

FARM AND GARDEN

CARE OF FARM TEAMS.

Farm teams should not be highly pampered, but should be fed a liberal ration of substantial foods so as to sustain them in a vigorous and sprightly condition. A team ill fed and in low flesh and weakly, will not accomplish one-half the work of the one that is better fed and cared for.

The harness and particularly the collars should be accurately adjusted to the horse. If the collar is either too tight or too loose it galls him and interferes with his respiration. The work teams should be fed early in the morning so that they will have time to eat plenty of food before it is time for them to go out on the farm and begin their day's work. Never put a horse at heavy work right after eating a heavy meal. It will give a horse great comfort and rest if the harness is removed at noon while they are feeding. Let them be carefully rubbed down and given abundant time to partially digest their food before they are put to work in the afternoon. If a team is allowed to enjoy a rest and relaxation after they are fed at noon they will accomplish more work with less wear than they will if deprived of this repose. In the evening let them be well cleaned and rubbed and their legs and bellies relieved of all mud and filth.

A team that is warm and sweaty should not be placed at once in a close stable or allowed to stand still exposed to cold weather or a current of air. Move them about gently until the heat and perspiration are abated. After this is effected, they should be well groomed and perfectly dried off. When they have been exposed to a rain horses should not be left to become dry by the evaporation of the dampness from their bodies, for chills, colic and inflammations are often caused by this treatment. Carefully remove the wet with the curry comb and brush and follow this with a vigorous rubbing with a wisp of hay or straw. A horse should never be turned into a stable or the pasture at night when the weather is cool or damp with his hair and skin in a moist condition.

When a team is warm and wet from work in the winter, they should be carefully stabled at noon and protected by blankets. It is wise to go some distance out of your way in order to observe these little precautions rather than to allow the horses to become chilled while feeding and to contract colds by exposure to cold, piercing winds.

There is another thing that I desire to protest against and that is the dosing and dopping of work horses. More horses have been injured than have been helped by using these medicated foods and over feeding and dopping. A work team should have a little to do every day and not be allowed to stand in the stable day after day without exercise and then taken out and made to do a hard day's work. —W. Milton Kelley.

MIXING CATTLE BREDS.

There is a good deal of force in the following, on the subject of crossing breeds, by a correspondent of the Breeders' Gazette. He says:

The tendency of the American farmer in the past has been to hybridize all his farm animals. Even his hens all become a mixture after a year or two. Especially has this been the case with farmers in the Eastern States. Those who had Jersey cows have crossed and recrossed with Holstein-Friesian bulls until they have got neither one or the other, and some of them come very near to nothing. Some farmers seemed to think they could outwit the Almighty by crossing the Jersey with the Holstein and so get the large flow of the Holstein with the rich milk of the Jersey. The difference between the two breeds is too great. Nature was shocked and dumfounded. The result has been in many cases the small yield of the Jersey coupled with the poor quality of the Holstein.

There is a vast difference between a good Holstein and a poor one, both in quality and quantity of milk. Jerseys also differ very much in regard to quantity of milk. A herd of first-class Jersey cows is as good as a gold mine to a farmer who knows how to handle them by judicious selection. The same can be said of the Holstein. The breeder of Holstein cattle is quite apt to condemn the Jersey cow, and the Jersey breeder is apt to condemn the Holstein. There are noble specimens in each breed, and the breeders, the men who handle the animals, are responsible for so many poor ones. It is the result of carelessness, lack of judgment, taste and discrimination.

The Shortborns are rapidly coming to the front and the milking strain of this breed will doubtless supplant many of the mongrel Jerseys and Holsteins that now occupy the land.

LIVE STOCK NOTES.

A well-bred sire will often add two to three pounds in weight of flesh or fleece over a common sire.

It is very important to protect sheep from wet weather, although they can stand considerable cold.

Feeding sheep in low, marshy places is about the most unfavorable condi-

tion under which they can be kept. Pumpkins, squashes, carrots, clover, milk oats, shorts and grass make better feed for hogs than all corn, although part corn is good.

The ewes should be kept in good condition at the time of the birth of their young, as those in poor condition are not apt to own their young.

Extensive experiments have shown that cows produce more milk and butter if they are turned out of doors a portion of each day, than those that are confined in the stalls all the time.

All animals on the farm, and especially those young and growing, should have daily exercise. It is needed for the proper development of bone and muscle.

The man who whips a horse for shying is nothing less than a fool. As a rule it makes the horse shy worse, and, eventually, will ruin his disposition. The horse is timid, and only requires encouragement to become quiet. Speak kindly to him, then lead him up to the object of his fears, pet him, let him see what the object is and in a little while his nervousness will disappear.

A good lot of brood sows and a thoroughbred boar or two are good signs of prosperity on the farm. There is always a good market for pigs of almost any age under 12 months. All hogs, except breeding stock, should not be kept beyond the most profitable age for the market.

Young horses should be worked moderately, so that they may attain their full growth. It is a bad mistake to depend upon them to do all the work on the farm.

In giving castor oil to animals allow one or two pints to a horse, four ounces to sheep, two ounces to pigs and two ounces to calves. Castor oil is an excellent purgative. In cases of scours it is advised to give small doses, combined with laudanum.

BREEDING BERKSHIRES.

After handling another breed for a number of years we decided that the Berkshire is the best breed for the farmer and so procured some choice breeding stock and have never regretted our choice.

We found Berkshire sows to be good and prolific mothers and the pigs are active, grow fast and make a superior quality of pork. They out dress any other breed, in proportion to live weight, and the meat is better grained.

We keep quite a large herd as it gives us more choice in selling and filling orders. We have found that it pays to cull severely and to use the knife freely as a good market topping is a far better advertisement for a breeder than a poor boar, and we have found that a really good pig going into a neighborhood will always sell more.

Our farms comprise 1,600 acres of rock river valley land in Winnebago County, which is actually the biggest Berkshire center in Illinois. The sows of our herd number about sixty, and represent the best of Berkshire blood, tracing to combination Harrow Lee 5th, Lord Lee and other well-known sires. We endeavor at all times to keep our herds in the best possible breeding condition, and to this end give them the range of the wooded lots and provide them with the best of nutritious foods.—J. H. Atwood, in the Epitomist.

SUN-FLOWER SEED FOR POULTRY. Sun-flower seed is a very valuable feed for poultry, especially at moulting time but it is rather expensive when compared to other grains because the yield is not in proportion to the amount of room that the plants require.

Another objection is the difficulty of keeping the seed from spoiling because you cannot get it dry enough to store in large quantities without moulding. If you thresh it out the seed will mould and if you mow it away without threshing the heads will rot. But if you have a good long poultry run you can grow a lot of sunflowers, then cut down a stalk or two occasionally and let the hens do the harvesting. If you have enough of them it will give the poultry employment all through the fall and the early part of the winter and they will enjoy the occupation.—Epitomist.

HORSE TERMS.

Horse men are particular to use proper horse terms in speaking of horses and horse paraphernalia. Two horses is a pair and three horses is a team. They is a French horseman's expression meaning 3 horses abreast. When one horse is hitched ahead of another it is called a tandem hitch. It may be two horse tandem or a three horse tandem. A good many Americans are very careless about horse talk. In New England the expression, "Here comes a horse and team" very often means that one horse is drawing a wagon. Farmers usually refer to a pair of horses as a team, but it is just as easy to be particular and have things right.—Epitomist.

An Englishman has invented a bicycle for the blind. In reality it is a multi-cycle, carrying 12 riders, led by a seeing person, who does the steering.

"WHAT ARE YOU GOING TO DO ABOUT IT?"



—Cartoon by Davenport, in the New York Evening Mail.

STANDARD OIL CASH IS PUT IN FOOD AND DRUGS

Individual Stockholders Reinvest in Restaurants and Pharmacies—Thousands in Soap and Also in Candies—Busy Department at No. 26 Broadway Seeks Opportunities Far and Near—Has Enough in Petroleum —No Increase of Capital Possible Because the Company Has All It Needs in Oil.

New York City.—Standard Oil men, with Standard Oil dividends, are reaching out for the larger retail trade.

They are applying to the field of investment the Standard Oil methods which have proven so potent in every line of competitive business to which they have previously been applied. The retail lines which have recently attracted the attention of the men who have been trained by the master hand of John D. Rockefeller embrace:

- Drugs,
- Soap,
- Candies,
- Peanuts,
- Milk,
- Starch,
- Glucose products,
- Restaurants.

For more than a year the work of absorbing or, at any rate, gaining a controlling interest in enterprises, which in many instances seem to have no connection with the production of oil, has been going on quietly but actively, and the complete roster probably would make interesting reading.

Acquiring Many Businesses.

Some of these concerns in which individual stockholders of the Standard Oil Company are heavily interested are the Hegeman Drug Company, Childs' chain of restaurants, the Corn Products Refining Company, the New York Glucose Company and the National Starch Company. But there are more to come. Reports, which bear every evidence of verity are current that a great candy establishment with many branches in New York and other cities has recently passed into the control of Standard Oil interests.

Peanuts and milk probably will be next on the list, for the same reports, based on excellent authority, are that these oil interests have already obtained control of what is known as the peanut trust, and will soon, if they have not already, acquire one of the most extensive milk producing businesses in the country.

All these transactions are the outcome of what is known as the "investment department" of the Standard Oil Company. This is entirely for the benefit of the large stockholders and the work is conducted in an unobtrusive manner.

Money Must Not Be Idle.

So thoroughly does the Standard Oil Company now cover the ground and the earth that it has all the capital that it needs and is practically impossible to put more money back into the industry, which yields annually millions in profit. Standard Oil dividends, therefore, are constantly seeking reinvestment, for it is one of the axioms of John D. Rockefeller himself that money must not be idle. The head of the investment department or bureau was until recently a man who is now a banker and broker in Wall Street. There has been a reorganization lately, but the search for good opportunities is under the general direction of an accomplished financial scout who has a corps of trained assistants.

There are numerous firms or companies which have an established reputation and feel that if they had additional capital they might greatly extend their business. While they are making inquiries they may receive a visit from an agent, who says that he has heard something of their endeavors and intimates that if the enterprise meets the approval of his principals it would be possible to come to an agreement.

Millionaire E. J. Barney, 73.

Makes Widow of 30 His Bride. Dayton, Ohio.—In the face of the bitter opposition of his daughters, E. J. Barney, who is seventy-three years old and the wealthiest man in Dayton, was married to Mrs. Elmer Chapman, widow of State Senator W. W. Chapman, who is in her thirtieth year. Mrs. Chapman was governess in the Barney family for several months after the death of the Senator, and it is believed that the wedding will cause a complete rupture between Barney and his two daughters.

"Can you make a statement," is his usual question, "which will show that increased capital will develop the business and return a good profit?"

These statements are analyzed by experts and a report is made showing the nature of the territory in which it is proposed to locate new branches of a business and the probabilities of the various regions developing. The agent takes an active interest in the industry or the business if the contract is made, and the capital is likely to come from a bank which is in touch with the Standard Oil group.

From Restaurants to Oil.

Operations such as these have been conducted for the last three years, and as a result the country has seen chains of drug stores and an ever increasing procession of popular priced restaurants.

It was admitted at the office of the Hegeman Company that several of the Standard Oil men had as individuals invested in the corporation. Its president is John H. Flagler.

According to Samuel Childs, vice-president of the Childs Restaurant Company, dividends from his enterprise find their way to No. 26 Broadway. A Tydemann, of the Bureau of Purchases and Supplies of the Standard Oil, is among the investors in the Childs empire.

E. T. Bedford, a large stockholder in the Standard Oil and until recently a director of that corporation, is the president of the Corn Products Refining Company, of the New York Glucose Company, which has the tall chimney at Shady Side, N. J.

Four of the corn products companies have offices at No. 26 Broadway, and there also is the headquarters of the National Starch Company. Reports that the Standard group had in any way become interested in the manufacture of candy are denied by leading confectionery companies, and one of them has within the last week sent out a circular to the trade explicitly stating that there has been no change whatever in the management.

C. T. White, assistant treasurer, who has an office on the fourteenth floor, was asked if there were any truth in the report that the Standard Oil Company was becoming extensively interested in outside ventures.

"That is not the fact," was his emphatic reply. Mr. White referred to the various glucose companies as being under the control of men also affiliated with Standard Oil and to the National Starch Company as a subsidiary corporation of the Corn Products Company.

As to the "Investment Department" which the officials and stockholders of the Standard find so useful, he said that if there was such a thing it was news to him. Among the larger operations of financiers of the Standard Oil group as individuals may also be mentioned the Amalgamated Copper and the United Metals Selling Company, in which H. H. Rogers is interested, and the railroad and hotel interests of Henry M. Flagler in Florida.

Paraphrased Pickings.

The Pittsburg Club has sold short-stap Charlie Starr to the Boston Club. Work is being done in the matter of unionizing the brewers in El Paso, Texas.

Reports of the various New York City railway lines for the last quarter showed assets of \$354,000,000.

Sixteen hundred men employed in the collieries at Aberaman, Wales, were locked out.

Find Six Out of Every Ten Children Have Tuberculosis. Des Moines, Iowa.—An investigation conducted by the Des Moines Tuberculosis Association resulted in the amazing discovery that six out of every ten children examined in the city are infected with the dreaded tuberculosis.

Most of the cases are incipient, but in many the disease has progressed to a dangerous degree. The association is considering the establishing of a children's tubercular camp for scientific treatment.

Household Notes

RIBBON-RIM CLOTHS. The newest fad in table linen heralded from the other side is the ribbon run tablecloth.

A square damask cloth is woven with silts, through which bright ribbon may be run, about a foot from the edge of the table, as an outline to the center-piece. The ribbon is tied in very large, flat bows at two of the corners.

Of course, the ribbon is chosen with a view to matching the color scheme, flowers, etc.

For a luncheon this is a very pretty arrangement and would be effective, too, if one were short of flowers. —New Haven Register.

TABLE LINEN EMBROIDERY.

In contrast to the vogue of Madeira and other varieties of very open flat embroidery for table linens, close, raised embroidery is the preferred decoration for sheets, bolster, and pillow cases. Here scalloped edges have the preference in the higher grades over plain hems.

A scalloped edge and a heavily embroidered monogram or a scalloped edge and a band of embroidery anywhere from one inch to five inches wide in addition to a monogram of imposing size is the style of decoration most often chosen by brides as well as by housekeepers of experience when choosing their best bed linen. In some cases bolster and pillow cases are almost half covered with the finest or raised embroidery, representing exquisite flower effects.—New York Globe.

TO CLEAN LACE.

Black lace, unless very dusty and soiled, should not be washed, but well shaken to remove the loose dust. It should then be dipped in a solution of deep blue gum water.

If, however, the lace is dusty and brownish in color, it should be washed in a soap lather, then rinsed and stiffened in the deep blue water, to which gum water has been added. This restores the black to its original appearance.

Net is washed in the same manner as common lace, and also stiffened in hot water starch; but as net is so thin, it does not take the stiffening readily and must in consequence be put into fairly thick starch. For thin nets boiling water starch is used.

The net is dried, dampened, and ironed on the wrong side. It must be carefully ironed to the width, as it has a great tendency to draw to the length and become stringy. The edges must be kept straight and even.—New York Globe.

RUST ON STEEL.

An English woman is authority for the following rule for cleaning rust from cut steel: Dissolve a quarter of an ounce of camphor gum in nearly half a pound of lard. When the mixture is melted and blended take off the scum, and when it begins to thicken add enough black lead to give a deep iron color. Rub the ornaments with the mixture and leave them for a day and night. Then polish them with a soft cloth and a brush that will go into the crevices and apertures. Another remedy for cut steel that is not badly rusted is fine emery powder mixed with vaseline or paraffin. This is rubbed thoroughly into the steel work, and then putty powder is applied with oil and rubbed off with a soft cloth. To prevent cut steel ornaments from rusting it is a good idea to rub them occasionally with vaseline.—New York Sun.

BRAIDED RUGS.

Braided rugs are now the fashion. Formerly one saw them only in the country but now they are seen in city bed rooms and living rooms. Any country housewife might make money by braiding strips of rags during the long winter evenings and making them into rugs to sell. If city boarders come to the country in the summer, they will buy, but a surer way of selling them is to make arrangements with some of the numerous women's exchanges or women's industrial unions that are found in large cities and where handiwork of women is sold at a good figure. Hooked rugs are equally in demand, and some every beautiful ones may be made by the country housewife.—Indiana Farmer.

RECIPES.

Eggless Apple Sauce Cake—One cup sugar creamed with 1-2 cup shortening; add spices and a little salt; next stir 1 teaspoon soda into 1 cup of unsweetened apple sauce, 2-3 cup chopped raisins, 2 cups sifted flour. Add raisins last. Bake 40 minutes in slow oven.

Prune Tart—Make a rich puff paste for shells. Take 2 cups stewed prunes sweetened to taste and chop with about 1-2 cup walnuts, or chop separately, as the nuts want to be quite fine; fill shells with mixture and on top of each put 1 large spoon whipped and sweetened cream, flavored with vanilla.

Molasses Cookies—One cup molasses, 1-2 cup sugar, 1-2 cup shortening, 1-2 cup hot water, 2 teaspoons saleratus, a little salt, about a teaspoon ground ginger, flour to roll. Don't roll very thin.

COMMERCIAL COLUMN

Weekly Review of Trade and Latest Market Reports.

Broadstreet's says:

"Weather, crop and industrial reports are still very irregular, rendering general characterization difficult. Taken as a whole, there is, however, a slightly larger business doing, this being particularly true of retail trade in sections where weather permits and in bookings for fall and winter delivery at wholesale. In portions of the South and in the East, generally there is more confident purchasing, higher prices for cotton aiding in the former instances, while the advance of the season helps trade along the Atlantic seaboard. Business on the Pacific Coast has expanded slightly, particularly in California. In the Central West trade at retail is expanding slowly and a rather better business is reported with country merchants, but jobbing activity is not as pronounced as it was some weeks ago.

"Business failures in the United States for the week were 201, against 227 last week and 261 in the like week of 1908.

"Wheat, including flour, exports from the United States and Canada for the week aggregated 1,475,506 bushels against 1,062,244 bushels last week and 2,470,177 bushels this week last year. Corn exports for the week are 799,800 bushels, against 926,898 bushels last week and 292,938 bushels in 1908."

Wholesale Markets

New York.—Wheat—Spot irregular; No. 2 red, 140, elevator; No. 2 red, 141, f. o. b. afloat; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 1.35 1/2, f. o. b. afloat; No. 2 hard winter, 1.35 1/2, f. o. b. afloat.

Corn—Spot firm; No. 2, 77 1/2, elevator, and 76 1/2, f. o. b. afloat; No. 2 white, 77 1/2, nominal, and No. 2 yellow, 76 1/2, f. o. b. afloat.

Oats—Receipts, 50,325 bush; spot quiet; mixed, 26 @ 32 lbs., 57 @ 58; natural white, 26 @ 32 lbs., 58 @ 60; clipped white, 34 @ 42 lbs., 58 @ 63.

Poultry—Alive steady; Western chickens, broilers, 25 @ 33; fowls, 15 1/2 @ 17. Dressed steady; Western chickens, 12 fowls, 14 @ 15.

Butter—Firm; receipts, 4,745 packages. Process, common to special, 15 @ 23.

Eggs—Steady; receipts, 29,270 cases. Western firsts, 20 1/2 @ 21; seconds, 20; Southern firsts, 20 1/2; seconds, 20.

Philadelphia.—Wheat—2c. lower; contract grade, April, 134 @ 135c.

Corn—1c. higher; April, 74 1/2 @ 75.

Oats—Firm, 3/4c. higher; No. 2 white natural, 60 @ 60 1/2c.

Butter—Firm; extra Western creamery, 29c; extra nearby prints, 30.

Eggs—Firm; good demand. Pennsylvania and other nearby firsts, free cases, 21 1/2c. at mark; do., current receipts, in return cases, 20 1/2 at mark; Western firsts, free cases, 21 1/2; Western current receipts, free cases, 19 1/2 @ 20 1/2.

Cheese—Firm; New York full cream, choice, 15 1/2 @ 15 3/4c.; fair to good and choice, 14 1/2 @ 15c.

Poultry—Alive, firm; fowls higher; fowls, 16 1/2 @ 17 1/2c.; old roosters, 10 1/2 @ 11; spring chickens, 32 @ 36; ducks, 4 @ 15.

Baltimore.—Wheat—Spot, 142c.; May, 1.35 1/2 asked. Prices were rather soft following easy Western advices and at the mid-day call spot was quoted at 141 1/2c. and July at 1.17 1/4.

Settling prices were: No. 2 red Western, 141 1/2c.; contract, spot, 1.41 1/2; steamer No. 2 red, 1.38 1/2; steamer No. 2 red Western, 1.38 1/2.

Corn—Western opened firmer; spot, 75 1/2; May, 75 1/2; July, 74 1/2. Prices showed little change throughout the day. Trading was light.

Sales: Car fresh spot, 75 1/2; 20,000 May, 75 1/2; 5,000 July, 75.

Settling prices were: Contract, 75 1/2; No. 2 white, 75 1/2; steamer mixed, 71 1/2.

The closing was steady; spot and April, 75; May, 75 asked; July, 74 1/2.

Oats—White No. 2, 58 1/2 @ 59c.; do., No. 3, 57 @ 58; do., No. 4, 55 1/2 @ 56; mixed, No. 2, 57 @ 57 1/2.

Butter—Creamery separator, per lb., 30c.; imitation, per lb., 22 @ 23; prints, 1/2-lb., per lb., 30 @ 31; do., 1-lb., 30 @ 31; blocks, 2-lb., per lb., 30 @ 31; dairy prints, Maryland, per lb., 16 @ 17; Virginia and West Virginia, store packed, per lb., 15 @ 16; Ohio, store packed, per lb., 16 @ 17; nearby rolls, per lb., 17 @ 18; Ohio, rolls, per lb., 17 @ 18; West Virginia, rolls, per lb., 16 @ 17.

Eggs—Maryland, Pennsylvania and nearby firsts, per doz., 20c.; Eastern Shore, Maryland and Virginia, per doz., 20; Western firsts, per doz., 20; West Virginia, per doz., 20.

Ive Stock

Chicago.—Cattle—Market steady. Steers, \$5 @ 7.15; cows, \$4 @ 5.75; heifers, \$3.25 @ 6; bulls, \$3.75 @ 5.25; calves, \$3.50 @ 6.50; stockers and feeders, \$3.30 @ 5.25.