

FARM AND GARDEN

EXPERT OPINION ON MILKING MACHINES.

The practicability of milking by use of mechanical milkers has been given a test at the Nebraska Agricultural experiment station and the results with the opinions of those in charge of the tests made known in a bulletin which the station recently issued. A milking machine plant was installed at the station in October, 1906, and since that time a number of experimental trials have been made and careful reports kept. From these data the experts in charge of the tests have reached the following conclusions:

"Heifers in their first lactation apparently give better results by machine milking than do aged cows that have been accustomed to hand milking for one or more years.

"Some cows are not adapted to machine milking.

"Alternate hand and machine methods of milking have a detrimental effect upon the milk flow.

"Manipulation of the udder is absolutely necessary in some instances before all the milk can be drawn by the machine.

"One man operating one machine can milk about the same number of cows per hour as one man milking by hand.

"Two men operating four machines can practically do the work of three men milking by hand.

"Two operators with four machines milked twenty-one cows per hour in the university dairy.

"It was found necessary to thoroughly wash and boil the milking machine parts after each use in order to produce milk with as low a bacterial content as that resulting from careful methods of hand milking.

"Washing the machines at irregular intervals or simply drawing water through them will increase the bacterial content of the milk even above poor methods of hand milking.

"The man operating the milker must thoroughly understand the care and management of dairy stock. He should also be persistent in the attention to details in order to obtain the best results.

"From these studies it would appear that the milking machine is fitted for large herds rather than small ones, and we believe it would be impracticable to install them where fewer than thirty cows are milked the year round."

FARM NOTES.

Don't attempt to carry a lot of weakly or stunted chickens through the season. Get rid of them.

Birds intended for exhibition should be handled and made tame. The judges cannot do justice to a wild or frightened specimen.

Take the cabbage which are too small to use on the table, the small potatoes, beets, turnips, etc., gather them all in and store for the poultry.

Help in sacking potatoes. Take three sticks about an inch and a half in diameter and make a strong triangular stand. Put three hooks in the upward part of the angle. The hooks should be about as high as a sack when filled. One man can do two men's work in this manner.

Crowding and improper ventilation are the source of many ailments and losses in otherwise well managed and well regulated flocks. This is especially true at this time of year and with the growing youngsters, which often are crowded into a little 2x4 coop that is cleaned out once a month. No wonder that they are lousy and droop around with one ailment or another.

Kaffir corn is an excellent food for poultry. It will grow anywhere, produce more grain per acre than Indian corn and will stand more drought than any other grain. It should be drilled in rows and cultivated like corn.

Some poultry raisers successfully fight poultry parasites by treating their mature fowls to a bath in "sheep dip" twice a year, but they do not use the sickening tobacco dips.

By all means grow sunflower seeds. They make an excellent feed for young stock that are growing feathers, and for molting fowls they are unexcelled as a means of aiding the new coat of feathers.

PICKING OUT THE LAYERS.

Dairymen, to make the greatest profit, build up their herds through careful breeding, careful buying and unmerciful culling. They do not ask 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 dairymen 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 plumps 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 club-tail seldom follows a good cow, while on the other hand, a slim tail is one of the characteristics of a good one.—Farmers' Alliance.

THE BOY'S FLOCK.

The boy on the farm should be encouraged and not hampered in his efforts at poultry keeping. With a start of but \$10 with which to buy stock or eggs a boy ten years old, of average ambition, intelligence and industry, can on the farm make this grow into a balance in the savings bank of at least \$2,000 when he is twenty-one.

By starting with a flock of fifteen, then increasing to twenty, then to fifty, then to one hundred, and to two hundred the last four years, he can produce a profit for ten years which, with compound interest, would seem almost incredible. He can raise the increase of stock from his profits on the cockeries, and as few laying hens should be kept beyond the second season he can turn off one-half of his flock each year on which there is a profit of at least 50 cents each, and double that, if good thoroughbred stock is kept, as there is a good market at \$1 each for the old hens as breeders when one learns how to market them.

Thus by raising a good number of young stock each year the profits are considerably increased, as there is always a good market for surplus pullets and well matured cockerels for breeding purposes.—N. H. Bent in the American Cultivator.

A WELL TRAINED HORSE.

A well bred horse is easily trained to do just what his owner wants him to do, which proves that blood tells. There is an instance of one owned by G. W. Chandler, of Massachusetts. This mare is named Nell, and is used by him in the wood and coal business, and this is what the horse does: When in the morning she is hitched to her coal cart, first she walks nearly an eighth of a mile to a drinking fountain, without any direction or assistance, and takes all the water she cares for; then of her own accord she goes by another street to the railroad depot, crosses the tracks, passes up to the sidetrack where the coalers are and backs up to the car from which her cart is loaded by the man in charge. All this is done without any assistance or direction whatever from any human being. When in the morning she is harnessed to a carriage instead of the coal cart she takes precisely the same action in going to the fountain and drinking, but then, instead of going to the railroad depot, she turns down the main street to the office, and whinnies for her master that she has arrived and is ready for him.—Indiana Farmer.

SOILS AND YIELDS.

Perhaps the hardest point for the unprofessional farmer to understand is that two fields of soil may look alike, but one will yield 15 bushels of corn and the other 19. This very example may be seen at the Urbana (Ohio) Experiment Farm, where one field has been grown to corn exclusively for 30 years without manure or fertilizers of any kind. In 1907 it yielded less than 18 bushels to the acre. Not ten rods away with everything else the same, over 75 bushels to the acre were harvested, only because the necessary plant food had been replaced in the form of stable manure, etc., and because rotation had been practiced, using as corn one of the crops in the rotation scheme.—The Epitomist.

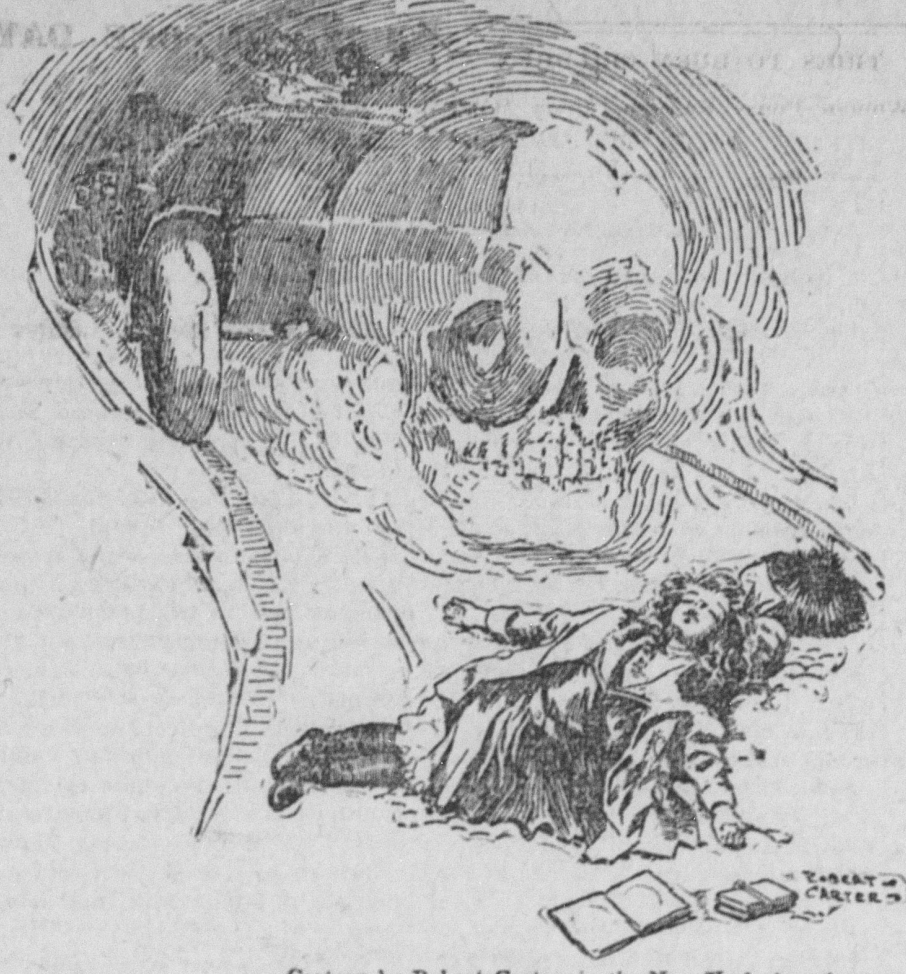
CARE IN FEEDING.

Do not feed fresh cut green bone to your birds oftener than twice a week. There is no better egg producer, but good things can be woefully abused. Too much at a time, or too often, and the hen's bowels will get out of fix, and her reduced condition therefrom will prevent her laying. Two ounces a week per hen is a proper allowance, when fed in connection with beef-scrap always before them. Wholesome grain and green food, the staples—beef-scrap, the "between meals"—cut bone, the treat—that's it; and you can't expect returns from any or all unless you use proper discrimination in setting up the treat. Better no green bone at all than too much.—Farmers' Home Journal.

No fewer than 8,282 medical students attend lectures at the universities of Germany this winter.

India sends America many rugs. All the pay the good weavers get for making them is 16 cents a day. Head weavers get \$15 a month.

THE RIGHT OF WAY.



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

WAR ON RECKLESS DRIVERS OF AUTOMOBILES

Judge in His Charge to the Grand Jurors Expresses a Belief That the "Scorchers" and "Joy Riders" Have Found a New Method of Committing the Old Crime of Manslaughter.

New York City.—There is no mistake about it this time; public indignation against the "scorchers" and the "joy rider" is thoroughly aroused and they are going to be vigorously dealt with.

The newly formed Highways Protective Association and the Automobile Club of America, representing sane and responsible owners and drivers of automobiles, are prepared to aid in prosecuting offenders. They are resolved to demand infliction of the severest penalties, and the magistrates and judges seem to be impressed with the necessity for vigorous action.

So much for the offenders when caught, and the arrangements for catching them are more widespread and complete than ever before. As a result of the organization of the special squad of policemen mounted on bicycles, motor wheels and some in automobiles scores of offenders are being arraigned before the magistrates and in the courts.

Owners of automobiles are warned in the address by Judge Swann to the Grand Jury in the General Sessions, telling them that the owner of a car who employs a driver, known to be reckless and who runs away from the reckless should be found equally guilty with the latter for any crime committed through carelessness or over speeding. In short, there is a general awakening to the demands of the situation and to the serious responsibility that rests upon those who drive automobiles, more particularly through a city's streets.

Where the driver instead of stopping and caring for an injured person claps on speed and runs away the presumption is that he is guilty, and by making sharp discrimination on these lines this heartless practice can be stopped.

The community in general and the prudent and responsible owners of automobiles, who are taking an active part in the present crusade, are to be congratulated upon the prospect of a successful issue.

Judge Swann in his charge to the April Grand Jurors in Part I. of General Sessions expressed his opinion of automobile speeding, which he called

"a new method of committing old crimes." He said:

"Within the last month many crimes have been committed by men possessed of the speed mania. They run down women and children on our streets. Women and children and the infirm and the aged are entitled to the use of the streets as much as the strong. No man has an exclusive right to the streets. Even the man who devotes his time to speeding this modern engine has no more right to the public street than the weak and infirm.

"Men who do these acts recklessly and without regard to the rights of others, and who either maim or kill, are guilty of either manslaughter or other grades of crime, and it seems to me that it would be a proper and fitting thing that, if such a case comes before you, you should not hesitate to indict if the evidence warrants it; and that you should not hesitate to indict for the crime of manslaughter if you think that that crime has been committed.

"This is just about the time, it seems to me, for the Grand Jury of this county to call a halt on such extreme selfishness as is evidenced by the automobile puts such a chauffeur upon his machine in the public streets the law presumes that the owner knows the ordinary act that the chauffeur is going to commit. A man is presumed to intend the ordinary and usual results of his own acts, and the owner who puts a reckless chauffeur in an automobile and sends him through the streets could be properly found by you to be equally guilty with the chauffeur of the crime, whatever it may be, that may reasonably be expected to be committed by that chauffeur."

DOGS RACE 412 MILES IN 82 HOURS.

Alaskan Teams Start in Arctic Blizzard For Exciting Dash From Nome to Candle.

Seattle, Wash.—In the most grueling race of dog teams Alaska ever has known the plucky malamutes, owned by Al Berger, carried off first and second honors in the All-Alaska sweepstakes for \$11,000, and annexed in addition the Suter Gold Cup. The race was from Nome to Candle, a distance of 412 miles, and much of it was run under conditions as put the animals to a bitter test of strength and endurance.

No American Derby ever enlisted in the United States a keener popular interest than this flight of dogs across the stretch of country between the starting and finishing points. From the time the racers were sent away on their exacting contest business at Nome was practically at a standstill.

The focal points for the townspeople were at the stands of the book-makers. At these thousands of dollars were wagered on the result, the biggest single bet having been placed on a Siberian team. A pool of an even \$100,000 was put up that these animals would score a victory. One wager of \$10,000 was made that the race would not be finished within ninety hours. This bet was lost, the time of the winners being eighty-two hours and ten minutes.

All Nome watched the start of the race. The dogs got away in a blinding snowstorm. Thermometers were registering fifteen degrees below zero. A strong wind swept the snow and ice clad hills. The dogs did not mind the

cold, but the wet tressed flakes of snow plainly gave them distress. With all the zest of the chase they moved off at the word, while the crowd cheered and the drivers waved goodby, not certain they would come out of the contest alive.

The Berger malamutes No. 1 and No. 2 teams, driven by "Scotty" Allen and Percy Blatchford, respectively, finished in the order named. A mixed team of hound and bird dogs driven by George Fink came in third in the race.

The Siberian dogs, which were the favorites and heavily backed, became snow bound and were hopelessly out of the race. Their driver was forced to turn back. The fate of some of the other starters is still unknown. Teams are straggling back to Nome, some of them in pitiful condition. It is estimated that \$200,000 changed hands.

Prohibition Law Held Valid.

The Supreme Court at Montgomery, Ala., declared the State prohibition law valid, all the judges concurring in the opinion. This is the second time the court has upheld the State wide act of the last Legislature. It was attacked on several constitutional grounds.

Anarchist Commits Suicide.

John Mercadante, an Anarchist, whose wife had left him, killed himself in New York City.

Brewers Join Forces With the Anti-Saloon League.

Cincinnati, Ohio.—The brewers, the Anti-Saloon League and the Municipal Reform League will unite in an effort to put the bad saloonkeeper out of business. Through the efforts of the Ohio Brewers' Association the State Legislature passed a law designed to suppress illegal selling. One brewing company at Hamilton announces that it will not sell beer to any saloonkeeper who persists in keeping his saloon open on the Sabbath day.

WOMAN

DANCING FOR HEALTH.

The dancing that girls should do that they may acquire health and grace is not done on the waxed floor of a ballroom, but on the rough concrete or canvas floor of a gymnasium, or even on the carpet of a bedroom.

Before the recent furor for artistic dancing that has gained such an impetus in the last year or two with watching Genee, Isadora Duncan and Gertrude Hoffman, our women had learned the benefit of what is called athletic dancing.

To waltz or two step well develops a swaying grace and is essential to social success, but its benefit on the health may be questioned. The hour at which social dancing is done, not to mention the heated room, tight clothes and rich food late at night, does not make it a great health builder.

Athletic dancing, on the other hand, builds up the muscles of the legs, ankles and back, increases the endurance of the heart and gives the whole body more poise and grace. There is much swaying of the body and use of the arms, so that every muscle is brought into play.

Many of the old folk dances are adapted to this work and when the steps are once learned they can be practiced instead of regular gymnastic exercises in one's own room. A half hour of such dancing is said to be equal to a five-mile walk, and if the windows are thrown open during the practice there can be no more healthful form of athletic work for girls.

In getting rid of fleshy hips this gymnastic dancing is one of the latest fads, and the woman who suffers with weak ankles or if she is inclined to stumble and walk unceremoniously will find it beneficial.

As the muscles of the legs gets more exercised than those of the upper part of the body, it is well to alternate the dancing with dumb-bell or wand movements to equalize control of all muscles in the body.—New York Press.

CONSOLATION FOR HOMELINESS.

Do you know that ugliness can be prevented or cured? Well, it can be. In most cases ugliness is one's own fault. Homeliness is not hereditary. It is self-made. The most irregular features may be beautiful by a glow of kindly expression.

On the other hand, the most perfectly formed face may be marred and rendered repulsive by the scowl of greed, vindictiveness, envy. The snub nose and simian mask of Socrates strike no one as ugly, because of the intellect that shows in every line. Do not the French talk of a "joie laide"—a woman of fascinating plainness? Similarly, we must mark off as excused from the charge of being ugly those from whose faces shine benevolence and pleasant peace.

One's face is one's own fault. One can transform it, if not to beauty, at least to attractiveness, by seeing to it that nothing shows in it that is not lovable. One's thoughts, if noble and kind, will in time mold the lineaments of the outer man or woman and make, them kind and noble, too.

Mere physical beauty has been vastly overrated by the artists and poets, ever since art and poets were born. Merely symmetry of lineaments, never since the world began, won true love or commanded true respect. Pleasing to look at, but the human heart hungers for more than pretty visions.

Who thinks of selecting one's friends because of their straight noses? More than that—far more than any outer feature—is necessary to friendship worthy of the name. Who does not love a dear old mother, despite perhaps a wart on her nose and wrinkles in her cheeks? A lifelong devotion generates a spirit of beauty that no physical deformity can abate in it.—New Haven Register.

LARGE EVENING HOODS.

While in this city the immense hood for evening has not taken the place of the picture hat, it is widely worn in New York and other American cities.

There were many years when it was said that a Philadelphia woman could be identified in a cosmopolitan crowd because of the fact that she always went bareheaded in the evening.

For several years, however, she has rarely appeared without a hat. Like the rest of the fashionable world she has submitted to that silly caprice of wearing a huge hat to the theatre, which she was compelled to hold in her lap through the evening and replace it, haphazard, without the aid of a mirror.

Now one occasionally sees the fascinating evening hood worn here, but in New York heads covered in this way are frequent.

They are worn by those in motors, in couples, on subway and in trolley. They fill the dressing room at the opera, at dances and at the restaurants at supper time.

Every form of old-fashioned headgear seems to have been copied in these hoods. The poke, the calash, the Shaker bonnet, the hood with a curtain back and a windmill bow in front, the babyish affair of the Middle Ages made of galloon and fur, are all in fashion.

Flowers trim some of them, lace trims many, fur bands edge the majority. They are wired to keep away

from the coiffure and they are interlined with wadded satin or cotton batting sprinkled with sachet.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Mrs. Anthony Drexel's new house in Grosvenor square, London, has given no end of trouble to her. It always is so when people have to hunt up furniture, tapestries and bric-a-brac of certain periods so that they will not clash with each other. Like other well-known American women she has brought her knowledge of things artistic to a fine point, and no dealer or commission agent, however enlightened, can puzzle her in regard to what is genuine and what is not. The Drexels mean to have their own private band and propose to have in it only picked players. There are numberless applicants for the posts available, some quite distinguished violinists desiring to be appointed. It is well known that the Drexel pay magnificently for what they want. One of the features of the American millionaire's new Grosvenor square mansion is the music room, wherein is to be exhibited a unique collection of musical instruments. Some priceless specimens no longer in use have been obtained by Mrs. Drexel for it. The musicians' gallery, where the band will be stationed at the balls which are to be given during the season, is the largest in any private house in London. It overlooks the great marble staircase and the hall.—New York Press.

BEDOUIN AND BURNOUS.

It is a foregone conclusion with the initiated that cloaks for day and evening wear will be more elaborate than ever. Many of them are exceedingly graceful in design and have evidently been inspired by pictures of the wraps worn by the ladies of the French and English courts many centuries ago; in fact, the only command which Dame Fashion lays on us at the moment is to wear a becoming cloak and one which is in harmony with the costume it is destined to accompany.

A very lovely wrap was of Austrian-blue soft satin, with a deep collar, or it might almost be termed a small bolero of gurgule lace, over which was arranged a latticework of gold cords finished beneath the arms with a veritable cascade of gold cords and tassels. The high Medici collar was of gurgule lace, threaded with gold and outlined with velvet.

Other charming wraps are of the Bedouin and burnous character and are gracefully draped to hang in folds from the shoulder. Mantles of the Spanish brigand type are also exceedingly fashionable; they are draped across the front and fastened on the shoulders with cords of gold or silver.—Philadelphia Record.

TEETH TO MATCH NECKTIES.

That is quite a brilliant idea! Why not? If one goes to the expense of artificial teeth, isn't it a pity that our neighbors should not be envious?

So some people evidently think, for the British manufacturers of artificial teeth make them in all sorts of colors.

Any color (warranted fast) that their clients like to demand, and at the shortest notice; so that a South Sea Islander or a native of Slam may, if he choose, lord it over his fellows with teeth to match his necktie. What a conquering smile his would be!

It is pleasant to know in days like these of decaying industries that artificial teeth are an important British export, and that thousands of men, women and girls are employed in their manufacture.—Home Talk.

SCHOOL BOOKS REPAIRED.

It would seem that the school board of Bloomfield, N. J., has invented a new occupation for women. The summer two women go through the eight ed with free text books. Each summer two women go through the eight school buildings of Bloomfield and put every book in order. At the end of the school term the books are sorted by the teachers, grade by grade, and all needing repair are left in great piles on the office floor. The two repairers take their paste pot, awl and needle and make them all as good as new again before the summer is over.—New York Sun.

PRINK NO PRIMP.

A woman will spend an hour before the glass, prinking to please a man, when she could cook a good meal in twenty minutes that would please him better. (Note—Observe that word "prinking." You may think it should be "priming." There's where you are wrong. We used "priming" for years until we discovered it was wrong. Now we use "prinking" to exploit our knowledge.)—Atholson Globe.

NON-PARTISAN ENDORSEMENT.

Mrs. Alice B. Clarke of Garfield county, Cal., received the indorsement of the Normal Institute for the office of State Superintendent of Public Instruction. She is now serving her second term as superintendent of schools for Garfield county. Her indorsement by the Normal Institute was given on the non-partisan basis.