



FARM AND GARDEN

WEIGHT OF MILK.

Milk weighs about eight and a half pounds to the gallon, varying a little according to the percentage of solids. Cream will weigh about eight pounds to the gallon, varying some according to the percentage of butter fat. The richer the cream the less it weighs. Pure butter fat weighs a little less than seven and three-quarters pounds to the gallon. Liquids expand when heated and contract when cooled. A gallon of milk or cream when cooled will be less than a gallon when heated.—American Cultivator.

MAMMOTH CLOVER MANURE.

Where it will grow, medium red clover is ordinarily the best variety to grow. To grow simply for a green manure crop, mammoth clover is better. It is also better to sow with timothy on thin land. On such land the stems will not be coarser than the stems of the medium variety on rich land, and it ripens at the same time as timothy. Alsike is the clover for wet land.—Epitomist.

SHADE FOR HOGS.

If hogs are to thrive in pasture, shade must be provided. Some farmers cut away every vestige of shade. The hog loves a cool damp shade where he can lie and snooze during the heat of the day. If left in a pasture with no shade he will suffer. Experience of prominent breeders shows, however, that a mud wallow is by no means necessary. If the hog cannot have a clean bath, no bath is preferable, but swine is a child of the soil and he should have cool moist ground to lie upon.—Farmers Home Journal.

ROMAN NOSED HORSE.

It is said that the horse with the Roman nose is likely to be a good animal for hard work, and not afraid of the cars. He is also apt to be slow. According to an authority of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, England, the horse's face is a good index to his character. If there is a general curve to the profile and at the same time the ears are pointed and sensitive, it is safe to describe the animal as gentle and at the same time high-spirited. If on the other hand, the horse has a dent in the middle of his nose, he is likely to be treacherous and vicious. A horse that droops his ears is apt to be lazy as well as vicious.

GRINDING FEED.

The experiments of the agricultural experiment stations do not uniformly give results favorable to grinding feed. But the preponderance of evidence of these experiments is clearly in favor of grinding feed.

WHEN COWS SHOULD DRY.

As to when cows should be dried from milking, a dairyman giving his own experience says that this depends to some extent on the quality and vigor of the cow, and that a cow in poor condition may be allowed two months in which to recruit her strength, with advantage to herself and her prospective calf, but this is to some extent a matter of keep, for the poor cow generally belongs to the poor feeder, and, if the feeding is generous, the animal healthy, and the quantity of milk produced pays expenses there is no reason why the period of rest should not be further reduced. In the case of the average cow, the milking can be continued until within a month of calving. If a cow is in low condition, it is better in our opinion, to resort to higher feeding than to dry off. We have known cows treated thus for many years, sometimes being milked to within a month of calving, that have carried as good an appearance, and produced equally good calves, as those which run dry nearly three times as long. Six weeks may be considered the average period during which a cow should be dry, unless the circumstances are exceptional.—Indiana Farmer.

CURE FOR SCALY LEG.

Coal oil alone is little used for scaly leg. It is too severe a treatment. Coal oil with raw linseed oil is very commonly used, and is an excellent remedy much more easily applied than anything that has to be rubbed in. Sulphur and lard, or even lard alone, is good. Whether it is better than coal oil and linseed oil, I

cannot say. The latter mixture certainly is efficacious and very easily applied. For the former a half mixture is good. If more time can be taken, use about two parts linseed to one part coal oil. If you are in a hurry, take a stiff old tooth brush, and rub off as much of the scale as can be taken off readily in this way, then dip the legs to the hock, in the oil. If you are not, at intervals of a few days go through the affected flock at night, and dip the feet of every hen, holding her with feet in the oil, just an instant, letting the oil drip from the feet into the pail an instant more, then replacing her on the roost.—Farm Poultry.

TESTS FOR A GOOD HORSE.

One not familiar with all the points of a good horse will find in the following from the Farming World, some good suggestions: Never buy a horse while in motion; watch him stand still. If sound he will stand firmly and squarely on his limbs without moving, except when he has very high life. He will be flat on the ground with legs plump and naturally poised. If one foot is thrown forward and toe pointed to the ground, with heel raised, or if foot is lifted disease of the navicular bone may be suspected or at least a tenderness which is liable to develop into serious disease. If the foot is thrown out, toe raised and heel brought down, the horse has suffered from laminitis, founder, or the back sinews are sprained, he will prove worthless. If feet are drawn together beneath the horse, it indicates a displacement of limb and weak disposition of the muscles. If horse stands with feet spread apart, or straddles with his hind legs, there is weakness of the loins and the kidneys are disordered. If knees are bent and tremble, the horse has been ruined by heavy pulling. You run great risk in buying horses with contracted or bad formed hoofs. It is always safest to have the horse thoroughly examined by a competent veterinary surgeon before closing the deal.

FARM NOTES.

The sire is half the herd and more than half if he is pure bred and the females are scrubs or grades. For injuries to the teats or udder of the cow, an ointment made from a mixture of fresh butter and tar is excellent.

Over-ripe cream, too much churning and overworking are three general faults in butter making. Guinea fowls are a small expense to raise as they get most of their living during warm weather. They are fairly good layers.

Fright is as disastrous for a hen as for a cow. Be gentle around the flock; it pays. Don't blame the incubator for a poor hatch when the fault was with the eggs or the management.

Sick chickens are not only useless but disgusting; don't let them get sick. Fowls do not get sick from choice; there is always a reason. No matter what method is used skim clean. Butter fat will not make enough pork to be an economical hog feed.

Feeding calves milk that is too cold or too much milk at one time may cause scours. A cup of wheat flour and a raw egg in its milk is recommended as a mild remedy for a calf with scours.

It is gainful to keep calves clear and dry. It is very poor economy to expose them to driving rains in chilly weather or to quarters that are damp or filthy.

If buying hay for dairy cows, remember that it profits to give some thing more for alfalfa or cowpea hay than for hays that are less nitrogenous, since alfalfa or cowpea hay is a better milk producer for the same reason that cottonseed meal is.

The Necessary Shock.

A college professor had been seriously ill of a fever for several weeks but the fever had left him at last, and he lay in a stupor, utterly exhausted. "This is the really critical period," the attending physician said to the watchers, in an undertone. "If he has sufficient vitality to carry him through this—and I am strongly disposed to hope he has—he will recover. At present there is nothing we can do but be patient and give nature a chance, watching in the meantime for an opportunity to awaken his interest in what is going on about him."

One of the attendants, who happened to be standing near the window looking at the rosy sunset, remarked to the doctor: "See what a lurid sky there is." The sick man opened his eyes and turned his head in the direction indicated. "Lurid!" he exclaimed, in a tone of disgust. "If you will consult your dictionary, madam, you will find that lurid means gloomy, ghastly, dismal!" "He will recover!" announced the doctor, triumphantly.—Youth's Companion.

Affixing a pure food label does not constitute any guarantee, for the Washington Star, as to what the cool may do with the contents.

The Story of the Earth.

By Prof. John S. McKay.

It is probable that in the very remote past thousands of millions of years ago, all the matter which now constitutes the earth and the various heavenly bodies was widely distributed in space and existed as a simple substance in a highly rarefied gaseous or nebulous condition. This universal nebula at first may have been irregular in form, at a very low temperature and non-luminous. But under the influence of gravitation it would in time become more or less spherical in form, heated by condensation and self-luminous.

By the irregular falling of the particles toward the centre it may have acquired a rotary motion and in time become a flattened disk or ring. If different centres of attraction should be formed throughout the mass, the universal nebula would separate into innumerable nebulous stars and thus form what is known as the galaxy or milky way.

These nebulous stars contracting under the influence of gravitation would become hotter and brighter, increasing their radiation until they reached the liquid or solid condition. Then as the radiation would be in excess of the heat produced, they would gradually become cold and dark, the larger ones requiring the longer time to reach this condition. As they cooled and condensed new elements and compounds would be formed from the simple primordial substance of the nebula. Such appears to be the condition of the universe today, and such is probably the life history of every sun and star.

In the midst of the great ring nebula that formed the galaxy there was thus formed a nebulous star which developed into our sun and solar system. At first it must have been an immense nebula more than six billion miles in diameter turning on its axis once in 200 years. As it contracted it became hotter and brighter and rotated faster. The increased centrifugal force caused a flattening at the poles and a ring of nebulous matter near the equator was left behind as the central mass continued to contract.

This ring of matter under the influence of its own gravitation drew up into a spherical mass, forming the planet Neptune, which continued to revolve around the central sun making a complete revolution in 165 years.

This process was repeated five times, the central mass, contracting, increasing its angular velocity, and abandoning rings which formed in succession the planets Uranus, Saturn, Jupiter, the Planetoids and Mars, each continuing to revolve around the central sun with the speed which it had when the ring was left behind, and in a plane approximating that of the sun's equator.

Finally, when the central sun was about 186,000,000 miles in diameter and rotating at the rate of once in about 365 days, a seventh ring was abandoned which formed the earth. Later two other rings were abandoned which formed Venus and Mercury.

The earth ring in condensing seems to have developed two centres of attraction which resulted in two spheres, very close together and rotating around their common centre of gravity like a double star, the one forming the earth and the other the moon.—Detroit News Tribune.

Skimping Economics and Penuriousness Do Not Pay

By O. S. Marden.

NOBODY admires a narrow-souled, dried-up man who will not invest in books or travel, who will invest in the grosser material property but not in himself, and whose highest ambition is to save so many dollars.

You can always pick out the man who is so over-anxious about small savings that he loses the larger gain. He radiates smallness, meanness, limitation. His thoughts are pinched, his ideas narrow. He is the small-calibered man who lacks that generosity and breadth which marks the liberal, broad-gauged man.

Many men of this type remain at the head of a little two-penny business all their lives because they have never learned the effectiveness of liberality in business. They do not know that a liberal sowing means a liberal harvest. They know nothing of the secret of the larger success of modern business methods.

There is a vast difference between the economy which administers wisely and that niggardly economy which saves for the sake of saving and spends a dime's worth of time to save a penny.

I have never known a man who overestimated the importance of saving pennies to do things which belong to large minds.

Cheese-paring methods belong to the past. Skimping economics and penuriousness do not pay. The great things today are done on broad lines. It is the liberal-minded man, with a level head and a sound judgment, the man who can see things in their large relations, that succeeds. Large things today must be done in a large way. It is the liberal policy that wins.

Economy, in its broadest sense, involves the highest kind of judgment and levelheadedness and breadth of vision. The wisest economy often requires very lavish expenditure, because there may be thousands of dollars depending upon the spending of hundreds. It often means a very broad and generous administration, a liberal spending.

Some of the best business men I know are generous almost to extravagance with their customers, or in their dealings with men. They think nothing of spending a thousand dollars if they can see two thousand or five thousand coming back from it. But the petty economizers are too narrow in their views, too limited in their outlook, too niggardly in their expenditures to ever measure up to large things. They hold the penny so close to their eyes that it shuts out the dollar.

The habit of saving may be carried to such an extent that it becomes a boomerang and proves a stumbling-block instead of a stepping-stone. It is bad economy for the farmer to skimp on seed corn. "He that soweth sparingly shall also reap sparingly."—From Success.

A Vegetarian's Plea Urging People Not To Eat Meat

By Allan L. Purves

MAN was not intended to be a carnivorous, but a fruit and vegetable eating animal. A vegetable diet is the most favorable to man, in all respects, physical, intellectual and moral; with it his life is longer, his enjoyment of life greater, his brain more vigorous, and his power of manual labor not less than with an animal diet; and while the use of animal food begets a ferocious disposition, a carelessness about life, a callousness to the sufferings of men or animals, a vegetable diet develops the gentler affections and produces a broad and genial sense of brotherhood.

It is submitted that vegetables contain all the principles necessary for the sustenance of man, that therefore the use of flesh is unnecessary, and that this being so it is selfish, cruel and tyrannical, calculated, too, to increase selfishness, cruelty and tyranny in men, to cut short the existence of inferior animals.

To a race of vegetarian men, like the Hindus, surrounded by vegetarian animals, herds from which they demanded only milk, flocks whose sole tribute was their fleece, and poultry which supplied nothing but eggs to the board, the idea of depriving creatures of life in order to eat them would seem monstrous and repulsive. We have among us rigid vegetarians who think with the Hindus and the ancient philosophers that fruits and vegetables are the only proper food for rational beings, and who, like them, are shocked to see the bodies of God's creatures exposed for sale at the butchers as food for man.

The relations between man and the other animals of the globe would have been altogether delightful but for one unlucky circumstance, a circumstance, which, far from being inevitable or natural, is one of the insoluble problems of the earth, and has caused a terrible jar and discord in creation, namely, the fact that one animal is food for another. The normal state of every living animal from the lowest to the highest is one of conflict, the big eat the little, and the weakest go to the wall.

Men are the same as other animals in eating, sleeping, fearing, suffering and propagation. Reason alone is man's superior distinction. Deprived of reason he is upon an equality with the brutes. The uneducated man and the savage are just as rational as our nearest relations among the mammals.

The savage in all lands gluts himself with the slaughter of animal life, nor is his civilized Christian brother much behind him in the propensity to destroy animal life, which nothing but the interest of proprietorship avails to check. Everywhere it is absolutely a capital crime to be an unowned creature.

In all Christian countries animals are the prevailing food for man, and the way in which animals are slaughtered for what is termed sport and the millions of songsters killed in defiance of the laws of bird protection to adorn the hats of women and the manner in which naturalists impale birds, butterflies and insects with a pin, seem merciless and abhorrent to a refined nature.

If the beef magnates succeed in arousing the people to forswear a meat diet and turn to a pure fruit and vegetable diet they will become benefactors.

Frank B. Raynor, a life saver at one of the New York stations, can have any office in the gift of President Roosevelt that he can fill, and without bothering his head with civil service.



WOMAN

GIRLS MARK THEIR LINGERIE.

In this day of readymades, the only thing that makes one's clothes seem at all personal is to have some individual way of marking them. Even girls who make many of their own things enjoy putting on the little touch which makes them peculiarly their own. The easiest way and the latest is to have the name in full, first marked in the owners handwriting. Then it is worked with plain outline stitch, or the work can be done with the sewing machine, by going over it twice. Handkerchiefs are especially dainty done this way, and much easier to identify than when marked simply with the initials or indelible ink, which becomes dim. The machine stitching can also be used on small initials for underwear, and if a set of lingerie is being trimmed in colors the machine may be threaded with color.

Flower marking is a dainty fad with several prospective brides. Everything that they make has a daisy, a buttercup, or latest of all, a rose on it. If the girl doesn't embroider, she buys Hamburg flowers and buttons them on. Another idea is to have a whole set of rose lingerie, another of butterflies, and so on. In this case very often the cloth is marked with the owner's name in indelible ink in some out-of-the-way corner, where only the laundress will see it. Another idea is the color marking. A whole trousseau seen lately was in white, except for the tiny blue bell which appeared on each piece of the lingerie.

If the lingerie is marked with a monogram it is correct to have the same design stamped in several sizes. Any girl who is at all clever with a pencil can draw the different sizes for herself after she has the first design done. The same is true of initials. Both these and the monogram are now done in script rather than old English style.

Perhaps the simplest of all marking is with the tiny medallion initials, which come in several sizes for a few cents apiece. They are sewed into place and one initial outlasts several garments.—Pittsburg Press.

NO HONOR FOR DOMESTIC WORK.

There are two kinds of work in the world, both equally necessary; the one kind is pleasant, the other unpleasant, and the great permanent struggle of humanity is to get the pleasant work for themselves individually, and to compel others to relieve them of the horrid necessity of performing the second kind. Now domestic labor is not pleasant, first because it leaves no record, second because the work brings no honor to the performer other than the very doubtful honor which attends the destruction of the results.

If domestic work had been pleasant, man would have reserved it for himself, having the strength and the opportunity to make his own conditions, but primitive man preferred the pleasures of the chase, and to cultivate the free gait and lofty mien of a bold and beautiful brave, while woman cooked the flesh and dressed the skins of the fruits of the chase, carrying the tentpoles and other portable objects during family migrations. When we can impress on others not only that the unpleasant things are their portion but that they like the allotment, we have added a new element to the art of government. When we have convinced people that they are inferior they think it a privilege to be permitted to look after obscure and disregarded things. Woman believed for ages that she could not throw a stone, could not grasp the elements of the science of mathematics, and was so timid that she was bound to scream when she saw a mouse. The great uprising began when she recognized, as a woman, that these statements were not true.

Domestic work is not liked; not held in honor, and until it is accorded national distinction, women will seek another outlet for their efforts.—New Haven Register.

TREND TO GAYER GOWNS.

"Every time I come to New York," said a woman who visits the city at intervals of two or three years, "I notice a distinct advance in the gaiety of gowns worn for walking. Apparently the tailor-made costume is losing its grip even on the progressive woman. New Yorkers are working back to the theory of their grandmothers, that woman should be attired attractively at all times. Frocks are worn in the street today which a few years ago would have made a carriage imperative. It is no uncommon sight to see women in Fifth avenue dressed in a way that in the preceding decade would have been considered correct only in drawing rooms. At first I thought the trend had to do only with actresses and the newly rich, but I realize all your best families have yielded to it. Twentieth century fabrics have had something to do with causing the reversion to early nineteenth century frilliness, I dare say, for the number of materials tending themselves to glad colors and soft effects is growing yearly. But the chief reason probably is that women have regained the understanding that they are on earth to make life worth living to mankind, and that the more becomingly they array themselves the happier and better the race will be."—New York Press.

THE GIRL SERIOUS.

The girl who would make herself popular with men will take neither herself nor them too seriously. It is difficult to tell which of these two is the more fatal error to commit. If she considers herself irresistible, either as to looks, conversation or clothes, she fails to make the natural effort that might render her most attractive, and satisfied as she is, becomes either dull or ridiculous. If, on the contrary, she thinks every man who speaks to her a second time, is on the verge of falling in love with her charms and takes seriously attentions merely of the moment, it will be only a few years when she finds herself high and dry on the sands of time, because every man who knows her is either afraid or bored.

According to a cynical old philosopher, says Brockton Times, the reason that men as a rule are more attentive to married women than to girls is because they have no fear of the former being unduly impressed. A married woman knows that even the most slavish devotion is for amusement, or distraction only.

On the other hand, if a bachelor were to show half the same pleasure in the society of a girl, their friends, if not the girl herself, would think that the matter was seriously on the way to an engagement.

GREAT YEAR FOR LACE.

This is the year of lace. Every thing in that line from machine-made cotton to handwork of the greatest artistic value is in demand. For years women of wealth in all parts of the world have devoted their time to encouraging revival of lacemaking. They have supplied the raw material to working women and have impressed on their proteges the possibility of profit in light labor at home. Few crafts offer such a margin of gain, for thread costing a few cents may be transferred into lace that will sell for as many dollars, the difference representing only the talent and industry of the worker. It is not an easy task to make a community enthusiastic over lacemaking. A good deal of time has to be spent in learning the art, and the beginner is likely to be discouraged. To offset that tendency the women who patronize the craft buy early efforts, which, on account of their imperfections, have little market value. But they reap their reward when the beginners become experts, for one never can tell when a worker will produce a pattern so novel as to be a delight to the buyer.—New York Press.

PRESENTED TO AN OLDER WOMAN. A young woman always rises when being presented to an older woman, and some faddists have adopted the English rule of not introducing persons who come together in the drawing room, the theory being that as they meet in the hostess' home introductions are not necessary. While the broad basis is correct, that the hostess' friends are also those of her guests, some persons find themselves embarrassed when confronted by perfect strangers, whose names they do not even know.

It is always the part of good form to speak to any person, man or woman whom one finds in the same drawing room. This rule is not to be applied to dances or gatherings in big halls, and two strangers, who speak then commit a very ill-bred act.—Washington Star.

FASHION NOTES.

A huge white chip lined with pink straw is a dream. Cretonne is full of charm, and it is little wonder that the fabric is popular. With the tailor-made suit the flat sailor seems to be the leading favorite.

There are many net hats which are generally in black with frills of black lace and huge bows of black velvet. One particularly smart tie was double, with the lower wings edged with German valenciennes and the upper with tiny crocheted circles and stars.

The big picture hat lined with black satin put on plain and trimmed with a mass of wisteria, morning-glories, irises or other similar blossoms is a high favorite among millinery concoits.

Short coats of white pique, handsomely braided in soutache or embroidered, are for wear over muslins.

For the front of the corset a heart-shaped sash bag filled with cotton and my lady's favorite sachet is covered with flowered silk. This little affair is attached to one side of the corset, and after it is closed it is secured by a tiny gold safety pin.

Indian muslin and spotted gauze are being much used for afternoon and evening gowns as these fabrics do not crush as easily as muslin do sole.

A very smart tailored costume noticed recently was of white serge showing a line of black.

The new ways of arranging the costume are all designed to make the hair look as if waved naturally and very little.

Hand embroidered veils are fashionable. It is still the vogue to dye laces to match the materials they trim.

Alfred Soderman of Worcester, Mass., has succeeded in growing potatoes and tomatoes on the same vine.