

FARM AND GARDEN

RAISING THE HARDY GOAT.
While goat raising is an important industry in European countries, especially in Switzerland, Italy, Germany, Australia, France, Norway and Spain, it is only within the last eight or ten years that goats have attracted the attention of breeders who have since raised them in any considerable numbers. The enthusiasts say that there is a big profit in raising them for market.

The hardness of the goat and its ability to care for itself render goat raising a very simple matter. It is not particular in its food, nor is it a gross eater. For this reason goat farming is especially recommended for women. The farmer's wife is learning that she can care for a large herd with little effort or worry. An important source of income is thus made possible throughout the country. Practically any land, no matter how poor, will support a goat herd, provided alone it is not wet or marshy. Goats will thrive and multiply on land which would starve horses or cattle or even sheep. The roughness of the land works no disadvantage since goats seem to prefer hill-sides and rocky cliffs to level country.

The principal value of the Angora goat from a commercial standpoint lies in its wool, which is commonly known as mohair, but another strong point in the Angora is its dietetic peculiarity, which makes it one of the best land scavengers in the world. A great many of the farmers who have in recent years gone into Angora goat raising have had the clearing of their brush patches in view rather than the mere production of mohair.

Writing of milk goats recently, a Massachusetts breeder said: "The two breeds which by common agreement seem the most desirable for this country are the Toggenburg and Saanen, both Swiss varieties. Only a few importations of these have been made, numbering in all fewer than 100.

"What are they good for? They are milk producers—milk of a very high quality and with not the slightest strong or unpleasant flavor. They are not so good for cream or butter. The milk is richer in fat than cow's milk, but does not separate readily. At the same time it is the most easily digested milk known, which makes it of the greatest value as food for children and invalids.

The writer has a Saanen doe that gave three quarts of milk per day at her first kidding and now, six months later, gives two quarts. The milk sells in the cities readily for twenty-five cents per quart. When mature this doe should give five or six quarts when fresh. She is a hearty feeder and drinker, but, for all that, what is such an animal worth as an investment? To the man familiar with the care of domestic animals and with a small capital here is an opportunity in an undeveloped but extremely promising field. First, for some time, in supplying pure bred breeding stock and later in the sale of milk.

The best way to start is to get a few pure bred individuals and a number of good, active does from which to breed a flock of high grades, in order to meet the demand from the class of people who can hardly afford to pay \$40 to \$50 for a milk doe. There is no apparent reason why, with patience and care, there should not be produced a strain which will be large producers. I have heard of a doe giving eight quarts of milk in twenty-four hours and over 1,000 quarts in one year."—Weekly Witness.

ACID SOILS.

A recent number of Wallace's Farmer has some valuable remarks upon this subject, as follows:

"We fear that a great many farmers in the older sections of our territory, and especially in southern Illinois, Indiana and Ohio, will fail to secure stands of clover this year not because of lack of preparation of the seed bed, nor because of seed of weak germinating power, nor because of a season too wet or too dry, but well established fact that the ordinary clovers, especially the common red and mammoth, do not thrive in an acid soil; while for some reason alike seems to thrive in soils that are generally supposed to be acid, and where other clovers fail.

In these sections especially, and wherever the land is somewhat worn, the farmer should ascertain at once whether his soil is acid or not. He can do this for himself quite as well as anybody else can do it for him, and with very slight expense. If he will go to the drug store and get five cents' worth of blue litmus paper. Then when the frost is out of the ground, put a piece of litmus paper in the ground, take a spade, insert it in the slit thus made and press the soil firmly against it. Then in a quarter or half hour uncover the paper and allow it to dry. Or he can take a sample of the soil he wishes to test, put it in a pot, take his knife and make an opening, and then slip in the piece of paper. If

the paper turns pink or red as it dries, the soil is acid. What then is to be done. The acid must be corrected and the best way it can be corrected is by the application of lime or ground limestone, the amount to be determined by the degree of acidity as shown by the shade of the litmus paper. If slightly acid two or three hundred pounds per acre may correct it, but if there is considerable acidity a thousand pounds will be required. After you have corrected the acidity you can grow clover, if the other conditions are furnished."

Sheep sorrel is usually found in acid soil, and it is a very sure sign that the soil needs liming.

FARM NOTES.

Hens don't like to drink muddy water. Don't force them to do it. The hog is clean if you give him a chance. Because the hog will eat almost anything is no reason for giving him rotten food. If you let the cows shorten up on their milk yield during the hot months because of short feed, they will not regain their maximum yield until after they come fresh again.

The breeders of pure bred beef cattle should pay more attention to the milking qualities of their cows. The milkless cow is a monstrosity that should not be tolerated.

Plenty of good pure water every day helps to bring lots of eggs. Eggs are largely liquid, anyway. Where poultry and small fruits are grown on the same land the droppings are often valued at fifty cents a year for each hen.

A Connecticut peach grower says his best fruit this year was on the young trees, and on those which had been severely pruned. He says he finds that liberal pruning induces new wood, and that the finest fruit is on this new growth.

One who claims to be an authority in the matter says there is nothing better to protect sheep from dogs than a goat. These animals have no fear of a dog, but dogs fear them.

REMEDY FOR GAPES.

The following treatment is recommended by a Canadian poultryman in Rural New Yorker: "Take an ordinary slice of bread, soak with water, then add about a tablespoonful of turpentine, which mix thoroughly in soaked bread and feed to all chicks and chickens whether affected or not (making a point to see that the affected ones eat some of the treated bread). Repeat this dose in about three days. It might be necessary to give another dose in a week's time, but I have never found that it was required. All to whom I have offered this remedy after the second year's use about the place advise me that the gape worm was routed."

The best treatment, of course, is wholly of a preventive character. Kill the infection in the ground by the free use of fresh lime, carbolic acid, sulphuric acid, kerosene or whatever it may be, never letting the chicks get on untreated ground, or keep them on a board floor, or on new and uninfected ground.

WHITEWASH.

The receipt for so-called government whitewash is one-half bushel of quicklime slaked with boiling water, strain, add a peck of salt dissolved in warm water and three pounds of ground rice. Boil to a thin paste. Also one-half pound of Spanish whiting and a pound of clean glue. Mix the material well and allow the mixture to stand for several days. Apply whitewash hot. It is especially good for outside application to farm buildings and poultry houses, being very durable and showing a fine lustre.—American Cultivator.

MARKET DUCKS.

The Pekin ducks are without doubt the most desirable kind for market purposes. Hardly any other variety is kept in this part of the country, although a few growers keep Indian Runners because of their prolific laying qualities. But the market for duck eggs is very limited, all the profit being in the production of green ducks for the market.—American Cultivator.

FOOD FOR HENS.

The food that laying hens eat flavors the eggs. If you doubt this, feed onion tops, and note the result, and where other clovers fail. If onions give eggs an unpleasant flavor, nice clean food in suitable variety will have an agreeable effect.—Farmers' Home Journal.

SHEEP DAINTY FEEDERS.

Sheep are dainty feeders. They will not eat hay that has been mused over by other animals. Refuse from the sheep racks may be thrown to the cattle, but it will not work the other way. Sheep do not like grain from a tatty crib. They are dainty, and it is best to humor them.—Weekly Witness.

A Montreal grain merchant recently sent an inquiry to London by the wireless system and received an answer in less than two hours.

THREE BANZAI!



—Cartoon by Triggs, in the New York Press.

GOLGONDA FOUND IN THE CANAL ZONE.

Commissioner Collins, of Washington, D. C., Says Life is Pleasant and Living Economical at Colon-Indians Trade in Gold Nuggets—Gambling Not Popular—All American Games Pursued as Outdoor Sports.

New York City.—After spending fourteen months on an investigation along the canal zone regarding the allegations that have been brought against certain officials in the employ of the Canal Commission, J. H. Collins returned from Colon, on route for Washington, D. C., to make his report. He declined to discuss it before submitting it to the authorities.

Mr. Collins said last month was a record one for the amount of money sent to the United States by men employed along the canal. He found them all in good spirits and fond of baseball, bowling, tennis, rowing, and all kinds of healthy outdoor sports. Gambling is not popular nor drinking to any extent, Mr. Collins found, and this had been so marked during the last year that many of the saloon and gambling house proprietors in Colon and Panama have closed up and gone to pastures new. The health of the employes as a whole was good, he said, and the labor conditions at the present time satisfactory. Excellent food at cost price is sent down by the Canal Commission twice a week for the employes and their families.

"Just before leaving Panama," said Mr. Collins, "I met Baron von Tuber. He was sent out by the Smithsonian Institution to study the conditions of the San Blas Indians, who live in the interior of the Republic of Panama, about seventy miles up the coast on the Pacific side. He told some of the most

thrilling adventures I have ever heard. His companions, two American boys, were killed by the Indians last January.

"The Baron described the San Blas country as being very rich and the natives warlike. He was certain there is plenty of gold back in the mountains, as the Indians traded for merchandise in gold nuggets, which had evidently been washed down some mountain stream. He said that the difficulties to be encountered in the San Blas country were very great, as there were no roads at all, the only means of travel being by canoes and navigating tortuous waterways, where an exploring party could be easily ambushed. In addition to the Indians there was the malignant black-water fever to be contended with.

"The Baron is making monthly expeditions into the San Blas country on behalf of the Panama Government to teach the natives how to get rid of the swarms of locusts that destroy their crops. He stays in as long as his provisions last. He is accompanied by his brother, a Heidelberg student. The Baron said it would be perilous for any white man to attempt to reach the mountains in search of the gold, as the natives have never allowed any strangers to penetrate into the interior. He was on guard on suffrage, and had to be always on the alert. Their country is rich in coal and all kinds of minerals."

JAPAN'S CORDIAL WELCOME.

The Reception of the American Fleet Was Elaborate and Perfectly Carried Out.

Tokio, Japan.—The reception accorded the American Atlantic fleet by the Government and people of Japan is conceded by the American naval officers to be the heartiest and most perfectly carried out of the many receptions received by the fleet since it sailed from Hampton Roads. Rear-Admiral Sperry said that he was utterly unable to say how it had been accomplished, but that the welcome given the fleet and its officers and men here had been so carefully planned and carried out to the most minute details that lasting impression has been stamped upon the mind of every American who has witnessed it.

It is impossible to doubt the sincerity of the Japanese. The American officers and sailors are already beginning to understand the fact that the evident desire on the part of the Japanese for the friendship of America is not founded upon opportunism, but finds its source in a sincere wish to show that such friendship, at least on the part of the Japanese, has existed always, and that this visit of the

fleet has merely afforded the Japanese an opportunity for that expression.

Admiral Sperry was received at the imperial palace. On the next day the admirals and captains of the fleet were the guests of the Emperor at the palace. Admiral Sperry conveyed to the Emperor a message from President Roosevelt. This message breathes a spirit of friendship and sympathy and expresses keen expressions of the traditional friendship between the two nations and an earnest wish for the strengthening and continuance of the friendly relations of the past.

Three thousand sailors from the American fleet were granted shore liberty daily, and it is remarkable that notwithstanding their long confinement aboard ship not a single difficulty has been reported, bearing out the statement of Admiral Sperry, made in one of his speeches here, that the American sailor of to-day is the result of that development and education which Japan is seeking in every department of her national life.

FORTY FOOT FOSSIL FOUND.

Complete Tyrannosaurus Rex Now For American Natural History Museum.

New York City.—Dr. Henry Fairfield Osborn, president of the American Museum of Natural History, received word from Great Falls, Mon., that a research party from the museum, headed by Barnum Brown, had discovered part of the skeleton of the Tyrannosaurus rex, a prehistoric animal, in the Bad Lands several miles south of Glasgow, Mon.

The fossil, which is forty feet long and twenty-two feet high, has a perfect skull, an entire set of ribs, back bone and hip girdle and practically supplements the specimen discovered in the same section in 1902. Ever since the first fossil of the "king of the reptiles," as the Tyrannosaurus rex is called, was found, research parties from the American Museum have been searching through the Bad Lands for a specimen that would complete the missing parts. The first fossil had good hind limbs but incomplete back bones. Dr. Osborn said that he believed the two specimens are about the same size and that the museum will now be enabled to mount the animal complete.

During the five years of search fragments of Tyrannosaurus rex have been found from time to time. Dr. Osborn said zoologists would be highly elated over this second discovery.

Nebraska University Orders Girls to Go Barchanded. Lincoln, Neb.—The State University senate adopted a rule forbidding young women students to wear hats in classrooms. The order was made necessary by female headgear which had grown so large that it not only tested the capacity of the classrooms but interfered with recitations. Another rule adopted prohibits students indulging in shirt-tail parades or kidnapping class officers to break up social gatherings, on penalty of immediate expulsion.

Shirt Sleeves For Church, Says Bishop Hamilton to Ministers. Boston, Mass.—Bishop John W. Hamilton, formerly of California, speaking to Methodist ministers of the immigrant and how he should be assimilated, said: "I return to New England and I find a new New England. I tell you to gather them into the churches. Break down your prejudices, social barriers. They will come in if you want them. Get down to shirt sleeves and make a pair of them the Methodist church's coat of arms."

The HOME

TURK FOR A HUSBAND.

"When an American woman thinks of a Turk as a husband, she has the horrors, but this is a very wrong impression we have of the Turkish men," remarked Miss Bessie McBride, a St. Louis school teacher, who has been visiting Turkey.

"We have so long been accustomed to look at the Turk as a sort of Bluebeard that it is difficult to realize that in most cases he is a courteous, kindly gentleman, who suffers under great disadvantages, which in many cases he makes heroic efforts to overcome. He treats his wife with affection and respect and does not enter her company without first inquiring if it is her pleasure to receive him.

"The men of the lower classes are also thoughtful and considerate to their wives and daughters, and the many cases of brutal ill treatment of women and children which disgrace English civilization would be looked upon with horror in Turkey.

"In fact, the legal position of the Turkish woman is such a strong one that, though a Turk is allowed four wives, he rarely has more than one, both on account of the expense and also for fear of placing himself at the legal mercy of so many women. He is also most anxious to be considered on a level with the men of other European countries and he is aware that a plurality of wives is a fatal barrier to his ambition in this respect. Monogamy is very surely gaining ground and the bare life is losing its hold on the people. This is especially the case in Constantinople, where the native aristocracy is brought into closer touch with the customs of other races, and there is no doubt that in time it will be a thing of the past."—New York Telegram.

WIDE ROSES ON HATS.

A bride fresh from a honeymoon trip to Europe caused a genuine sensation in a Fifth avenue restaurant by calmly walking in with a rose eight inches in diameter as the chief decoration of a black hat two feet wide. Huge flowers have been the fashion in Paris for a couple of months, and this young woman merely was a forerunner of a fad that, it is believed, will catch every woman this winter. It has been apparent that flowers are to be worn extensively for the next six months, and it seems they will become so popular as to threaten the reign of the ostrich plume. Flowers of mammoth size are to be worn, the latest importations showing roses and dahlias full ten inches wide. Of course these are extremes, but it will be the part of moderation to select a flower large enough in itself to cover the average crown. These giant flowers, set on hats singly, with a leaf and a bud showing, show the perfection to which their manufacture has been brought. The roses are of a bright tint in the centre and are shaded to a deeper color on their outer edges.—New York Press.

SERVICE IN CANADIAN HOMES.

Last summer the Canadian government sent a woman representative, Mrs. Simpson Hayes, to England, to arrange for the emigration of hundreds of gentlemen to Canada. These women go into the homes of the settlers as domestic workers, but are received, it is said, on terms of perfect equality. In fact, the authorities say that only gentlemen are wanted. The girl of the servant class does not seem to fit at all. She is not equal to the unexpected tasks of a pioneer home.

A colonial training farm has been started for would-be emigrants and there they are put through a pretty severe course of training. They learn housework in all its branches. They are taught how to take care of pigs and bees and poultry. They chop wood and they bottle fruit. They cure bacon and they learn to ride and drive. It is hard work, but there is no lack of volunteers, for the new land offers golden prospects to these superfluous women of the old country. As a rule the unfortunate employer does not keep her "lady help" long. There are too many superfluous men in the new country, and it is not unusual for the fair emigrant to receive several offers of marriage before she even reaches her destination.—New York Tribune.

SATIETY.

"I often think of what Herbert Spencer said about amusement," remarked the tired looking woman in the beautiful gown. "He said: 'Though at first you may find amusement dreary and uninteresting, you will in course of time habituate yourself to it and begin to find life more tolerable.'"

"I believe I am getting reconciled to a life spent in the pursuit of amusement, and after a few more years of it I shall cease to feel so bored. The process of getting used to it is tiring, though. I go to teas and meet chattering women whom I don't care about, and smile because smiling is in order, and utter inanities about things in which I am not interested. I go to dinners and sit hours trifling with foods for which I have no digestion, on one side of me a heavy man who knows nothing but stocks and who gobbles, on the other side a dandy whose mind is ab-

sorbed in the fit of his coat; I'd much rather be eating a chop and some fruit with one congenial friend; but what will you? I am of the class whose women spend their lives in a round of pleasure, and I suppose I am greatly envied by many not of this class.

"I drive in the Fifth avenue procession when I'd rather be tramping over the hills; I make one of a theatre party to see a mediocre play when I'm longing to stay at home. '—but, dear me!' said the tired looking woman, interrupting herself, "It is time to go home and dress for the Crowlings' reception. I hate receptions because they're such crushes, and, oh!" she added, kissing the artist friend to whom she had been unburdening herself, "how I envy you for having a life of work."—New York Tribune.

THE WORKING WOMAN'S DRESS.

Some women have a great deal of sloppy mussy housework to do. It is a problem how to go well clad and yet accomplish daily toil. In rural places the grass remains wet sometimes until ten a. m. The pesky cows usually kick over milk pail for me when I am pettily dressed. It means a disrobing for flies like sweet milk. Will not country girls tell other girls who read the Indiana Farmer says a "Buckeye Lass" what style of dress seems most suitable for work?

Do not, I pray you suggest the slovenly Mother Hubbard. I wish the designer of this slovenly wrapper were banished! I like tidy wrappers with fitting backs and long aprons as a protection. I also prefer a wide brimmed straw hat rather than a bonnet; it is cooler and one can see better. It has always been my custom to dress for afternoons. My favorite afternoon garb is a pretty skirt and a fancy dressing sacque. The shirtwaist suit is nice but has a habit of coming apart. For winter wear the dressing sacque is often preferred to fancy flannel. Now let the Molles and Jennies come to the front for advice costs not a cent. Don't let us wear ugly faded "duds" just because we are at home. Prince Charming often calls unexpectedly.

THE WELL-GROOMED GIRL.

First and foremost she radiates freshness and cleanliness in every part of her being. Even the honest dirt of toil or sport never seems to mar her fundamental cleanliness. Her skin is fresh and clear; there are no pimples or blackheads; she is clean inside and out; good and sufficient evidence not only of at least one daily scrub in hot or cold water, but of a carefully or at least normally regulated diet, and plenty of outdoor exercise. In addition to that she does not disregard a few simple methods of caring for her complexion. She does not go to bed with the pores of her skin filled with the dust of the streets but takes time to cover her face plentifully with cold cream, massaging it slightly, and wiping the dirt off afterward together with the superfluous cream. She is not artificial. She resorts to no paints or cosmetics, but she uses every possible healthful method for keeping her skin in good condition, and does not begrudge the time given to it.—Harper's Bazar.

TO WORK IN INDIA.

Mabel E. Morse decided to abandon society in Haverhill, Mass., for work as a nurse among the women of India. She possesses a fortune, but within a few weeks will start for India, expecting to spend the rest of her life there. Until a year ago she was one of the most popular young women in social circles in Haverhill. She had many admirers, but just when there were whispers of her engagement she surprised relatives and friends by announcing she would enter the Massachusetts General Hospital as a nurse. The only explanation she offered was that she was tired of living only for her own amusement. Her family expected that a few months in the hospital would bring her back to the world of social gaieties, but the work held her interest and led to her determination to go to India. She will go to the native women as a volunteer of the American Board of Foreign Missions, and she has expressed confidence that the glitter of society never will tempt her again.—New York Press.

FASHION NOTES.

Fancy scarfs with fringed ends appropriately trim hats for general wear. Fringes and embroideries seem to have supplanted lace as a decoration for handsome gowns.

Rich ottoman silk is one of the best regarded of all the hat facings this season. Sleeves will be practically nil, except for a slight draping of lace, satin or tulle, or chains of mock gems, and the waistline will depend entirely on the choice of the wearer.

Fine flesh colored tulle or net, plain or light hand embroidered, is used for the gumpie and sleeve of many a low cut gown and gives almost the effect of an extreme décolletage.