

# FARM AND GARDEN

## THE RIGHT KIND OF PLOWING.

No amount of harrowing or after-work can entirely overcome the effects of bad plowing to begin with. Plowing is the foundation of the crop to follow. A man who can drop a straight furrow is one who keeps pretty close watch of his plow. He may hold his handles loosely, and appear to be plowing very easily and perhaps carelessly; but he is watching every movement of the plow and shifting the handles slightly one way or the other that it may take more or less land. The plow of course, should do the plowing itself, without necessity for the plowman to bear down on it with all his weight, nor to raise it up on its point constantly; but nevertheless plowing needs close attention. Intelligent selection of the team which is to plow together is important. The horses' gait should be even, and they should work well in span. It is impossible to do good work with one horse walking rapidly and the other lagging behind constantly, or walking sometimes in and sometimes out of the furrow. The plow itself is another thing to consider. No one plow is best suited to all kinds of land. A sharply curved, short, high mold board will throw the furrow very high and hard and break it up; this is suitable for a stiff clay soil.

For smooth, mellow soil, or for plowing soil in the spring, when it is desired to turn the furrow squarely over, a plow with a long, slightly curved mold board is best, as it turns the furrows smoothly upside down and breaks the furrow the least. The Scotch farmers want a plow which will turn a narrower furrow than American farmers. If the beam of the plow is short, bringing the horses near to the point of resistance, the draft will be least; but there should be several links between the beam and the point of resistance, so that the wheel will give to the horses the point of the plow will not be jerked up or down.—Guy E. Mitchell, in the Farmers' Home Journal.

**PROVIDING GREEN FEED.**  
I wonder if those poultry raisers who have alfalfa or clover know that the last cutting, or a cutting just before frost, when the plants are yet tender, if well cured and preserved, makes the best kind of green feed for chickens in winter? It exceeds all other cuttings. As chickens require something of this nature in winter, if they are expected to lay, nothing better could be given them.  
Cut the hay quite fine with a cutter—or if you have no cutter, it can be shredded somewhat by hand—put it in a pail, and pour scalding water over it. It is well to have a cover for the pail, so the steam can be kept in. Let it stand for a few hours until it is well soaked, then mix with bran and pour more hot water over it, so that it forms a stiff mass. Feed it to the chickens while a little warm, and they will eat it with a raving appetite. Such a mash fed two or three times a week during winter will keep the chickens healthy and the egg basket full.—Correspondent of Farm and Fireside.

## KEEPING DANDELIONS FROM LAWNS.

There are those who say the dandelion cannot be killed. I know better—I've tried it. I have a lawn 200 feet by 150 feet without a dandelion, and I didn't rip up my lawn either.  
How do I keep the dandelions out? I dig them out carefully every spring and keep a close watch for their re-appearance during the summer, thus avoiding the seeding. Every spring I scatter plenty of blue grass seed on my lawn and thus supply it with seed that is lost to it by reason of frequent cutting.

Not only that, but when I am digging dandelions I have a pocket full of seed handy and drop a pinch of seed in each hole I make when I extract the dandelion from the sod. New grass grows up quickly, fills the hole and chokes the dandelion.—Denver Post.

## FAMILY WELL SUPPLIED WITH THUMBS.

Seven men with twenty-eight thumbs is the rather remarkable record of John Hoge and his six sons, who live on a ranch near Blacktower, N. M.  
The elder Hoge was born with two thumbs on each hand, both fully developed, and both under perfect muscular control. He is the father of six big healthy sons, each of whom has two extra thumbs, just as well developed and under control as their father's. The men say they suffer no inconvenience from their peculiar deformity.  
All wear gloves during certain seasons of the year, but in order to fit their hands they are forced to have them made to order, each with a double set of thumbs.—Albuquerque (N. M.) correspondence Denver Post.

## WEDDING RINGS AS CURTAIN HANGERS.

A handsome tabernacle of silver gilt has been erected in the Chapel of the Blessed Sacrament in the new Roman Catholic Cathedral at Westminster.  
For years past, in anticipation of this event, a lady who has done much for the Cathedral has been collecting gold rings on which the inner curtains might hang. She has succeeded in persuading many of her friends and relatives to leave at death their wedding rings for this service.  
At the present moment the curtains of silk inside the tabernacle are supported by about fourteen golden rings which she has obtained, and on each of them the name of its donor is inscribed.—London Globe.

## DRINKING FOUNTAIN.

After sixteen years' experience and with varying success with different sorts, I have found the following the most satisfactory and simple:  
Take a basin or crock that will hold two quarts of water and fill it with pebbles a little smaller than eggs. When level full of pebbles pour in the water until the spaces between them are full. Sink the vessel in the ground until the rim is an inch above the surface. The chicks can run all over this, stepping on the pebbles and can drink the water without getting wet, as they cannot crowd each other into the water no matter how much they try to do so. It is easy to clean and will keep the water cool for several hours.—Mary A. Lee in the Epitomist.

## FATTENING HOGS.

It is well enough to lay down the rule that ten pounds of corn will make one pound of pork, but rules may not give the result expected unless under certain conditions. Some breeds of hogs will produce more

pork than others on the same food and even with a selected breed there will be individual animals that will increase more rapidly than others. In the winter season, if the hogs are exposed, twenty or thirty pound of corn may be required to make a pound of pork. Care and management are important, as well as breed and food.—Epitomist.

## OBSERVE SANITARY CONDITIONS.

Roup may generally be traced to uncleanness or unsanitary conditions, lice, dampness or drafts, or undue exposure to wet and cold weather. While roup is more prevalent in the winter than in the summer time, yet cases of this disease are frequently met with in the summer. Overcrowding, improper ventilation, filth and lack of protection from rains and dampness are the most common summer causes of roup.

## FARM NOTES.

Nuts are a staple food article that are coming into greater use each year. It may be a good investment to leave those hickory bushes on that thin land or those walnuts on that stony land.

Angora goats generally live twice as long as sheep. A healthy goat will eat about 750 pounds of hay in one winter, but will manage to get along on a reasonably good brush pasture in summer without anything else.

A combination of fruit and bees is fine. It makes good living for the family, and a good living for the manager.

On almost every farm there are places where little else will grow but an apple tree or a fruit tree of some kind. The frugal man will put it there.  
Poultry houses should be built on high, well drained ground, facing the south, and should be well lighted, frequently aired, and kept scrupulously clean.

How would you like to have to milk a cow for 365 days that gave an average of more than 75 pounds of milk each day?

We hear no more of the rain maker in the West. We hear a great deal of the rain saver. He is cheaper and much more effective.

Do not resort to law unless you are in the last ditch and do not care to get out.

## Can Drop Explosives on Enemy.

This phase of the aerial warfare of the future has been declared impracticable by some critics because the dropping of a thousand pounds of explosive from a ship of the air would instantly cause her to shoot up to a great altitude. The critics who think this is a fatal objection are not familiar with the art of airship construction and operation. Dropping one thousand pounds of ballast or weight of any sort from a small balloon-driftable like the one Captain Baldwin has built for the United States Government would, of course, be either impracticable (because the ship could not carry so much) or dangerous if she could carry it. But that weight suddenly released is a bagatelle compared to the total lifting capacity of such a ship as the Zeppelin or my polar airship, the America. The Zeppelin has a total lifting power

of between 25,000 and 30,000 pounds, while the America lifts 19,500 pounds. The altitude gained by such a ship through dropping one thousand pounds in a lump presents no practical difficulties whatever.

In the airship of the future, whether used for military or scientific purposes, size is sure to be a factor of prime importance. Interesting experiments may be made with small ships. But real and important work requires large ships, built by engineers on a scale great enough to admit of the employment of steel and other metals, instead of flimsy structures of bamboo or such materials.

## Breaks All Records.

Count Zeppelin has broken all records for length of run. But there is no reason why the military cruiser of the future should not have a radius of movement of three or four thousand miles. Of course the greater the quantity of fuel that must be carried for a given distance. A ship like the America carries three tons of gasoline in her steel tank, and if the influence of the winds be regarded as neutral she can motor 130 miles at about twenty English miles an hour.  
Count Zeppelin's remarkable cruise is only a foretaste of what is to be done with motor balloons in the near future. Within a few years I expect to see the Atlantic Ocean crossed by an airship of the Republic or America type. In fact, the America could cross the Atlantic without much risk of accident with a little help from the winds. A voyage from New York to Chicago, or vice versa, is within her scope, and I am strongly tempted to bring her over from Paris this fall and give Americans a demonstration of what a first class engineering construction can do in the way of a long voyage through the air.

## In View of the Success of the Zeppelin.

In view of the success of the Zeppelin, of the Lebandy, of the Republic, and the undoubted ability of the America to make a longer voyage than Count Zeppelin has just made, many experts regret that the first venture of the United States Government in military motor ballooning should be with such a small affair as that of Captain Baldwin. It has no endurance. Captain Baldwin is a skilful man, but his machine is not large and powerful enough to give him a chance against a great cruiser like the Zeppelin. When the United States Government enters the aeronautic field it should not be content to begin where foreign experimenters ended years ago, but should be up to date in size and engineering.

## CONSUMPTIVES' LUNG CAPACITY.

### French Doctor Finds in Chest Measurements the Best Source of Diagnosis.

Paris.—While awaiting the discovery of some means to cure tuberculosis scientists are searching for some means of early diagnosis, which hitherto has been most difficult. Dr. Bourrelle now describes a series of experiments whereby an easy method can be established.  
He examined every year 1200 women and girls. He measured the thorax at the moments of extreme inspiration and expiration and noted the difference. For normal females he found that the difference always exceeded two and one-third inches, while for tuberculous women it never reached one and one-sixth.  
He then measured a thousand soldiers and found a difference of from three and one-half to four and one-half inches. The tests on tuberculous patients show that in ninety-eight per cent. of the cases the difference never exceeded one and one-sixth.

## BIRDS SLOWLY INCREASING.

### Audubon Society's Efforts Saving Many Species Now Nearly Extinct

New Orleans.—The census of the bird islands on the Louisiana coast has been completed and shows a considerable increase in the number of the birds in spite of heavy losses through recent storms.  
The islands are nineteen in number and were given by the Federal and State governments to the Audubon Society as a bird reservation. At the time of the gift the sea birds on the Gulf coast were nearly extinct.  
The census shows that 62,000 more birds have been added to the population of the islands this summer. They are mainly laughing gulls. Next in number are the Louisiana herons, the royal cormorants and Forster's terns and black swimmers. Some of the varieties are nearly extinct. There are only twenty-five snowy herons left, twenty-two black crowned night herons and thirty-five Caspian terns, all once abundant on the Gulf coast, but killed off for their plumage. A number of eggs have been destroyed and young birds killed by recent storms.

### China Bars Morphine, Asks Japan's Aid.

Peking.—China has asked Japan to consent to the restriction of the importation into China of morphine, as well as the instruments used for the injection of the drug. All the other Powers long since agreed to this restriction.  
It is highly desirable that Japan consent to this proposal, particularly in view of the opium congress to be held in Shanghai in January, when measures for the control of the opium traffic are to be devised.

# STILL PICKING.



—Week's cleverest cartoon, by Ketten, in the New York World.

# PREDICTS AN AIRSHIP TRIP ACROSS THE ATLANTIC

## Mr. Walter Weillman Says Count Zeppelin's Achievement Gives Promise of Great Things in Aerial Navigation and Warfare.

New York City.—Mr. Walter Weillman writes as follows regarding the achievement of Count Zeppelin in his airship:  
Count Zeppelin's record breaking voyage with his great airship surprises no one familiar with the present state of the science of aerial navigation. That a modern motor balloon can be depended upon to make voyages of from one to two thousand miles, under fairly favorable conditions, has long been known to men who are familiar with aeronautics. Count Zeppelin's success is epoch making in that it convinces a sceptical world of the practicability of airships and of their utility as engines of war and as instruments of exploration of the upper air as well as parts of the earth otherwise inaccessible, like the great unknown area surrounding the North Pole.

His latest demonstration without doubt will assure the rapid building of aerial navies by the chief military Powers. In fact, Germany, France, Great Britain and the United States are already moving in that direction. France has the Lebandy and La République already in commission, and Count Zeppelin's ship, it is understood, is to be taken over for the German army.  
The modern airship or motor balloon will prove to be an effective engine of war. She can make reconnaissance of an enemy's position, flying at an altitude giving her immunity from the enemy's guns. She cannot only gain invaluable information, but she can make attacks upon strategic points, such as cities, bridges and forts and the camps of hostile armies by dropping explosives down upon them.

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# What the American Newspaper Should Be

By Secretary of the Treasury Cortelyou.

**T**HE daily newspaper is for the most part so hastily made up that its news and oftentimes its editorial columns are prepared under the pressure of urgency which precludes full consideration, but these conditions furnish no warrant for unjust attacks upon interests or individuals. American journalism must purge itself of the malign influences within its ranks if it is to be true to its splendid traditions and its high mission. No man should be condemned upon insinuation; no man should be held guilty until his case is all in; and, above all, the fair fame of woman must not be sullied to swell the receipts of a counting-room or furnish copy for every cheap scribbler of gossip. We can find no fault with honest and intelligent criticism. Just criticism is a conservator of popular rights. No man fit for public office but will welcome it and profit by it. There is no higher mission than that of the press. Its criticism, if fair and just, holds us to a strict accountability. It can be the bulwark and support of honest government, it can be the disseminator of genuine public intelligence. Along with its news it can carry the message of truth and hope and good cheer to every nook and corner of the land; it can point the way to clean living and high thinking; it can be a great teacher and leader of the people. How grave, then, its responsibility! How wide its field for public service!

# The Age of Fraternalism.

By Dr. Lyman Abbott.

**T**HE civilized world, the Anglo-Saxon race and especially the American people, are passing from the industrial and political conceptions of the last century to something very different. In the history of the world there have been three conceptions of the special order. The first of these is autocracy, the second individualism and the third fraternalism, the organization of society on a basis of mutual service and helpfulness.  
In the middle ages the conception of society was that the rule of the few was wise and good. Then came the Puritan reformation, and a century later the French revolution. These two broke down aristocracy and autocracy and there was ushered in a conception of individualism. Now we are entering into another epoch, that of fraternalism.

In the coming age all the creeds and sects will be united by a common aim, purpose, spirit; because the coming age is to be a fraternal one. Every age has its vices and its virtues. The nineteenth century has had vices, all due to the same source. The first vice has been that of accumulation. Put men together and tell them to look after their own interests and push ahead and each man will be measuring himself by his accumulations. The second vice is the lawlessness of selfishness. We hear of the criminal classes. Can you tell me today who belong to the criminal class? Do the insurance directors who bought stocks low and sold them to companies in which they were directors at high prices? Do the railroad officials who broke the law of the land and now stand convicted? Do the coal carriers who did by a gentlemen's agreement that which was against the law? In religion the tendency has been toward narrowness and sectarianism. Each man has thought for himself and has thought that this was all there was to be thought. This is the irreverence of self-conceit.

# Church a Workshop.

It Cannot Refuse Its Help to Any One Who Seeks a Better Life, Be He Capitalist or Laborer.  
By Bishop Daniel A. Goodsell, of Boston.

**W**E see clearly that within the next generation there are to be great social changes. The influence of wealth on political life and measures is to grow less, whether it be in the hands of individuals or corporations. The workingmen are to have more power, the idlers less. With a restless and iconoclastic future before us, we must both lead and restrain by religious forces. The social philosopher and the sociologist can detect injustices and wrongs, but he can never create the desire to remedy the wrongs which are the issue of greed.  
For those who labor with their hands and whose reward is a wage the church has great sympathy. Their share of the profits of business is often such that, if they have families, they can have no hope of saving a competence for old age. The freight trainmen seem to have nothing so surely before them as maimed hands, missing legs and a dollar a day at grade crossings, and in old age not that.  
We hold the right of those workingmen who desire to do so to form labor unions for the advancement of their interests, as we hold the right of individual laborers, who prefer to do so, to seek the control of their own labor. The church and the trades unions should seek each other's help for the uplift of mankind. The church is not a museum of perfected specimens, all ticketed and labeled and shut up in a stained-glass case for the world to admire. It is a workshop to which all who are willing to "work out their own salvation with fear and trembling," must be admitted. The church cannot refuse its help and countenance to any one who professes to accept its principles and to seek a better life, be he either capitalist or laborer. By so much as a capitalist is selfish, miserly, exacting, oppressive, has the church business with him. She cannot throw him off and away until the last day of his desiccated and shrunken life brings him before God. She must hold before him the image of the unselfish Christ, in the hope that in its light he will see how far he is from the Kingdom of God.  
Let it be remembered, however, that nowhere in the world does wealth manifest its obligation to contribute to the public welfare as in the United States.

# Why Immigrants Like America

By Prof. Emil Reich.

**T**HE influence of locality is indeed one of a very far-reaching kind. By locality I mean a country, a town, a district and many other subdivisions of any territory.  
Each division of that kind has, as it were, a personality of its own. Through its peculiar local conditions, its climate, scenery and type of men and women, it acts powerfully upon the imagination, nerves and mental habits of the people living in it.  
However, it is not so much in the "natives" that that influence of the locality becomes manifest. The nature, that is the people who have been inhabiting that certain locality for generations, are not the strongest, nor the most valuable specimens of the effect of the locality.  
It is rather the persons who come to dwell in the locality after having left their own in another district. It is on these newcomers, outsiders, foreigners, that the locality exerts a most marvellous influence.  
The man who in his own locality has become stale and inert will very frequently change completely upon his settling down in a new locality.  
The new surroundings, the new types of men and women, of scenery, of climate, act upon him as an irritant or incentive of a high order. His energies, which in his old surroundings had become slack and somnolent, now, in the new locality, wake up to a new life.  
From having been an idler, a casual worker, or an indifferent laborer, he now feels electrified. The greater the difference between his old home and the new the greater will be the vitalizing power of the change of locality.  
A person leaving his native Somersetshire for Oxfordshire will invariably feel a sound change coming over him in more than one respect. Should he settle down in London the change will be ever so much greater. Should he decide to leave and actually settle in the United States, the change will be enormous.  
Few Americans are aware of one of the secret causes of the fact that the Yankees assimilate, without even thinking of it or without troubling much about it, millions of Europeans not one per cent. of whom could have been readily assimilated in Europe by the English, the Germans or the French.  
Millions of Germans become in the United States rabid Yankees in the course of a few months, without any Americans so much as asking them to do so, while all the wisdom and power of the Prussian government has these one hundred years been unable to assimilate 100,000 Poles.  
But when the German peasant arrives at New York, he has not been there a single hour but what half a dozen people have done him what is to his mind an exquisite and flattering honor. They have "stirred" him; they have said "Yes, sir," or "No sir." In Europe the honor of being addressed by "sir" has never been done him, although he was always expected to "sir" every better dressed person speaking to him. For years this had rankled in his heavy soul, and now a new flood of sensations shoot to his heart and brains and in that very moment he is a new man.  
The Americans are quite unaware that that meaningless "sir" has done more for the assimilation of millions of European newcomers than have all the paragraphs of the American Constitution.