

# FARM AND GARDEN

### POINTS IN HORSE BUYING.

Never have a horse brought out, or up or down, to you, but go to his stall and investigate for yourself certain details, which, once you know them, require no special acumen to decide upon, or to be aware of, writes F. M. Ware, in the *Outing Magazine*. For instance, is there grain in the manger, and the hour for feeding some time past? He may be a bad feeder, nervous, delicate—well to call the veterinarian's attention to this point. Is the straw under his fore feet unusually trampled or broken? May be one of these irritable, nervous "weavers" (horses which constantly sway from side to side) who are generally also bad feeders and poor property. Are the stall posts or sides battered or kicked? He may be a kicker (by day or night, spilling his own rest and that of other horses). Does he tear or eat his blankets? Is he tied in any special way or simply and as other horses are? Is he gentle to approach and to handle—no nipping, kicking or pulling back on the halter? Does he stand square on both fore feet? or rest one or both alternately? Does he back quietly from the stall, picking up each hind leg without sudden spasmodic jerking? And when he turns in the gangway does he do so smoothly or does he flinch (in front) as if the boards were not even, or his feet hurt him more or less? Are his eyes staring and expressionless, his ears always forward?—indications of defective vision.

Once out of the stall, notice that he submits quietly to being wiped over, and betrays no resentment, while harnessing, at accepting the bit, bridle, crupper, etc., and decorously permitting all necessary alterations and attentions. Accept no departure from absolute docility of deportment; for be sure that if the animal betrays either excitability, nervousness or vice in the dealer's hands, he will be far worse with you, for you know you don't know, and he will know you don't know—and those combinations spell trouble. In the same way, see that he is led out and put to the vehicle to which he is to be driven, noting each stage of the process, viewing him always with the icily critical eye of the individual who does not (yet) own him. Excuse nothing and make no allowances for less. If he makes a move you don't fancy say so frankly and look further—there are plenty of horses.

horses breeding high class trotting bred mares to Hackney or Coach Stallions for beauty and action.

Do not buy a horse with a narrow or shallow chest, or whose forelegs are close together, he has but sufficient room for a rest of strong lungs and will not be long winded.

Pine tar generously applied to the noses of the sheep at shearing time will prevent grub in the head.

Dairying is a ready money business, and no other branch of live stock keeping can compare with it for enriching the farm.

Three common faults in butter making are overripe cream, over-churning and over-working. The first means strong butter, the second and third soft butter.

Be careful to furnish a good dust bath for fowls, for it is the only natural means the bird has of ridding itself of lice and mites. Provide a house free from vermin, then provide the birds with a good dust bath, and the question of lice and mites will be reduced to a minimum.

Keep salt where your cows can get at it every day in the year. The animals require it.

### LEGHORNS VS. MONGRELS.

1. Fifty white Leghorns were compared with fifty mongrels for one year as to cost of food and egg production, ordinary care and attention being given them such as they would receive on the average farm.

2. In addition to skim milk used to moisten the mash, the Leghorns consumed 61 pounds of food, costing \$5.3 cents, and the mongrels consumed 66.8 pounds of the same materials, costing \$2.1 cents.

3. During the year the Leghorns laid 116.5 eggs worth \$2.25 per hen, and the mongrels 96.1 eggs, worth \$1.78 per hen.

4. The Leghorns gave a profit over the cost of food of \$1.39, and the mongrels a profit of 86 cents.

5. The mongrels gained in weight one pound per head more than the Leghorns. If this increase in weight is taken into consideration, then the Leghorns gave a profit of 40 cents per hen more than the mongrels.

6. The highest prices for fresh eggs usually prevail during the months of November, December, January and February. During these four months the mongrels laid only 364 eggs and the Leghorns 1,029, or practically three times as many.—West Virginia Experiment Station.

### SHEDDING WOOL.

There are many things which may cause sheep to shed their wool in winter or spring without their being afflicted by scab. If they have short pasturage in the fall and come to the barn thin in flesh, and are then fed well they are apt to begin to shed wool in winter, while if winter forage is poor or scanty and spring pasturage good, shedding is likely to begin before shearing time. Keep them in a good, thrifty condition at all seasons, even if it is necessary to feed grain to do so. Another cause may be overcrowding in the shed, keeping them too warm at night. Allow at least ten square feet of shed room to each sheep of small breeds, and from twelve to fifteen for the larger breeds. Even more frequently the cause may be the manure under them fermenting and heating as it is liable to do if it is allowed to get wet. It would be well to clean out the shed late in the fall, again at midwinter, and early in the spring, and between these times keep plenty of clean, dry, bedding under them. This will increase the value of the manure even more than it does the bulk as the liquid manure is rich and needs an absorbent.—American Cultivator.

### LACK OF MATERIAL.

The laying of soft-shelled eggs is caused by lack of shell-making material, in the shape of crushed oyster shells or some other form of lime. The hens should have plenty of good grit. Half the time the fowls are left without a good supply of grit to grind the food, the natural supply being inadequate or inferior. Rice table scraps will make hens over-fat and have a tendency to cause hens to lay soft-shelled eggs.—Farmers Home Journal.

### IN TYING CHICKENS.

When marketing chickens do not tie several of them together. They get the string twisted around their legs and it cuts them. Take the chickens to town in a coop, or some other humane way. They are in absolute torture when several are tied together.

### Poisonous Nettles of the Tropics.

In tropical regions there are nettles far more powerful than that of our own country.

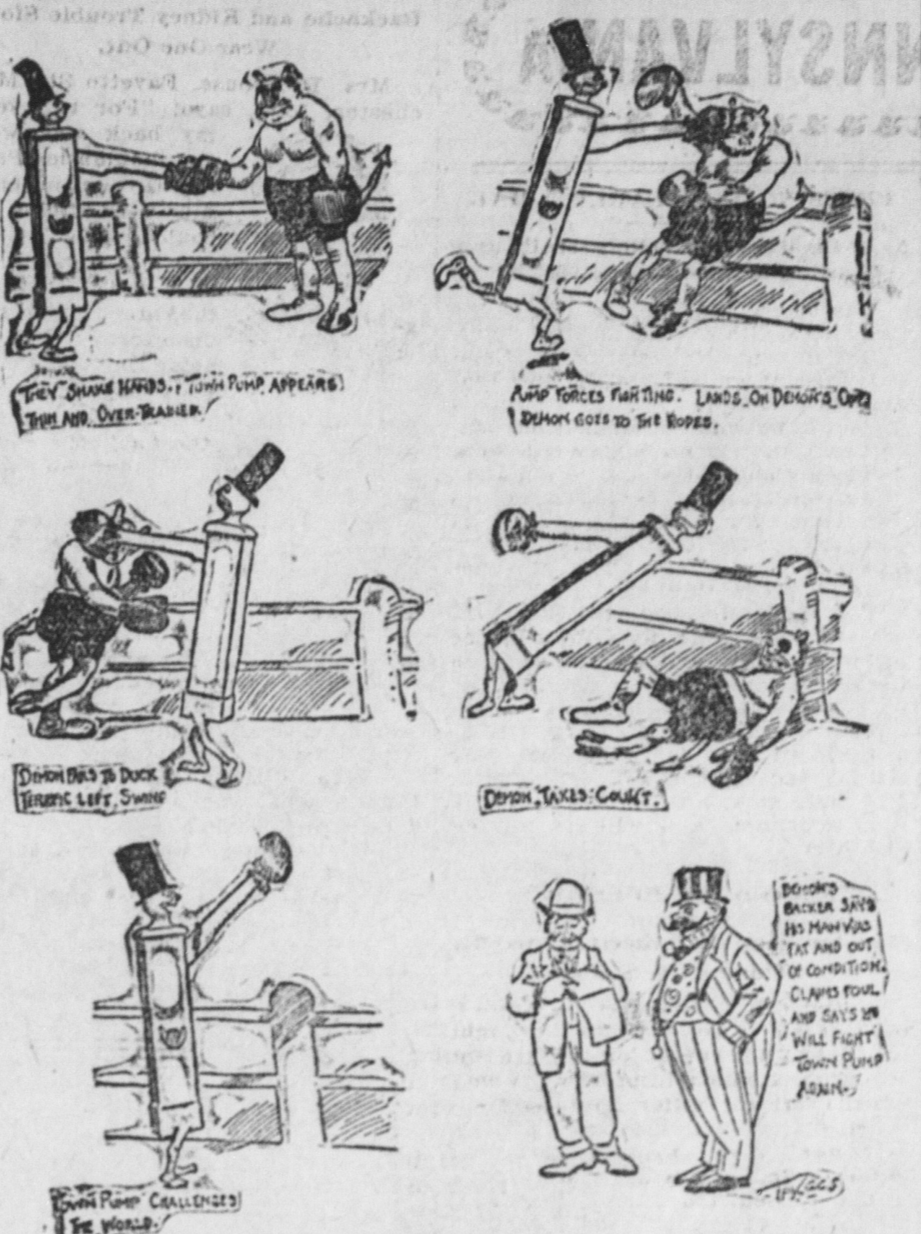
The one called *Urtica stimulans* which is found in Java, and the other called *Laportea crenulata*, found in Hindustan, when bruised emit an effluvia which poisonously affects the eyes and mouth, and if handled produce convulsions and serious swellings and pain in the arms, which may last for three or four weeks and in some cases cause death.—London Telegraph.

### FARM NOTES.

There is one advantage in teaching a horse to walk well—and that is, he is not injured in the least in any way for any other gait.

Many lovers of fine horses are ambitious to breed their own driving

# THE FIRST FIGHT PICTURES.



Ringside photographs of the terrific go in Ohio, between "Town Pump," the Temperance Champ, and the celebrated "Demon Rum," showing how "Demon" was put to sleep.

## PUBLICITY SAVES LIVES ON RAILROADS

Officials Find the Wrecks Are Less Frequent and Discipline Better.

Chicago.—Publicity is credited with having decreased accidents on the Harriman system of roads between twenty and fifty per cent. within the past three years. This result is indicated by a report made by Julius Kruttschnitt, director of maintenance and operation, to E. H. Harriman, of a novel plan which has been tried on that system of roads.

Besides decreasing accidents, publicity has served, it is said, to improve discipline and increase efficiency, and also has protected the roads against newspaper misrepresentations and unfair hostility on the part of communities. When the plan of giving the fullest publicity to wrecks was first broached by Mr. Kruttschnitt, it was coldly received on all sides. Finally he succeeded in getting it tried on the Union Pacific, and the new method depends for its success largely upon speedily finding out the cause of the accident, placing the blame where it belongs and letting the public know all the newspapers care to tell about it. This method is so different from the one usually employed by railroads that it caused a great deal of comment, but Mr. Kruttschnitt is a firm believer in the efficacy of public sentiment when based upon a right understanding of facts.

When an accident occurs on any of the Harriman roads the superintendent, master mechanic and engineer of the division go at once to the scene and organize a board of inquiry, composed of themselves and one or more leading citizens of the community. If this board fails to ascertain the cause of the accident, a second board is formed of the general superintendent, general superintendent of motive power, engineer of maintenance of way and one or more members of the community. Should this board in turn fail, a third board is formed with the general manager at its head. In only one instance has

# WOMAN

### SEEK HAPPINESS.

Youth possesses a certain buoyancy and exhilaration which passes for happiness, until the real disposition of the individual asserts itself with the passing of time.

Good health and strong vitality are great aids to happiness; yet that they produce that much-desired state of mind we have but to look about us to observe.

One who is not born a musician needs to toil more assiduously to acquire skill in the art, however strong his desire or great his taste, than the natural genius.

So the man not endowed with joyous impulses needs to get himself the task of acquiring the habit of happiness. To the sad or restless or discontented being this advice is offered: Begin each morning by resolving to find something in the day to enjoy. Look into each experience which comes to you for some grain of happiness.

You will be surprised to find how much that has seemed hopelessly disagreeable possesses either an instructive or an amusing side.

Do not anticipate the happiness of tomorrow, but discover it in today. Unless you are in the profound depths of some despair you will find it if you look for it.

A child should be taught from its earliest life to find entertainment in every kind or condition of weather. If it hears the elders constantly grumbling about such matters, the child's plastic mind is quick to receive the impression that a rainy day or an east wind is a disaster.

Happiness must come from within in order to respond to that which comes from without just as there must be a musical ear and temperament to enjoy music.

Cultivate happiness as an art or science.—New Haven Register.

### JOAN OF ARC'S PRISON.

The prison of Joan of Arc has just been located near Rouen. The foundations of the ancient tower in which it has been discovered and opened up through some new construction work undertaken by the government in the grounds of the Ursuline convent, from which the nuns have recently been expelled.

The workmen in digging for the new foundations came upon a massive wall inclosing a circular space with a diameter of about 36 feet. When this was cleared of earth a well was found in the center measuring six feet across and about 30 feet in depth. Water rose in it clear and cold as soon as the earth had been cleared away from the bottom.

When the antiquarians got busy they identified the wall as the foundation of a building which was known for ages as "The Maid's Tower." A document dated back to 1644 was produced, which, taking it for granted that this tower had been the prison of the Maid of Orleans, 219 years previously, gave a description and measurements of it, including the well, which unmistakably match the ruins just exhumed.

The structure appears to have stood unchanged from the death of Joan in 1412 to 1590, when it was reduced to ruins in the course of a siege. In 1769 the city leased the site on which the ruin stood to Louis Mouchard.

In 1780 he appears to have stopped paying the rent. The greater part of the ruin was cleared away about this time, but as late as 1789 a visitor writing about the place mentions the foundation of the tower as visible and speaks of the well. After that it was filled in with earth, and later the site became part of the nuns' garden, and the existence of the ruin and the tradition attaching to it were forgotten.—Philadelphia Telegraph.

### 3317 VICTIMS OF NEW YORK RAILWAYS IN ONE MONTH

Report Shows There Were 1280 Accidents in City in August.

New York City.—There were 5280 railway accidents in New York City in August, according to figures submitted to the Public Service Commission by its secretary. They resulted in the injury of 3317 persons. Of that number 2247 were passengers, 539 were railway employees and 531 were neither passengers nor employees. Forty-four persons were killed, fifteen received fractured skulls, four lost legs or arms, thirty-four had legs or arms broken and dangerous injuries were inflicted on 128 other persons. The total number of persons dangerously wounded was 235.

The report shows there were during the month 121 car collisions, 894 persons and vehicles struck by cars, 652 persons injured when boarding cars and 1233 when alighting from cars. Forty-one of the victims were hurt by getting in contact with electricity.

### RUBBER SOLES AND SORE EYES.

The seaside doctor looked at his sunburnt little patient's red and inflamed eyes. Then he looked down at the sneakers, or rubber-soled shoes, on the youngster's feet.

"Sneakers give a great many children sore eyes," he said, "just as crab meat gives a great many persons a kind of nettle rash. This chap must give up sneakers forthwith. Every summer mothers bring little children to me with bloodshot and painful eyes, and on the children's feet I observe always the sneakers. Why rubber applied to the sole of the foot should affect the vision I can't tell you, but the fact remains that it does affect it—that there are people, a great many people, who can't wear rubber shoes without a rather painful eye affection."—New York Tribune.

### MAKING GIRLS HAPPY.

The provision in the will of Mrs. Waldo Sibthorp, a generous English woman, which provides a sum of \$4,000 for wedding dowries for poor girls says that the amount is to be invested and the income paid each year as marriage portions to two deserving poor girls residing in or near Sleaford on their marriage, such girls to be selected by the mayor and member of Parliament for Sleaford for the time being in their sole discretion "my desire being that two young girls may each year be thereby made very happy."

### THE ABOMINABLE WRINKLE.

Nothing is more fatal to a woman's peace of mind than the discovery of her first wrinkle. Gray hairs may be tolerated; often their framing softens the complexion, giving depth and brightness to the eyes that flash beneath them and many a plain face has been glorified when crowned by the sheen of silver tresses. The fading tints of a well-groomed skin are easily concealed by the artifices familiar to every woman but a wrinkle is obstinate, a disagreeable, aggressive witness, that bears evidence of age in unpicturesque language, as convincing as the family Bible.

### ACCORDING TO AGE.

In Japan women have to admit their true age. A woman dresses according to her age. She wears gold pins until she is twenty-five. At thirty the pins are white, merely spotted with gold, and at forty she wears plain shell combs. Her shoes are also changed as the age changes.

### FASHION NOTES.

The sash is usually of a bright hue, but is toned down by lace.

Wonderfully effective is the new lute-string ribbon embroidery.

Soutache is used extensively and large handsome buttons are added as decorations.

A white linen coat is given a rather odd effect by having geometrical figures in cut-work, distributed all over it.

Mushroom color is an exceedingly soft shade when brought out in the silken fabrics.

### THE PAINED CULTURINE.

"I've just had a culturine visit me," said the woman with the feather

## CENSUS OF STANDING TIMBER.

Estimates Say the Supply Will Last About Twenty-three Years Longer.

Washington, D. C.—The National Conservation Commission has caused the first comprehensive attempt at a census of the standing timber in the United States ever undertaken. The commission needs the information to help complete its inventory of the country's natural resources, which it will include in its report to the President, and since that report is to be submitted on January 1 next it needs the information at once. In consequence the work on the census has been started with a rush.

Estimates as to the amount of standing timber in the United States range all the way from \$22,632,000,000 to 2,000,000,000,000 board feet, a difference of more than a trillion feet in the views of the best qualified authorities in the country.

In the opinion of the forest service the most carefully prepared estimates yet made are those by Henry Gannett, published by the twelfth census in 1900, which placed the total stumpage at 1,390,000,000,000 board feet. Mr. Gannett was recently chosen by the President to compile all the information gathered for the commission. The census is expected to give an accurate basis for computing how long our timber supply will last.

The consensus of opinion is that the present annual consumption of wood is about 100,000,000,000 board feet, or something more than that. One leading authority has placed it as high as 150,000,000,000 board feet. Assuming a stumpage of 1,400,000,000,000 feet, an annual use of 100,000,000,000 feet and neglecting growth in the calculation the exhaustion of our timber supply is indicated in fourteen years, and assuming the same use and stand, with an annual growth of 40,000,000,000 feet, a supply for twenty-three years is indicated. Letters to county clerks asking for statements of forest areas in their counties have been forwarded. Seven thousand lumbermen and timber land owners have been asked to supply similar information. In all, nearly 150,000 letters have been sent. These letters also ask for a wide variety of information, including not only the lumbering and mill industries, but all others, even indirectly dependent upon the use of wood.

### Russia's Naval Budget

Amounts to \$44,067,500.

St. Petersburg, Russia.—The naval budget was submitted to the Duma. It amounts to \$44,067,500, an increase over last year of \$516,000. The construction account is \$5,155,000, of which \$3,771,000 is for new construction. This decrease is due to the fact that the appropriation for construction of 1908 has not been touched. The present program includes the building of four battleships, five torpedo boat destroyers and three submarines.

### Whole Village Frozen to Death in Siberia.

Seattle, Wash.—Frozen stiff and having evidently been dead for a long time, all the inhabitants of a village of Siberian Eskimos were found on the Siberian coast by a party of Indians who went in a canoe last June to see their comrades. Their provisions exhausted, the Eskimos had eaten the walrus skin covers from their houses and the clothing that covered them. This tale is told by the Rev. Edward O. Campbell, a Presbyterian missionary.