

FARM AND GARDEN

THE STAVE SILO.

Mr. J. Dorsey, one of the greatest users of silos in Illinois, in a recent letter to Hoard's Dairyman says that he has found the stave silo the best. In his letter he says:

"I am one of the largest users of silos in the State of Illinois, having two 24x44 silos and one 22x44 silo. Two of these silos are the cement lined silos, and the other is a stave silo. "In my own neighborhood are several silos. I find no objection to the stave silos, but do find that in comparison with the other types of silos mentioned, the silage keeps perfectly and is as sweet around the outside as in the centre, while in the cement silos, I find that the silage that lies near the cement is dead and stagnant, and I have learned from my own experience that this dead and stagnant silage is very detrimental to cows. I find that there is apt to be one of two conditions in cement silos: Either dry mould caused by absorption of moisture from the silage, or slimy, foul smelling silage caused by condensation of the moisture against the wall, and in my opinion is that ensilage should not be stored close to a cement or stone wall, as it is too acid, while in the stave silo which is a non-conductor of heat or moisture, the results are much more satisfactory.

"A number of cement silos built in my neighborhood have proven practically worthless, and comparing the cost of the stave silos with the cement or cement lined silos and the results obtained, the stave silo, in my opinion, is much the more practical kind of silo.

"Another feature is that, after a number of years of use, should the occasion present itself, the stave silo can be taken down and put up in another location, or can be sold and a large part of the original cost can be obtained.

"I believe in silage and silage feeding. A good crop of corn, without a question, will run twenty tons of green corn per acre as you understand it does not take much of a jag of green corn to weigh a ton. This makes it cost fifty cents per ton when it is ready for the silo. It costs forty cents per ton to pay the interest on your investment in the silo and machinery and for the labor and complete process of putting it in your silo, making a total cost of ninety cents per ton."

CONCRETE FLOORS.

For the construction of the ordinary stable or barn floor, which is not to carry any great weight, the following proportion is to be recommended for the concrete base: One part cement, 2½ parts clean, sharp sand, and five parts of loose gravel or broken stone. This should be finished on the surface with a one to 1½ inch layer of a mixture of one part cement and 1½ to two parts of clean, sharp sand. The total thickness of this floor must be from five to eight inches, depending upon the load it is to carry.

The floor should be constructed with slope enough to carry all liquids to certain points from which it may be drained. Protect the new floor from the direct rays of the sun, currents of air, and frost, and keep constantly moistened for several days. Water is very important in the curing of concrete constructions, and must be liberally used.

Use nothing but the best cement that can be obtained. The sand should be clean, sharp and not too fine; it should be free from lumps or clay as these will tend to destroy the adhesive quality and retard the setting of the cement. Use clean, pure water for mixing. Mix thoroughly. Water thoroughly. Cure thoroughly.—H. M. Bainer, in the American Cultivator.

FARM NOTES.

Get rid of the caterpillars; the more you destroy each year, the less you will have the next.

Farming conditions would be improved if more sheep were kept, as they help to exterminate weeds. But dogs and other objectionable features appear to have driven sheep from most of our farms.

Cows that are to come fresh require special care. They should have the freedom of a good, roomy box stall for at least a month before calving.

Alfalfa, when fed in some palatable way, makes an ideal feed for brood sows. For growing good, clean, flinty bone and keeping the animals growing and in smooth flesh it is unexcelled.

Milk should be cooled down to 60 degrees, as soon as removed from the cow, and never put the cover on a can of warm milk but use a piece of mosquito netting or cloth instead.

In small fruit growing, cultivation and mulching are what produce the best crops.

We consider strawberries a profitable crop at eight cents per quart, growing them by the narrow matted row system and giving thorough cultivation and plenty of fertilizer.

Save the best sows for breeders, but do not breed them too young.

Keep a record of your breeding operations. Get a good blank book for the purpose and follow a thorough system. It makes work but it pays.

Little pigs must not be over-fed, under-fed or pampered too much. They

do better when left to hunt feed for themselves provided only that abundance is within reach.

Young pigs must have exercise, fresh air and some occupation to ward off the thumps.

The curl in a pig's tail is not a useless ornament; it indicates good health. When the curl begins to straighten out, look for disease and give medicine or a change of feed.

IRRIGATION WORKS WONDERS IN WEST.

Ten thousand acres of land will be placed under irrigation in the Wenatchee Valley, west of Spokane, within the next two years by the extension of the present canals. There are now 35,000 acres of land in a high state of cultivation which but six years ago were practically arid owing to the lack of water. Since irrigation started there 15,000 acres have been developed into one of the greatest fruit districts in the world. The entire valley is now a city of 10-acre tracts.

The new canals will irrigate the higher benches along the Wenatchee and Columbia Rivers within a radius of ten miles of Wenatchee, the centre of 25,000 acres of orchard which, it is estimated by experts, will produce 25,000 carloads or approximately \$17,500,000.—Weekly Witness.

JAPANESE MILLET.

One of the best, if not the very best, forage crop is Japanese millet. Ground in good condition for corn will grow it in abundance. Fifteen pounds of seed to the acre, sown broadcast the middle of June, will produce a crop which will be ready to cut and feed the twentieth of August. Milch cows are very fond of it and the milk supply will be kept up. Hungarian is a rather extra forage crop and is more and more attracting the attention of farmers. With soil under good tillage, two tons to the acre of dried hay can be depended upon. It requires bright weather to cure it and when harvested in good condition it makes a valuable supplement to the hay crop. It can also be fed as a soiling crop.—S. F. Emerson, in the American Cultivator.

GRAFTING.

Grafting unlike budding, says Fancy Fruit, is usually performed during the dormant period of growth. It is accomplished by carefully fitting a small dormant twig or scion of the variety we wish to propagate, into a cut in a stock or seedling tree which we wish to change. There are several forms of grafting, but they differ more in method than in results. In fact, so far as the top of the tree is concerned, the results are the same in all cases whether we bud or graft. The object sought is to change an undesirable or uncertain tree into one which we know will produce a variety whose fruit will possess certain desirable characteristics.

THE BOAR.

The boar is the biggest part of the herd. If a sow averages seven pigs at a litter and the boar exerts as much influence over each pig as the sow does that means that the breeding of the boar is seven times more important than the breeding of any one sow. If the herd contains ten sows and one boar, the boar's importance is increased to seventy to one. This accounts for the fact that you can get along very nicely with common sows if you have a pure bred boar.—From the Farmers' Home Journal.

A PATCH OF RAPE.

Every farmer who has a flock of sheep should have a patch of rape. It is little trouble and on good ground will make a luxuriant growth and will furnish a most excellent forage for your sheep till late fall or early winter.—Farmer's Home Journal.

Modern Physics of Epicurus.

Let us ask ourselves if, in our theories of atoms and electrons, we have really advanced beyond the ideas of the ancients. Democritus certainly advanced a theory of atoms, and Epicurus taught that an infinite number of atoms, existing from all eternity in infinite space, continually in motion, were the elements of that matter of which the universe is composed. It is true that our modern theory of atoms at first sight seems to resemble closely that of these two philosophers; for in the air of a room we suppose billions of atoms; we believe in the continuity of matter, and therefore that all matter is ultimately made up of atoms. The ancients' conception of atoms was a flight of the imagination, but the modern theory is supported by measurements of weight, magnitude and speed.—Atlantic.

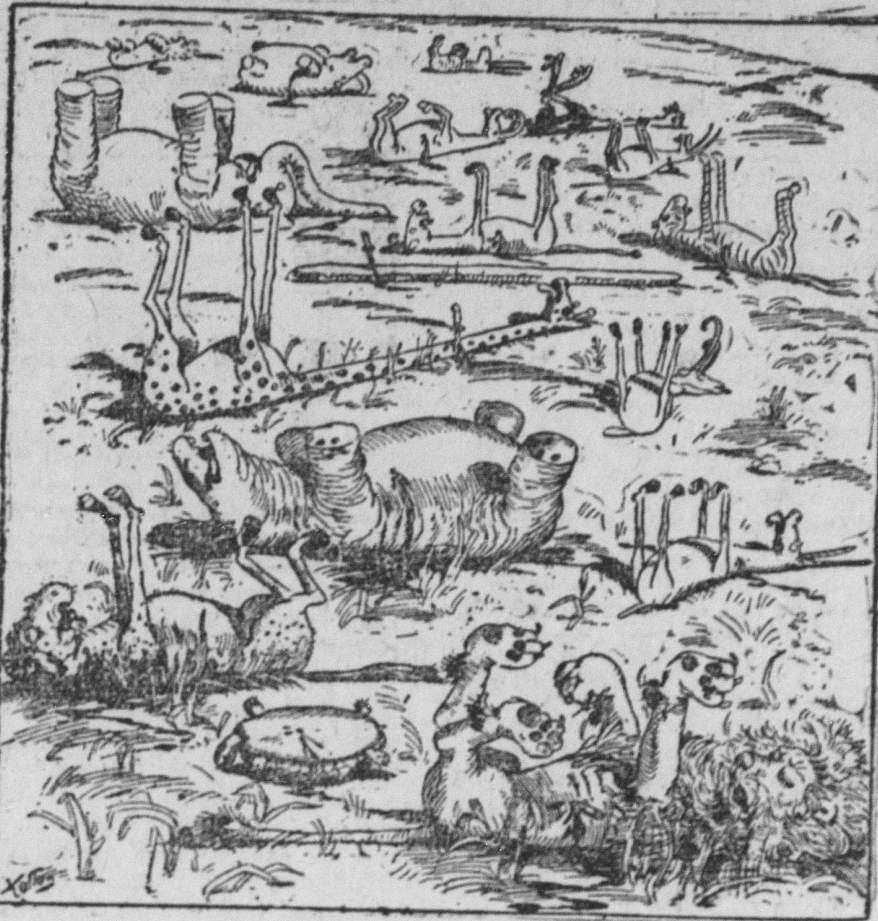
Not for Politeness Only.

Mother—"When we sit down to dinner at Mrs. Perkins' today you say nothing till the meal's over."

Young Son—"I suppose it's more polite for children to keep quiet while eating at other people's houses, ain't it, Ma?"

Mother—"It's more polite, and besides that, you can eat more!"—Brooklyn Life.

"A PERFECTLY OOKING TIME."



—Cartoon by Maurice Ketten, in the New York World.

PRaises ROOSEVELT, LION SLAYER, BECAUSE HE IS RIDDING AFRICA OF "VERMIN."

New York City.—Ernest Thompson-Seton, the nature writer, arrived here on the Kronprinz Wilhelm, and said that the news of Mr. Roosevelt's bag of lions had been brought to the ship by wireless and had been enthusiastically received. "Mr. Roosevelt's expedition," said the writer, "should be of great value. He is splendidly equipped for the work, and has with him two of the best naturalists in America. I hope he will kill many lions, for they are vermin in that part of Africa. Mr. Roosevelt is a splendid shot, and should do well."

Staggering Statistics as to the Annual Loss of the Poor by Reason of Fraudulent Weights and Measures

It Amounts to \$20,000,000 a Year in New York State Alone --One Consignment of 600,000 Berry Boxes Found Short Measure.

Albany, N. Y.—Poor people in this State, who have to buy their food supplies in small quantities, were robbed of about \$20,000,000 last year by reason of short weights and small measure, according to an estimate made by Fritz Reichmann, State Superintendent of Weights and Measures. Of that loss about \$10,000,000 came from the people in New York City, in spite of the municipal bureau of weights and measures, of whose head Superintendent Reichmann has not a very complimentary opinion.

"The people whose most thorough faults weights and measures," he declared, "are the very poor, who have to buy in small quantities. This State is so far behind its neighbors that it naturally becomes the dumping ground of short weight and short measure goods. Russia, which we consider a barbarous country, is so much better governed than New York State in respect to its weights and measures, as to make us blush."

Primarily the reason for this great defrauding of customers by dealers is not dishonesty, in Superintendent Reichmann's opinion, but the imperfect laws, which leave each municipality to work out its own destiny, with merely a general supervision on the part of a sadly handicapped State department. Thus dealers in one city supplying retailers in some other city with different regulations as to weights and measures, or perhaps negligent inspection or no inspection, may unintentionally perpetrate a fraud, which the retail dealers would pass along or intensify.

"To be sure, Mr. Reichmann continued, "there is much dishonesty, deliberate and intentional, in every large city and many small ones, and it is to guard against this that the sealers of weights and measures have to watch constantly.

Berry Boxes Short Measure.
"I stopped a consignment of 600,000 berry boxes to New York City the other day from one of our up-State cities," the Superintendent added. "They were short measure. The consignor said they were to be used for the 'wagon trade.'"

The staggering statistics which he produced as to the total annual loss from fraudulent weights and measures were compiled by taking twenty foodstuffs, the average proportion of loss found by the department's tests and the average consumption yearly of the twenty articles chosen.

"They were twenty average commodities—flour, bread, meats, eggs, butter, coffee, tea, sugar, beans and the like," said he. "Those figures, too, are conservative. If anything, the amount would be larger rather than smaller."

To take one example, He estimated that on dried beans the consumer paid for some \$50,000 worth of beans more than he received in the course of a year. What purported to be a quart of dried beans was purchased by one of the inspectors in a grocery store for twelve cents. The beans and the bag containing them were weighed and found to weigh 23 3/32 ounces. The bag weighed 9 3/32 of an ounce, leaving for the beans 22 13/32 ounces. A correct quart of beans is supposed to weigh exactly thirty ounces. Thus on that

purchase the customer received nine and one-eighth cents' worth, instead of the twelve cents' worth for which he paid. Superintendent Reichmann continues as follows:

"All kinds of tricks are used by dishonest merchants. Those merchants who are not dishonest intentionally may have faulty scales or imperfect measures of which they know nothing because they are not tested. The longer a set of scales is used the worse it becomes—for the customer—unless it is tested and repaired. But the average merchant never will ask for a test if he has to pay fees for that test, unless his customers complain of him. Now, in some towns there is the fee system; in others the municipal sealer of weights and measures has a salary and collects fees which go into the city treasury; in others, again, there is a straight salary basis, and no charge is made for tests. In some cities there is a rigid inspection; in others absolutely none.

Bad Conditions in Syracuse.
"We went to Syracuse a time ago and found horrible conditions prevailing. There was a municipal department of weights and measures, with a salaried head, who said he never had done anything much, because his predecessors never had done anything but draw their salaries. Things were stirred up; this superintendent was made to see the error of his ways, a couple of deputies were added to his staff. Now that same man is one of the most active and best men in the State. He tells me that his working day is limited to eight hours, but that he wants to work overtime in getting after violators of the law and does it. I went to Yonkers some time ago, and there was hardly a straight weight or proper measure in the town. Now they have a good inspection there, and the merchants are running pretty much on the level.

"But it's so easy to beat the game. How many customers know the difference between dry and liquid measure? Yet if a grocer sells a quart of lima beans, say, in a liquid quart measure, he's stealing about fifteen per cent. It's very easy for him to undersell competitors a cent or two a quart on that basis, and thus he drives them out of business or into his own habits. A butcher, say, keeps several sheets of paper on his scales. The paper weighs, perhaps, an ounce or an ounce and a half. It doesn't make much difference on a ten-pound roast, but on a half pound or pound of meat for the poor woman it tells heavily. And spring scales—there are as many ways to manipulate them as there are makes of scales."

"All our neighboring States have good laws. Canada, on our northern border, has probably the most rigid law in the world. If an inspector stops a wagonload of bread and in the load finds one loaf short weight he confiscates the whole load, gives it to some charitable institution and prosecutes the baker. Massachusetts has probably the best weights and measures system in the United States; Rhode Island has an excellent system; Connecticut now has a bill under consideration which seems likely to pass; New Jersey has a good system; Pennsylvania and Ohio, too."

Iowa College Puts Girl on Baseball Team.
Des Moines, Iowa.—Miss Josephine Armstrong has just been placed on the Still College baseball team to play centre field. She is pretty, seventeen, an expert tennis and golf player, and can throw the ball farther than any man on the team. She will play in all scheduled games against the crack teams. She also has a batting average of .289.

Miss Armstrong wears a natty bloomer suit and looks not unlike any of the other college players.

The HOME

ETIQUETTE FOR THE OFFICE.

Very few business women have, like men, one set of manners for the office and one for their private life, and this very inability to become machines when at work is one of their greatest handicaps. For what employer can so adjust his work that it may wait on headaches, fatigue, and the tears that women are so prone to?

The woman who goes to work in an office must accustom herself to an absolutely impersonal relationship with those about her. She must not only cease to demand the special courtesies and privileges usually granted to her sex, but she must hide her coquetties, her ailments, her temper, her grievances, and every other quality which is not "strictly business." Nor is this self-abnegation, this refusal to clog the wheels of the daily round with self-interests, alone sufficient. The business woman must oil the machinery with patience here, enthusiasm there, and everywhere a tactful courtesy. Nor should she stop at the mere appearance of these estimable qualities.

Unless a girl really feels that the brusqueness of her employers is intended as a time saver, not a brutality, she will be apt to go about with that suppressed air of injured innocence than which nothing can be more irritating. Better to weep outright and be done with it, though scenes, as might be imagined, are even more hateful to men in an office than at home.

"This last we admit," I hear you expostulating. "But what of the illnesses that sometimes assail the best of us? Can we will away neuralgia, toothache and the exhaustion that comes with rush work?"

No; I am not saying that one can always avoid feeling unfit; but one can nearly always hide the signs of that unfitness. Where this is impossible, betake your frailties out of the way, and that on the briefest excuse you can put into words, until you are again able to do your work.

It may sound heartless, but the only feature of your malady that interests an employer is the fact that he must find a substitute to do your work. And if you show too many signs of physical unfitness, you cannot hope to survive in the business world.

One point more. All communications demanded by a business career, where time is money, must be brief and to the point. Whether you apply in person or by letter, for instance, for the position of stenographer, you should come to the point at once and express yourself in the fewest words possible. A man with a pile of letters a foot high on his desk does not want to wade through several pages of application. He wants to unfold a legible typewritten document that is in itself an illustration of what the applicant can do, and to read thereon first the brief fact that here is some one who wishes the position, and that there is the list of her qualifications.

The letter should, moreover, be typewritten on plain, businesslike stationery, with first the writer's address, then a salutation consisting of the name and address of the recipient and the formal, "My Dear Mr. Blank," and finally the writer's panned signature after the "Yours truly."—New Haven Register.

LOVED FELINE ARISTOCRACY.

The greatest painter of cat-life and cat-character who ever lived was Madame Henriette Ronner, whose death, at the age of 88, occurred at Brussels. Only Eugene Lambert, the Frenchman, was to be compared with her, and though his technique now and then might be considered a little superior, from the painter's point of view, his brush a little more delicate—but that only in rare instances—his understanding of the cat and kitten, his insight into their nature, and sympathy with their feelings, were hardly on a level with those of Madame Ronner.

As Ruskin puts it, you must know "kitten nature down to the most appalling depths thereof," and be sensitive to "the finest gradations of kittenly meditation and motion." "Gercault, Barge and Delacroix all painted or modelled the cat, but they usually gave us tigers in little—thus bringing home to us the saying of Mary, Louis XIV's surgeon; "God created the cat that man might caress a tiger."

I have seen studies by Madame Ronner of helplessly dozing kittens that positively seem to drop their heads in little spasmodic nods; cats and kittens, too, that seem to be alive on the canvas, and their fur (infinitely difficult to paint) like the very thing.

When she would paint one or more of her mercurial pets, she would place them in a gorgeous Louis XV glass case, made comfortable and beautiful with gorgeous cushions and embroideries—or whatever other accessories she needed. Her rapidity was wonderful. She would not stay to draw outlines—there was not time for that—she would regard the animal as a mass, a compound of light and shade and feline nature, and swiftly brush it in. Her ultra-severe training under her father had fitted her for such work. Then she would elaborate her pictures from rapid studies and from quiet observation at her leisure, when alone she could hope to seize the mood and humor wanted, and record it with truth, intelligence and love. Madame Ronner was among the

elect, for she had woman's grace with masculine handling—which, had the world permitted her, she would rather have devoted to the painting of dogs, which she loved better still. She was a wonderful woman, a fine artist, a noble character who in her private life, long and saddened, too, was a true heroine if ever there was one.—M. H. Spielmann, Brussels correspondent of the Philadelphia Record.

HASTE AND WASTE.

Some women boast they can dress in ten minutes. They may be dressed in that time; they won't be dressed. In nothing more than in dressing does great haste make little speed.

The girl who respects her appearance never makes the attempt to do stunts in her dressing. The five-minute habit is shunned as are all half-way measures.

If only the boaster of swiftness could read the thoughts about her of the careful dresser she would cease to flaunt her celerity. "You look it!" thinks the other woman, or, "You can't be clear through," or "Your room must resemble a pig pen."

One cannot give the attention to bathing, hairdressing and careful adjusting of clothes that is required in less than half an hour. The woman who says she does, either stops her clock or shirks important toilet duties.

Apart from looks, the woman who dresses in ten minutes is putting her nerves to all unnecessary strain. There is nothing so trying as dressing in a hurry. The flurry gets into pins, buttons, laces, and gloves; what does not prick or break, willfully hides itself.

Hurried dressing usually means looking one's worst instead of one's best. Ten minutes leave no allowance for a careful inspection with a hand-glass or for accurate adjusting of belts and ties, Psyche angles, and hair nets.

The girl who boasts of whirlwind dressing generally looks as if she had just come through one. Straggly locks show her speed, while her mad haste makes for a red countenance that is not a beautifier.

One need not be such a slow dresser that some one is always on waiting orders; there is a difference between dawdling and careless haste. The ten minutes dressing habit, except in an emergency, verges closely on uncleanness.—New Haven Register.

ONLY MIRRORS NEW.

Old Roman and Etruscan tombs, under the picks and shovels of dusty archaeologists, are giving up secrets these days of living interest to modern women, with the result of blinding the woman of today by a closer link of living interest with her dead sisters of the Caesarian days. What woman of this century will not read with sympathetic interest that thimble and safety pins and hairpins have been dug from the old tombs? The Smithsonian Institution at Washington recently has acquired a most interesting collection of these feminine implements of the early Roman woman's toilet. For their hair the Roman women used a straight bronze pin, with a large spherical head. The ancient thimble was topless, also many of those used today. Fine-tooth ivory combs for the hair have been taken from an Etruscan tomb, while bodkins have been found in large numbers. The ancient woman of fashion would have envied her modern sister her French glass mirror, however, for in those days the best substitute was a bit of highly polished bronze.—New York Press.

HINDOO MOTHER'S DEGREE.

Mrs. Srimati Amma, a Hindoo woman who is the mother of five children, has gained the degree of A. B. in the Malabar University. She took first place in an examination over fifty-one competitors. Three months ago she passed an examination in fine arts, and now she is to engage in work as a teacher in a college for girls. She is one of the editors of the Sarada, a literary journal, and believes the women of the Orient are on the eve of a general awakening. She is especially hopeful for India by reason of the fact that the Hindoo husband is encouraging his wife to study. Mrs. Amma believes this probably is the most remarkable development in all the present-day progress of women the world over, as for scores of centuries the women in India have been held worse than chattels. There seems to be real advancement in India, for at the last convocation of the Bombay University two Brahmin women took degrees, and the Madras University for the first time has had women among its graduates.—New York Press.

YOUNG WOMEN LAWYERS.

Miss Anna Quinby, secretary of the State Loyal Temperance Legion of Ohio, recently acted as attorney for the prosecution in a larceny case in Edenton, Ohio. Miss Jane Purcell, another young woman lawyer, acted as counsel for the defence. It is called the first case in Ohio in which both attorneys were women.—New York Sun.

Sleeves are longer and flatter and they closely follow the lines of the arm.