

# FARM AND GARDEN

## TOO MUCH HAY.

Heaves is a disease much too common, and my observation has led me to the conclusion that a larger percentage of farm horses suffer from this malady than in the towns and cities of our country; and the reason for this is, in my opinion, due to the fact that a large number of our farmers feed too much hay.

No horse requires more than one full feed of hay once in the twenty-four hours. When farm horses are working every day they are subject to just this condition, because they have not time either at their morning or noon meal to eat too much hay, but in winter they often stand all day with hay before them all the time. A horse to be in perfect health should have the stomach emptied of the previous meal for two or three hours before he is given another. If such is not the case, digestion will not take place in a perfect manner, and disease is likely to result. There is a remarkable sympathy between the stomach and the lungs, because of the fact that the same nerve trunk supplies nerve force to both organs. When the stomach is deranged from improper feeding, the lungs are liable to become sympathetically affected and heaves often result.

Care should also be taken that a horse should be fed no dusty or musty hay. This dust is as light as air, and the horse in breathing draws it right into the lung tissue with every breath, and this substance, being an irritant, is very prone to develop the heaves. If no better hay can be obtained, the dust should be laid by sprinkling with water, when the horse will not breathe it, but it will be swallowed with his feed, and probably do him no harm; but when at all possible only bright, clean hay, free from dust, should be fed to horses. Again no horse in fit condition for active exercise with a stomach distended with hay, because the stomach, situated as it is right behind the lung space, if full, bulges forward into the chest to such an extent that the lungs have not room to properly expand, and cannot perform their functions properly, and anything that interferes with the function of the lungs predisposes to heaves.

In many cases if farmers would feed one-third less hay to their horses in the winter months they would come out in the spring in better condition, and we would have fewer cases of heaves in the country than we have at present.—J. P. Fletcher in the American Cultivator.

## SHEEP AND WOOL.

The outlook for the sheep industry is very good now, and those who keep advised feel sure that the coming year will be a good one, and are preparing to avail themselves of opportunities for more breeding and better breeding than usual.

Touching the wool part of the industry it may be said that there are strong tendencies to outflank the eastern wool combine by establishing wool storage in the middle west, so as to have better control of the market. Last year this tendency was seen in western warehouse storage and where better results were realized in the sale of the clip. The Breeders Gazette says upon this subject:

Obviously as long as Boston dealers go to the grower and purchase the clip the prestige of the eastern markets will be maintained, but if wool is to be consigned as the bulk of it was this year, the selection of some point in the West for the changing-hands process will be inevitable sooner or later. There exists in producing circles considerable difference of opinion as to the best point for the location of a new trading center. Some growers favor the local warehouse system and have already planned the construction of storage capacity at certain points in the range country. Omaha is anxious to develop a wool trade and is offering growers inducements in the shape of warehouses and banking facilities. A definite proposition has been made to the wool growers of Montana by Chicago capitalists and will be considered at a meeting in Helena. That Boston will surrender its wool trade tamely is improbable.

## FARM NOTES.

A little extra effort will secure you a market, at good prices, for all the fresh eggs you can furnish. Next to be very sure to furnish nothing but fresh eggs. A little carelessness at this point will cause you to seek a new market.

Pullets will develop better and more quickly if kept unmated until spring. No pullet should be used for breeding purposes that are less than ten months of age.

Growers are sometimes in doubt whether to ship apples in packages or in bulk. Packing adds greatly to the cost but sometimes number ones pay best in barrels or boxes. Circumstances and the season must decide.

The government for South Australia has recently purchased 1,600 acres of land for the purpose of encouraging and demonstrating the best modern methods in dairy farming.

Well seasoned with salt, and with bran and corn meal added to it, clover hay cut fine, cooked and steeped in boiling water is excellent for brood sows, milch cows and young stock of all kinds.

A dust bath is very beneficial. Fill a barrel or box with dry dust and throw in some coal ashes occasionally. Fowls take to this naturally and it helps to keep them free from lice.

## CLEAN DAIRY STABLES.

Each particle of dust and dirt that gets into the milk is liable to carry with it bacteria or germs, which multiply rapidly when they are in the warm, sweet milk and their development causes the milk to deteriorate in food value. Some of these bacteria produce what is known as grassy milk. This produces gassy curd in cheese making. Others produce bad flavors which are noticeable in the butter and also in the cheese. A barn in which the ceiling is covered with cobwebs, these being blown about or falling down whenever touched by the attendant, is not the kind of a stable in which to produce clean, wholesome milk. A stable which contains bad stable odors is poorly ventilated and contains foul, bad smelling air, is not the place to produce good milk, because milk absorbs these bad odors and it is almost impossible to get rid of them. The cow stable should be clean and as free from dust as possible.—Colman's Rural World.

## A NEW SULPHUR WASH.

During the past season the Department of Agriculture has made an important discovery that the self-boiled lime sulphur wash is not injurious to peach foliage when properly made and will not produce russeting and other injurious effects on apples. Furthermore, it has been found to be as effective as a fungicide as the standard Bordeaux mixture. Extensive experiments have been carried on during the year by the Department on nearly all of the common fruit diseases which are preventable by spraying and it has been demonstrated that the above mixture is a very useful one.—Farmers' Home Journal.

## MOLD ON MAPLE SYRUP.

According to experiments made by the Nebraska Experiment Station it has been ascertained that the mold which has frequently been observed growing upon various brands of maple syrups after they had been exposed to the air in the household for two or more weeks, it has been found that this is due to a too dilute form. The recommendation is made that if the syrups are made sufficiently concentrated little or no growth of mold is likely to occur.

## CAPONS.

A capon bears the same relation to a rooster as a steer to a bull, and as bull meat is not equal to steer meat, so are roosters not equal to capons. When cockerels become capons they cease to grow combs and wattles, do not crow and fight, grow much faster and finer flesh, bring more money and eat no more than ordinary chickens.—Farmers' Home Journal.

## RYE IN THE RATION.

The Pennsylvania Experiment Station has discovered that rye meal as a part of a properly balanced ration for milk cows is as efficient in milk and butter production as an equal weight of corn meal. No injurious effect upon the quality of the butter was noticed.—Farmers' Home Journal.

## A BOOBY HUT.

Long Survival of an Old Yankee Fashion in Sleighs Goes to a Museum.

A booby hut sleigh, so-called in the days when Yankees considered it fashionable for a man to ride in a covered carriage, has just been presented to the Ellsworth House, the home of the Connecticut Daughters of the American Revolution. The sleigh which is said to be considerably over a hundred years old, was for many generations the property of the Alsop family of Middletown, Conn., and so far as is known is the only one of its kind in existence in New England.

It is a covered sleigh, with a cab like that of the modern automobile, and the driver's seat in front behind a high dash-board. Heavy straps in front and back are used to suspend the cab.

The sleigh is built of heavy oak with iron re-enforcements. The runners, which are about three inches wide, end abruptly near the rear of the cab. The interior of the cab is upholstered with a fabric of white with a blue figure. In the back of the cab, near the top, is a window with an adjustable shade.—Windsor (Conn.) correspondence of the New York Sun.

Exports of Chilean nitrate in the 12 months ended March 31, 1908, were 1,978,590 tons, against 1,892,115 tons for the preceding year. The production was 2,058,920 tons, a gain of 51,848 tons. The world's consumption of nitrate in 1907-08 was 1,872,814 tons.

# THE AMERICAN RAILWAY PYTHON.



—Cartoon by Robert Carter, in the New York American.

## Edward H. Harriman Now Has Within His Grasp Ten Great Railway Systems, Embracing One-Third of the Total Railroad Mileage in the United States.

New York City.—The election of E. H. Harriman to the directorate of the New York Central is an important event in the world of finance, for it means that Mr. Harriman now has in his grasp more than one-third of the total railway mileage in the United States, and that third, embracing as it does such important interlocking trunk lines, implies a dominant far wider than the bare figures would indicate.

Mr. Harriman controls to-day, in part or wholly, ten great railway systems, aggregating 77,000 miles, or more than one-third of the total railway mileage of the United States. Including the Erie, in whose affairs his exploit of last April gave him the dominating voice, these are the systems thus controlled:

	Mileage.
Union Pacific	5,916
Southern Pacific	9,731
Illinois Central	4,378
New York Central	12,282
Atchafalaya	9,350
St. Paul	8,687
Northwestern	7,623
Baltimore and Ohio	4,462
Delaware and Hudson	845
Georgia Central	1,914
Erie	2,571
Total	77,759

The American people will not view with equanimity the centralization of such vast power in one person, declares the New York Evening Post. They say, and say rightly, that it weakens, and occasionally even destroys, representative government. It is not the voters; it is huge corporations that more than once have declared what the laws shall be and who shall execute them.

This is why it is inevitable that the unbridled greed of Harriman and his kind is sure to be made the excuse for renewed agitation against corporations. We have just passed through a panic, and from one end of the country to the other financiers have been imploring, "Let us alone!" Well, if letting alone results in one man's

securing so many thousand miles of railway—the common carrier of America—the advocates of Government regulation, and even ownership, will find weapons ready forged to their hands.

A little more than two years ago, when open discontent over such "railway dictatorship" had displayed itself, Harriman made a speech at Kansas City, in which he repudiated the charge. He then declared: "The impression prevails that I control more miles of railroad than any other man. That statement is made frequently. I deny it. It is not true. I do not control one mile of railroad. I do not believe in any one man or any one company controlling vast interests of this kind. There are fourteen or fifteen thousand persons who co-operate in the control of railroads and other corporations in which I am interested."

This is, no doubt, one side of it. Most people will, however, class this reasoning with the logic of the schoolmen. Wall Street looks, not for metaphysical distinctions, but for hard facts, and the hard facts are that Harriman fully exercises the control described. If any shareholder doubts it, let him try to discuss the policies of the year in a Harriman company's annual meeting. It is not always fair to accept a telegraphed account of an off-hand conversation with reporters, but the comment ascribed to Harriman, in Richmond dispatches regarding his election to New York Central's board, was at any rate accepted on Wall Street as stating the position: "So far as the New York Central is concerned, I can say this: I was elected to the board of directors. I am going to serve in that capacity, and look after my interests. The Vanderbilts and anybody else can look after theirs."

As between Harriman's interests and the Vanderbilts' interests, recent history of the New York Central gives a fair notion of which will be looked after best.

## EARTHQUAKE FUND PROBABLY \$35,000,000.

Out of This Amount \$15,000,000 Which Italy Appropriated Has Not Been Touched—Looking to the Future—Widows and Orphans to Need Help For Years—Government's Policy the Cause of Much Criticism.

Rome, Italy.—Nobody, not even the Cabinet Ministers, can say yet what is approximately the present amount of the earthquake fund, because it is in various hands. Some of the money was sent personally to the King and Queen. Nearly \$500,000 was sent to the Pope. Some came to the Foreign Minister, the Minister of the Interior, the different embassies and legations, the national committee presided over by the Duke of Aosta, the Red Cross and the local relief.

Certainly all this means an immense sum, in addition to the Italian contributions and appropriations by the Italian Parliament. The last, exceeding \$15,000,000, has purposely been left undistributed yet, since, besides immediate relief, it is necessary to be prepared to aid thousands not only for weeks and months, but for years to come.

George Pago, treasurer of the American committee here, says that

France to Tax Foreigners on Seven Times the Rent They Pay.

Paris, France.—The Chamber of Deputies debated the question of levying an income tax on foreigners resident in France. The bill proposed that their taxable income should be considered as ten times the rental value of their residences.

M. Siegfried proposed that it should be considered at five times.

## Rare Form of Insanity Observed in a Michiganander.

Kalamazoo, Mich.—Claus Vanderwall was admitted as a patient at the State Insane Asylum, suffering from a rare form of insanity. When the man is spoken to his body becomes rigid and relief seems to come only with the feeling that he is entirely unnotified.

In a local court room he stood an hour with one arm outstretched, never uttering a word or moving a finger. Food is administered to him at regular intervals by force.

# The HOME

## THE GIRL WHO DOESN'T MARRY.

"How about the matinee girl," I asked, "with her stage idols, her violets and soda water and her Saturday promenade on Broadway? Have the conditions you mention given her a dangerous point of view?"

"No!" said Mrs. Barr emphatically. "The matinee girl is all right. Her frivolity, or whatever you choose to call it, is only the unthinking, unformed enthusiasm of youth. In Lancaster, where I was born, we used to have a saying: 'Where you find froth you find good ale;' and under the effervescence of the matinee girl you will find just as sound and sweet a heart as in the prim girl of the village. There's nothing hopeless in what I have—perhaps incorrectly—described.

"But let me tell you one thing," continued Mrs. Barr earnestly, "the matinee girl has no future unless some good man makes her fall in love with him and makes her marry him. The home girl is the only one that is worth while, and the girl who doesn't marry if she gets the right chance is a fool. Only that way lies happiness. And by the right chance I don't mean money and automobiles and the chance to be idle. A salary of \$1,500, \$1,200 or even \$1,000 a year is enough, and more than enough, for any young couple to live happily on. I don't care who they are. And if they have any sense they can do it right here in New York, too.

"A girl has no business to go traipsing off to an office or a store unless it is a matter of sheer bread and butter. She has no business trying to carve out a so-called 'career' for herself. If she is making her home a better place to live in her career will come without her seeking it.

"It doesn't matter whether she is a gifted woman or not. What if she does possess a talent for music or art or literary work. A woman has no right to a 'career' until she has married and had children and gone through suffering and sorrow. I don't care how great a genius she is, it is only through this ordeal that she can make herself fit to sing or paint or write as God intended she should when He endowed her with her talent. She must have experienced the heights and depths of life in order to make her art—whatever it is—a speaking, vital, original force; and marriage is the only gate to that experience. And without it, if she writes, she is doing no more admirable a thing than pouring the contents of one inkstand into another.

"I never wrote a line until after I was fifty-five years of age and had married and reared fifteen children. I am prouder of them than I am of my books. Every period of a woman's life has its own peculiar mental and psychological secret; and I am not so sure that it is because I am an old woman that I sometimes feel that youth and its powers have attained a ridiculous degree of exaltation in modern opinion. Is the poise of age and bitter-sweet experience not as potent? Should it not be more potent than the impetuosity of early life? Poise is the magic that enters into women's lives at about the age of fifty-five. Without poise we can do very little in any field, and it is this quality which most women conspicuously lack. The want of it through her younger years brings her a large share of unhappiness and failure, whether in the home or in the literary and artistic life.

"At fifty-five or sixty a woman should find herself at her brightest and best." She is now far enough past the child-bearing period to have fully outlived the physical strain of motherhood, with its decades of burdens and cares. At sixty life assumes a truer perspective for a woman. She begins then, and hardly before then, to see the great vital truths of life and character in their proper proportions.

"Especially is this true of her experiences with men. As sixty she looks back upon the tragedy of twenty, or thirty, or forty and takes an almost humorous comfort in the knowledge that 'he' was not entirely to blame. Ah, dear man, that is the lesson which it takes us women so long to learn—to get the perspective, to see the aggregate good which the years pile up against the bitterness of the long vista of our lives.

"Therefore I say to the girl who dreams of a career, 'Marry; learn your lesson before you try to teach it.' And let no girl set herself up as too precious a jewel of genius to marry what it may please her to consider a commonplace man. It is not that he is brilliant and ambitious, that his whole thought is of achievement and success and fame that fits a man to bring happiness into a girl's life. I might almost say that it is the absence of these qualities which makes happy homes and raises up a race of worthy children. A man whose every waking moment is given to his ambition, who has no time for the dear interests of home and for genial hobbies and diversions is not the one who will bring contentment to his wife or give normal children to his country."—New York Tribune.

## LADIES' HIDE WELL.

In the hunting field you will see ladies who ride well and ladies who ride fairly well. But you will rarely see instances of utter incompetence. Why is this? For three reasons: women are almost invariably (as they should always be) mounted on "made" horses of the right conformation; they are usually gifted with "hands," and their innate good taste and sensitive feeling forbid them to court adverse criticism and ridicule.

So much for the finished article. Now for the novice, who would attain proficiency. As with the boy, so with the girl preliminary instruction and practice cannot well begin at too early an age; though, as regards both sexes, in extreme youth the lessons should be brief, and comparatively infrequent, in order to guard against possible and probable contortions and malformations of the human frame. Following the method which has been pursued in the case of royal princesses the young pupil would be provided with two saddles, the one with the flap on the "near" and the other with the flap on the "off" side, so that she may ride on the left and sometimes on the right of her horse, though inclining in both cases to the front. Of course, she ought to sit square and straight. That is the correct theory. But in practice she often sits crooked.

There are several ways of sitting awry on a side saddle. One in particular is commonly to be seen. It is not, however, generally adopted by beginners, but there are more than average equestriennes who take to it after they have been riding properly for years. The fault alluded to is that the woman leans to the left up to her waist, but above it she twists to the right, so that her head is in the right place but her body forms an undesirable angle. Besides sitting crooked, there is sitting "false." To avoid the physical consequences of these faults, let the beginner practise alternately upon two diverse saddles.

If a girl be possessed of good nerve and reasonable physique, teach her to ride by all means. It may safely be averred that at least one-half of the accidents to ladies occur in consequence of nervousness, lack of presence of mind, a want of nerve, or a plumb to act with decision, determination, promptitude, at the sudden incidents of an unlooked for danger. In the case of riding on horseback, this is what often happens: A scream, the reins are loosened or dropped, the leg goes back (a grave error), the horses catches the contagion of fear, and a fatal casualty, which might have been averted by a little confidence on the part of the victim, is the possible result.

Confidence in her tutor, confidence in her horses and confidence in herself, the budding horsewoman must be endowed with or must acquire. It is desirable that cool courage could be ever at the command of the rider, not blissful ignorance. Few qualities are more dangerous than a flashy kind of bravery, unaccompanied by nerve and discretion. Pluck oftentimes prompts a man or woman to rush into difficulties and dangers and to lead others into them when they should have been avoided; and when once in them, even a plucky individual has not always the nerve to get out of them.—Ladies' Pictorial Magazine.

## THE BEAUTIFUL FIGURE.

Nature intended every woman to have a beautiful figure. It is the chest, when it is in control of the abdominal and waist muscles, the carriage of the shoulders and the poise of the head that give a woman the power of personality. An erect carriage is the first quality to be sought and acquired. The body must be held erect without stiffness, the abdomen drawn in, the chin prevented from protruding and the chest kept high. An inevitable result of the proper development of the chest is the burying of the shoulder blades, the prominence of which will spoil any figure.

A woman who is well groomed cannot afford to be careless of her appearance. She must dress so as to bring out her good points. To do this takes time. At least half an hour is required for dressing in order that she may present that perfectly prepared appearance which is the indescribable charm of the well-groomed woman. Particular attention must be paid to the finishing touches. Each hook and button must be perfectly adjusted; her hair must be as neat as possible, with no straggling, ill-kept locks flying about, and her hands must defy criticism.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

## FASHION NOTES.

Young girls this year are wearing older colors than usual. There is a decided tendency away from short-waisted effects. The familiar old poke-bonnet is making another bid for favor. Gowns must not only be clinging, but must likewise be shimmering. It is insistently declared that pockets in skirts are to come back. The direttore sash is an effective feature of the majority of the narrow, clinging skirts.