORLD

THE FAVORED COLORS IN MILLINERY.

Brown continues to be one of the most favored colors, but it is now shown in a greater variety of shades. One of these is a dark tea-leaf green-brown that did not figure on the lists given for the season. It is a beautiful dark color, and particularly effective in taupe felts, and combines beautifully with dark golden tints or with light green. In a broad-brimmed hat of this color all these are combined in the long paradise tail that was its chief decoration, which is shaded off from the initial color to light golden brown melting into almond green at the tips.

Green, which did not promise so well at the beginning of the season, has suddenly come to the fore, but always in dull shades—deep brownish moss-greens, running from dark to comparatively light. This revival of green in an entirely different class of shades from those worn last season is very significant, especially as such greens harmonize beautifully with all browns and dull golden hues. Shot with pink it is very effective.

Not quite so much to my liking is the marriage of moss green with deep purplish red, yet it is attempted by no less an authority—the materials being velvet and chenille braid of the latter color, and the trimming low-toned moss green ostrich tips and gauze aigrette. The chenille braid is a novelty and deserves special mention. It consists of balls of chenille, about the size of a cherry, mounted close together in a single row. A bordering of this trimming encircles the edge of the brim, while three more rows of it are inserted between the closely shirred puffings of velvet round the crown.

As a rule, I think I prefer any sort of a red hat trimmed with its own color. Hats entirely carried out in a dull moss green have a very elegant appearance, and they are mostly being worn. For instance, a zibeline pile felt of this tone, trimmed with ostrich tips and two large velvet roses to match. Felt hats with merely two or three such roses in the same tone for decoration are not by any means the least attractive of the new models. Roses are provided for this purpose in all the fashionable felt colors, and are exquisitely made. If they do not take upon themselves the natural colors of the flower they are preferably natural in form, the one adopted being that of the big globular rose just before it is quite fully blown. They are generally asked for in dark green, brown, Bordeaux and other deep reds.—Paris Letter to the Millinery Trade Review.

THE WHITE HOUSE HOMELIKE.

Under the regime of Mrs. Roosevelt the White House has more truly a homelike air than perhaps it has had at any time. And this without the slightest discourtesy to any of the other first ladies in the land. Long before the White House had come within the range of vision the Roosevelt home life was a conspicuously beautiful one, and the guiding genius was Mrs. Roosevelt, who found time amid the guidance and care of her household to always be with her husband when he needed her, to listen to his plans and again and again to aid him by her quiet counsel and good common sense.

An exceedingly pretty woman, with rare individuality of grace and charm, with quick intelligence, and a most cultured mind, there has been no task too trivial, no problem too difficult to solve, and no ambition too boundless on her part for Mrs. Roosevelt to contemplate for her husband's career. The quiet, unvarying calm of her disposition has done wonders in combating his enthusiastic and at times rather wild eccentricities, while the knowledge of a mind always in sympathy with high aims and ambitions has rounded out and supplemented the keen intelligence that Theodore Roosevelt was endowed with at birth. No phase of their life—and there certainly has been many different phases—has ever had the power to ruffle her scheme of living or to make the home otherwise than a quiet, restful spot. So that there has been a steady growth in intellect and ability in knowledge and in culture. The topics of the day have been thoroughly well discussed at home, the books of the moment have been gone into and discussed in the waiting times when there was not public office to fill and when life was much simpler than at the present day.

HINTS FOR MOTHERS.

It will be found a great convenience to have a low chair to sit in while bathing the baby. If this is not at hand take one of the common kitchen chairs and have a few inches sawed off the legs. It is not nearly such a strain on one's back if the stooping over the tub can be done from a low seat, says The New England Farmer. An infant should not be given any food containing starch until it cuts its teeth. Starchy foods include corn, flour, tapioca, sago, rice, potatoes, etc. An infant is not old enough to digest any of these until its teeth are cut. We must never allow ourselves to

forget that what seems of little importance to us may be of the most vital importance to the character forming before us.

Obedience should be taught, but we should never undertake to teach it in the spirit of vengeance. We should punish only when extremely necessary, and then with love and firmness and after careful thought.

Until children are six or seven years old they should have twelve hours' sleep every night, and in addition to this the infants should have a nap of two hours or more either in the morning or afternoon.

PONGEE FOR SEASON WEAR.

The use of pongee is becoming rather a fad, and many dainty little garments are fashioned of this beautiful material, says the Newark Advertiser. Many house gowns and jackets lavishly trimmed with pongee colored lace are shown at the local stores, and separate waists and skirts constitute some of the wearing apparel. For the opera pongee coats are just the thing, and one may imagine that they are not expensive, but many of them rate as high as the most elaborate wraps. A new fad is to stud them with stones, and amber is perhaps the most popular on account of the color. Pongee is a color which will combine with almost any color or shade, and amethysts are very often used instead of amber. One handsome model was seen of pongee trimmed with a deep violet lace, which, of course, had been dyed to match the stones. Although the description sounds rather freakish, nevertheless the effect is most stunning. Other gorgeous affairs are also fashioned of pongee and colored lace, and much chiffon is used after it has been colored to match the pongee.

WOMEN OF OTHER COUNTRIES.

It is said that the Dowager Empress of China, that lady of most uncertain temper, is magnificent in her taste, and hates all poor specimens of flowers. She is said to constantly scold her gardeners because the colossal chrysanthemums they raise do not appear to her to be large enough, and she has also expressed her displeasure that all trees could not be made to produce flowers and fruit at the same time, as do orange and lemon trees.

"Without inviting discussion of this thorny question I may say," writes Labouchere, "that my own opinion is—supposing anybody wants it—that a husband's rights are what he can get. My view of a wife's rights are the same. Whether it is wise for either party to get all that he or she can, is a question of expediency, to be decided according to circumstances and individual inclination. The governing principle of the situation is that when two people ride the same horse one must ride behind. The question, therefore, whenever a conflict of rights arises, is whether the front seat is worth fighting about, and, if so, how long and how hard."

CLEVER WOMAN'S REUSE.

A charming woman has acquired a reputation for all-round cleverness by her tact in dealing with celebrities. With an artist she talks art, or rather talks art while she draws him out with neat little questions and explanations. I happen to know that she plays no musical instrument, but she poses as a patron of music and really knows a lot about it from those who thought her so well informed that they talked freely. So it is with authors and lecturers—all believe her exceptionally well informed, while she is eternally fishing concealed in feminine art. You will not find her telling anything about herself or about her neighbors either. She finds impersonal matters safer to discuss, but does not waste many words on those. "Silence is golden" she wrote on a dinner card for one of her guests. Each had a motto, but none expressed her attitude like the brief praise of silence.

UNSELFISHNESS OF WOMEN.

Much has been said and much more written in recent years about the selfishness and frivolity of fashionable women—so much, in fact, that only occasionally has some one been brave enough to say a word in their defence. There is no reason to doubt, however, that in all that goes to make up true womanhood the fashionable set would be able to furnish its quota of noble women whom to know is a liberal education. Chicago has just furnished such an illustration in the person of one of its best known women, whose little daughter, an invalid for years, was recently stricken with smallpox and removed to the pesthouse. The mother, however, refused to part from her child, nursed it back to health and strength, and then stricken herself by the dread disease.

FASHION HINTS.

A pretty and sensible fashion is the trimming of walking suits with fur. Ermine is used as a lining and revers and cuffs will be bordered with mink or other short haired skins. Embroidered bands will decorate some of the smart hats, with chenille for the principal trimming.

What the War Means to Japan

By Jihei Hashiguchi.

HOWEVER great the loss caused by temporary economic disturbances, the gain in the expansion of the sphere of influence of the nation will more than counterbalance the loss. In case of Japan's victory, the protectorate already acquired over Korea will afford the Japanese a considerable field of activity. Already the government is at work regulating the Korean policy. An enterprising Japanese recently applied to the Korean Government, whose policy will be decided by the Japanese Government, for a monopoly of the work of breaking up the uncultivated soil. Although it has not yet succeeded, somehow the Japanese Government will find a way to start such work. Rice, which is imported from Korea, will be produced there on a greater scale, and with improvement in quality after the Japanese begin work in the Korean rice fields; for the Koreans hitherto have not cultivated them with the characteristic thoroughness of the Japanese. The Japanese cultivate rice by the intensive method. Hence Japanese rice is very much superior to Korean rice. In case rice becomes scarce in Japan, the improved Korean crop will relieve the scarcity. Moreover, rice can be imported from the southern countries of Asia, such as Siam, Annam, and Burmah, whence Japan has long been importing it.

Furthermore, the recent improvements in rice production of the southern States of the United States will in time supply Japan. The colonization of Texas by the Japanese, already started last year, may be further extended. Already there are a hundred Japanese rice farmers in that State. Among others, Mr. Sathara, an ex-member of the Japanese Diet, has lately reported that his prospects are good this year. The colony may grow, in the course of years, to furnish places for thousands of Japanese farmers, who may, after the war, leave their own country to try their fortune in the new world.

But Japan, which hitherto has been an agricultural country, now gives every indication that she will become a manufacturing nation before long. China has abundant natural resources. These Japan will draw upon, as raw materials, for her manufactures.

In Manchuria, after the war, even though the territory be returned to China, the influence of the Japanese immigrants will be dominant. They will enter into various enterprises. And, in a generation, they will doubtless establish a permanent colony, and then make a new nation, as the Anglo-Saxons have done in America. They may become powerful enough to protest the interests of both the old and the new country against the grasping hand of Russia. Thus they will relieve the old country of the greater part of her military responsibility in the new country.—World's Work.

Social Life in Inland Cities

By David Gray.

Two or three generations ago these cities were literally villages, and social life bloomed in the church sociable and the hayride, at which the proverbial butcher and baker were in evidence. These latter persons or their successors in part survive in the acquaintance of the families which have prospered and evolved. Moreover, business friends whom the host wishes to propitiate must be considered, and their wives and daughters must be invited as well. The result, except as an evidence of democracy and kindness, traits which are not admitted to the more highly organized societies, does not conduce to brilliancy and distinction.

During the past twenty years, however, the period when everybody knew everybody, and carriage people could be identified as far as one could recognize their horses, has passed away, and their "hired men" have become coachmen. Nevertheless, the intimacy of village life survives, but, as it were, multiplied in cliques and sets, so that the society of the large inland cities is really the societies of half a dozen or more villages tied together. And in this condition lies the opportunity for most that is attractive and charming in their social life. Coexisting with what is bourgeois and commercial, permeating it, yet as unmixable as oil and water, is apt to be found a group of people with the tastes, instincts, breeding, and manners of a true upper-class society.

The real social life of this element expresses itself in its small entertainments. And from these the general society of the town is barred by a tacit, unformulated, and often unconscious exclusion, which is the more rigid because undefinable. Even at balls and large companies and in the clubs the elect dance, talk, and amuse themselves with each other, yet without offence or assumption of superiority. Their relation is the natural one of community of tastes and breeding. It embraces all similar persons; it baffles the unlike.—Harper's Weekly.

Boys, Grow Strong.

By an Authority on Physical Culture.

EVERY boy should take regular and vigorous exercise, and the parents should never fail to encourage him to a degree along this line. Almost every boy wants to grow up to be a strong, healthy man. Good exercise is one of the chief essentials. A boy will never become a scholar by having his teacher or some other person always solve the hard problems for him; nor will he become strong and manly by having some one eat all his meals and take vigorous exercise while he stays in bed. Look at the boy with the good, healthy color standing out on his face, and you will see a boy who exercises. Get out and play. Dr. George F. Shrady, editor of "The Medical Record," says: "By all means let the boys get out into the open air, and they will find some legitimate way of amusing themselves. A boy does not vault by rule nor turn somersaults by music, but if left to himself he will get as much free and healthful exercise as does an unhaltered colt in pasture. He is a colt only in another sense, and should be permitted and encouraged to kick, jump, gallop and roll in his own way."

The children of today are under too many restrictions, too much discipline. The child of the rich is under the eye of the autocratic nurse; the poor boy is under the discipline of the imperious and exacting employer. As to opportunity for rational exercise, they are all growing up under unnatural restraint. The nurse tells the rich child what he shall eat, and for this reason many of the young millionaires are starving for want of proper, wholesome food. There are now so many absurd theoretical notions concerning the relative value of different food products that the children who have apparently the most care are really the ones that are most neglected. The poor boy who eats everything he can get is always more than a match for the machine-fed weakling.

Transmitting Power by Electricity

By Louis Bell.

At the very beginning of power transmission the pressures were put up to two or three thousand volts, and thence advanced by leaps to five, ten, fifteen, and twenty thousand. At the last-named figure there was a brief pause. Up to that point it is comparatively easy to insulate the wires at their supports on glass or porcelain insulators so that the electric current will not escape to any injurious extent. But at increased pressure the very air about the lines begins to play the electrician false. A faint blue glow surrounds the wires at night, rising at every point of support into pale, shimmering brushes. To control this little brother of the lightning new and intricate forms of insulating supports had to be devised, ingenious structures of porcelain sometimes nearly a foot and a half in diameter and weighing twenty-five or thirty pounds.

Armed with these the engineer could hold the current, sputtering and protesting as it would, down to business, and his success is in no wise more forcefully attested than in the following bland announcement which opened one of the papers read at St. Louis: "In discussing the conditions which affect and limit the constants and operation of high-tension lines, pressures of over 30,000 volts and lines of over fifty miles in length only will be considered." At the present moment there are ten or a dozen plants working regularly at 40,000 volts or more, three or four of them at more than 50,000 volts.—Harper's Weekly.

One On the Guest.

Two fashionable women were recently calling on a new neighbor, and while awaiting her appearance, a little girl came into the room, evidently bent upon the rescue of a doll recently abandoned there. Naturally she was viewed with some curiosity, and one of the callers, secure in the child's obviously tender age, spelled a low-voiced comment: "Not very pre-occupied?" To her horror, the small maiden paused on the threshold, and, fixing a contemptuous eye upon the

culprit, remarked, with lofty composure: "No, not very pre-occupied, but rather s-m-a-r-t!"

Saved for His Funeral.

A dear old man of 65 has been given provisional relief by Lambeth Guardians, though he has had £5 in the savings bank for twenty years. The old man would not allow the money to be touched, as he said he did not wish to be buried in an ugly "pauper box," but in "a nice, comfortable coffin of his own."—Reynold's Newspaper.