

FARM AND GARDEN

FARM NOTES.

A cow will drink often if water is accessible at all times.

Do you know, reader, that one cause of tuberculosis is breathing impure air of close filthy, ill-ventilated stables.

Offing the separator occasionally with kerosene will cut the gum and facilitate the easy running of the machine.

To the farmer who has been down to the mud hole to break the ice so the cows can drink, I will say most earnestly, pure water is an important factor in keeping the cows in good condition and yielding wholesome milk.

It is sometimes inconvenient to bed the cows well when other duties are pressing but it is cruel to let a cow lie on a floor that is bare or nearly so.

Shredded corn fodder makes an excellent roughage, we find to feed the cows at any time and especially before calving if one doesn't happen to have silage.

The men that have succeeded in making dairying pay care for their cows, so as to make them produce the greatest amount of human food at the least cost and yet keep the cows in the best possible condition. I am sure we farmers who keep a few cows might learn much from these men who make a business of dairying. The trouble is we are not willing, many of us, to get out of the rut, to be learners.

The sunny side of a building is the best place for the cow stalls. No provision for admitting sunlight is a mistake. Ever notice the pleasure with which the cow greets sunshine?

Crossing does much to quiet the cow and gain her confidence but it won't do to carry her with the pitchfork. Whenever the attendant feels like raising Cain he is poor company for the dairy cow and he should leave the cow stable until he is in a better humor.

I used to know a farmer who had very poor fences. His cows would find a place where they could step over in a neighbor's corn field. The shifless fellow would go after them and lay another rail on the fence. The performance was repeated each time the old fence was made a little higher and finally he had them educated so they could get over a high fence very easily, and as long as that man lived in the neighborhood there was trouble for himself and his neighbors about his cows—trouble that might have been avoided in the first place by good fences.—From "Dairy Notes" by Mrs. E. M. W., in the Indiana Farmer.

SAVING HEN MANURE.

Prof. Morse, of the New Hampshire experiment station, after referring to the loss of fertilizer value, and answering the question how best to retain it, says the best materials for this purpose are gypsum or land plaster, acid phosphate and kainit, a cheap potash salt. Each of these chemicals has the power to form new compounds with the ammonia as fast as it is set free from the original combination. Wood ashes and slaked lime should never be used because they cannot combine with ammonia while they do force it out of its compounds and take its place. Plaster is apt to produce a dry, lumpy mixture when used in large enough quantities to arrest the ammonia, while kainit and acid phosphate produce the opposite effect of a moist sticky mass.

Bulletin 35 of the Maine experiment station says that, using their results as a basis of calculation, the weekly droppings of a flock of twenty-five hens, when scraped from the roosting platform, should be mixed with about eight pounds of kainit or acid phosphate and a half peck of sawdust. If one desires a balanced fertilizer for corn and other food crops a mixture of equal parts of kainit and acid phosphate could be used instead of either alone. The same authority tells us that "good dry meadow muck or peat would be equally as good as sawdust, if not better, to use as an absorbent."

Fresh poultry manure, at the present values of fertilizers, would be worth sixty cents per hundred pounds. Figures from different experiment stations would give the product of twenty-five hens for the winter season of six months at 275 pounds for the most droppings only.

Poultry manure is especially adapted as a top-dressing for grass because of its high content of nitrogen in the form of ammonia compounds, which are nearly as quick in their effect as nitrate of soda. A ton of the manure preserved with sawdust and chemicals would be sufficient for an acre when compared with a chemical formula for top dressing.

On the same basis of comparison, one hundred fowls roosting at large on an acre should in a summer season of six months have added to its fertility the equivalent of at least two hundred pounds of sulphate of ammonia and sixty pounds of kainit.

PACKING OUT THE LAYER.
Dairywomen, to make the greatest profit, build up their herds through careful breeding, careful feeding and

merciful culling. They do not as the good ones to average up a record for the poor ones.

This some "common-sense" plan can be profitably applied to the poultry business.

Hens that lay 200 eggs in a year should not be averaged at 150 eggs with hens that lay 100 eggs.

A dairyman uses care in breeding, if he buys, there are certain marks that govern the price, the shade from the end of the nose to the end of the tail is taken into account, the small feminine neck and head have a value and clear down a line of points he makes his estimate, the very same rules and the very same principles apply to the highest point in poultry raising.

Any experienced, close-observing poultry raiser knows, at a glance, the laying hen. The small feminine neck and head count again, the bright, alert eye tells a tale, the drooping tail tells another tale and when she picks her feet up and pumps them down we have another pointer.

A very few club-headed, thick-necked, steer-horned cows are any good. Even with the cow the tail tells a tale, the heavy clubtail seldom follows a good cow, while on the other hand, a slim tail is one of the characteristics of a good one.—Farmers Alliance.

HOW TO MAKE A HOTBED.

I would like to know how to make a profitable hotbed.—A Reader.

Select a well-drained location and shake out manure on it in a broad flat and thoroughly compact heap. After the manure is properly packed and leveled, the frames to support the sash are placed in position facing toward the south. The front board should be 4 to 6 inches lower than the back.

Three to five inches of good soil is spread evenly over the area enclosed by the frame. The sash is then put on, and the bed allowed to heat. Have a supply of carpet to cover the sash on cold nights. Ventilate on bright days by raising the sash a little on the opposite side from the wind. In a week or so it will be ready for planting the seed.—Indiana Farmer.

BRED FOR CONSUMPTION.

Hogs are bred for consumption, and an imperfect animal of a full-blood breed of swine is more valuable for the shambles than to reserve for a producer. Many inexperienced men went into the breeding business when stock was selling at inflated prices and will close out their herds when values are at the bottom. Any farmer who is qualified as a breeder and will invest in pure bred swine now is fully protected by current prices from future losses. Values are sure to rally. The breeder who starts a herd now is sure to profit by the advance, as pure bred hogs are staple animals and will sell higher.—Farmers Home Journal.

TELLING THE BIRD'S HEALTH.

Dr. Salmon, of the New York Bureau of Animal Industry lays down this rule for telling the health of the bird by its droppings: "The condition of the droppings furnish a good indication of the hen's health. They should be of sufficient consistency to hold their shape but should not be too solid. In color they should be dark, tapering off into grayish white. If the droppings are soft or pasty and of a yellowish or brownish color, it indicates too much carbohydrates or a lack of meat. If on the other hand, the droppings are watery and dark with red splashes of mucus in them, it indicates too much meat. A greenish watery diarrhea usually indicates unsanitary conditions, either in the surroundings, the feed or the water."

DID YOU EVER TRY THIS?

Most people think the horse has no use for horse radish, but a writer says he once knew a market gardener who had a lot of leaves and other waste from the horse radish, and not having any other use for them he gave them to his horses. One of the horses was very badly broken winded, but the feed of horse radish effected a complete cure. This is a cheap remedy, and we should like to see it tried so as to prove its efficacy.—Spirit of the West.

Official "Lazy List."

The town of Great Barrington lately came into possession, by purchase from the estate of the late Henry C. Warner, of a bound volume of town reports for the years 1836 to 1888 inclusive. The annual school reports for the years 1872-73 to 1877-78 inclusive contain much information that is omitted from the school committees' reports of more recent years. One of the chief things in this line was called "The Lazy List."

The reports usually embodied lists of honor, lists of star pupils and the lazy list. The latter embraces the names of scholars who were often tardy, but not necessarily the names of those who lacked diligence after reaching the schoolroom. The report for 1872-73 contains twelve names. The lazy list went out of existence in 1875.

WHAT EVERY WOMAN SHOULDN'T KNOW



—Cartoon by C. R. Macaulay, in the New York World.

Women Attacked by Berlin Slashers

Series of Crimes Upon Inoffensive Females Seems to Prove More Than One "Ripper" is About—Seem to Seek Pleasure of Pain, Not Money—Cut Them With Knives in Broad Daylight, Flee, Neglecting Possible Booty.

Berlin, Germany.—The newest degenerate displayed in unprovoked and cruel attacks upon virtuous and inoffensive women, continues to manifest itself here.

Over twenty-five such outrages have been committed. There seems to be more than one offender, such as "Jack" this and "Jack" that, who committed wanton and inexplicable assaults against women in other capitals, without taking booty, without seeking apparently anything but the gratification of a semi-paenitent impulse.

Five attacks made upon women in the eastern suburbs brought the day's total up to seven and the average to twenty-five since the beginning of these vicious assaults.

One woman was seriously wounded. The others' injuries were slight. It seems enough for their assailants to cause them to suffer pain.

Many persons, most of them women, declare they have seen the mysterious assailant, but as he turned to the injured woman, he escaped. The description of these witnesses agree to a certain extent. So the police might theorize that one man is guilty of all the attacks. But many witnesses swear that three men simultaneously attacked one girl, a servant, in the street. One with a sharp knife stabbed her in the abdomen, then the three ran away without even attempting to take the bundles or the purse the girl carried.

The police have doubled the patrol in the streets, and are watching particularly women of whatever character who walk out, unaccompanied, day or night.

A merchant's wife, a said woman of irreproachable character, was walking in a street in the southern part of the city. She had not the slightest warning from her assailant, who approached her from behind, faced her and struck at her with a knife. The hand she raised in defense was wounded and then the man stabbed her in the thigh and fled.

Five women of the working class were wounded in the city and in the suburbs, two were seriously hurt. The first attack occurred in the Moabitte quarter at 9 o'clock in the morning in the open street. The assailant stabbed his victim in the upper arm. Another woman was wounded in the thigh during the forenoon in the northern section of the city. A girl was attacked at 3 p. m. in the eastern section. She warded off the blow with her hand, which was wounded by the hand, which was wounded by the hand, which was wounded by the hand.

In the evening one of these decadents attacked a butcher's wife in the

suburb of Hohenschoenhausen, but the blade broke against the steels of her corsets. The assailant then beat his victim to unconsciousness. She was found half an hour later and taken to a hospital.

Later in the evening the wife of another butcher was wounded in the thigh, this in the eastern section of the city.

In each instance the assailant, who seems to wear silent shoes, approaches his victim without arousing suspicion, delivers his attack suddenly and in a few seconds.

The people of the laboring quarters of the city are much excited over the frequent assaults. The streets are deserted at night by the females who frequent them usually. The police, whose watchfulness is heightened, are nonplussed.

Many more arrests have been made, but all the prisoners were able to prove their innocence. Some, however, first suffered from the fury of the imaginative crowd. A drunken man who oozed his pocket knife and flourished it was nearly killed.

Some cases have occurred of women who have cut their own clothing and pricked themselves for the purpose of becoming objects of public interest and sympathy. Whether the list of twenty-six victims includes any of these is not clear.

The idea originally held that some maniac Jack the Ripper was the author of the attacks has been abandoned. It is believed that the impunity of the perpetrator of the earlier outrages has encouraged sundry toughs to imitate him. This theory, if possible, increases the alarm, which in some districts has become a panic.

The police, whose very considerable efforts have hitherto failed to stop the crimes, have enlisted the aid of the Home Owners' Association. This has been willingly given, and in addition to the constables of apartment houses, who have been instructed to keep a close watch for attacks on women, special watchmen have been employed to guard the houses and patrol the streets.

The police have also asked trolley men, firemen, letter carriers and other men whose work lies in the streets, to act as special constables. Furthermore, they have issued an appeal to women of all classes to keep their presence of mind in the event of an attack being made on them, and to try to insure the capture of the criminal. The general public are urged, if they witness an assault, to devote their endeavors to catching the assailant rather than to hanging around the victim.

"Suicide League" a Growsome Epidemic

One Man With Revolver Hunts Another With a Bell in a Dark Room—Correspondent Tells of Strange Means Taken to End Lives.

London.—The Daily Mail's St. Petersburg correspondent declares that neurasthenia is claiming an ever-increasing number of victims in all sections of St. Petersburg society and throughout Russia in general.

A surprising number of people, tired of life, seek death by various methods. Persons of fashionable society journey to Finland and fling themselves into the romantic Imandra Rapids. Strange clubs and societies are in existence. One of these is styled "Tiger and Hunter." Two members draw lots to decide who shall be the tiger and who the hunter. A silver bell is hung around the tiger's neck, and the hunter is given a loaded revolver. Both enter large

darkened rooms and the spectators take refuge in safe corners.

The hunt begins. The hunter's eyes are bound. He is allowed six shots, guided by the sound of the bell. If he fails to hit the tiger, the roles are reversed, and the hunter becomes the tiger. This continues until blood flows.

Another society has "champagne evenings," where one among twenty bottles is drugged with morphia. Sometimes in a single night there are numerous secret suicides, for which there is no plausible explanation, giving rise, says the Mail's correspondent, to the suspicion that the victims belong to the same league of self-destruction.

Kansas Legislator Would Milet

Bachelors After 45 Years Old.

Topoka, Kan.—Kansas bachelors over forty-five years of age may be taxed \$25 a year. A bill to this effect was introduced by Representative Cron, and it was immediately advanced on the calendar.

A telegram sent to President Roosevelt by its author says that when a bachelor reaches the age of forty-five there is no hope of his getting married and that he ought to be heavily taxed as a penalty for not raising a family.

Body of 8-Year-Old Girl Shows

28 Knife Wounds, Besides Burns.

Marseilles, France.—The discovery of a crime recalling a case which occurred in Paris in 1907 has caused a sensation here. The body of an eight-year-old girl, torn by twenty-eight knife wounds and further mutilated by burns, has been found in a populous quarter of the city.

A man who had been living with the girl's mother, who is a widow, has been arrested. He proclaimed his innocence.

MOST WOMANLY WOMAN.

The other day I sat on the steps of a country station and watched a game of snowball. Two tiny girls were pelting, and with excellent aim, the hackmen who stood awaiting the incoming train.

They were rather bold little girls, I am sorry to say, and though the men were very patient, I expected every minute to see the children receive rough treatment.

Finally one small person took aim at a man's head and, much to her own amazement, knocked his hat off.

He started toward her in a threatening manner, with a huge snowball in his hand, and she, instead of running away, sidled up to him in the most engaging way and murmured, "Ah, I didn't mean to. You won't hit me, will you, mister?"

The man grinned sheepishly and dropped the snowball. "Run along, sissie," he said, "I won't hurt you."

She strolled off with a saucy nod and smile, and I heard her confide to her companion, "Ah, I knew he wouldn't hit me. Men don't hit girls."

She was only a baby, but already she knew enough to take advantage of man's chivalry toward her sex. Also she knew that gentleness is disarming. If she had been saucy to the man, he most probably would have given her a good face washing, at least.

The more feminine woman, the greater her charm. I have never yet seen a woman who could successfully imitate man in either manner or dress.

A girl can be as merry and high-spirited as she likes, but let her also be gentle. She must remember that as she is a woman, the most natural thing for her to do is to behave as one.

She may be unreasonable and capricious—she can carry off those qualities; but she cannot be rough and hold the respect of men.

The woman who is born to rule men shows her dominion from the cradle to the grave. Even as a baby she displays the winning qualities that later will make her a belle.

The little lady of the snowball episode was bold, because she probably had no home training, no wise mother to teach her the charm of softness and gentleness. But, nevertheless, the quality was born in her, and it will eventually triumph over her present surroundings.

The moment she found herself in a tight place she instinctively used gentleness as a means of extricating herself. She took advantage of the men's good nature and made a little nuisance of herself; but the moment one of them threatened her, she was all sweetness and politeness.

Just remember this fact, girls, in your treatment of men: The hoyden may achieve a certain amount of success, but the girl who wins in the long run is the girl who is first and above all things womanly.—Beatrice Fairfax in the New York Journal.

SHE PROVES WOMAN'S RIGHT TO RULE.

Dr. Thekla Hultin, of the Finnish Parliament, has been telling the women of England of the part taken by the Finnish sisters in political affairs. She mastered English especially for the purpose of lecturing in British cities, and her tour has aroused so much public interest it is proposed she visit this country on a similar mission. Dr. Hultin is described as a slim, fair-haired woman, of delicate refinement of features, who seems fitted more for the sewing circle than the political rostrum. She is enthusiastic over equal suffrage, and has the advantage of talking from practical experience. "There are now twenty-five women in the Finnish Parliament," she said, "and this little group has proved of great and beneficial influence. I know from observation that neither England nor any other country has anything to fear from woman's suffrage. I know also it is a hollow argument that if suffrage is granted women will not vote. They will go to the polls, and they will vote intelligently and conscientiously. When we gained the franchise in Finland we impressed upon women that the right of voting is the greatest and most precious of the privileges of citizenship, and the outcome was the women voted on exactly the same principles as men. Our women have joined the political parties in the same proportion as the men, and there has been no change in party lines. I think that fact is of importance in indicating what may happen in any other country that gives the ballot to women."—New York Press.

EVOLUTION OF THE RING.

People who say that marriage is a state of servitude for the woman find a particular significance in the bestowal of the ring. This mystic golden circlet round which so much romance and tender associations have clustered is a mere survival, they say, of the iron bracelet that man once played on the arm of his female slave to signify that she was his. Gradually this badge of servitude became smaller and more ornamental until from a symbol of humiliation it became a mark of honor and a woman's most precious and cherished possession.—New York Tribune.

SOME BABY STATISTICS.

Average weight at birth 6 1/2 to 7 1/2 pounds; at 2 months, 9 1/2 to 10 1/2 pounds; at 4 months, 12 1/2 to 13 pounds; at 6 months, 14 to 16 pounds; at 8 months, 17 to 18 pounds; at 10 months, 19 to 20 pounds; at 12 months, 21 to 23 pounds. After the first year increase in weight is slower. The weight of the end of the first year is not doubled till about the end of the fifth year.

Average circumference of head, 14 1/2 inches.

Average circumference of chest, 13 1/2 to 14 inches.

After two years of age the chest increases in size much quicker than the head. Up to that time the head circumference is slightly greater than that of the chest.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Nautical Error.

"I am sorry to hear, captain, that your wife left you so unceremoniously."

"My mistake, sir; I took her for a mate, and she proved to be a skipper."—Tit-Bits.

No British sovereign has vetoed a parliamentary bill for the last 197 years.

