

FARM AND GARDEN

FARM NOTES.

Chemically considered, skim milk contains almost all of the elements necessary for the support of life and the rebuilding of the tissues. Young animals will use it to great advantage in connection with other foods.

When fed for any considerable length of time upon any one ration, animals will tire of it to a more or less extent. This is one of the reasons why it is not wise to make corn or anything else an absolutely exclusive ration, even at fattening time.

The dairy water supply for cows is one of the very important necessary provisions. Cows should have pure water within easy reach at all times. It should not be too warm or too cold, and they should be perfectly free to help themselves at will.

Most of the bad flavors of cream are those acquired by absorption, taken up from dirt and decaying vegetables kept near the cream. There is no reason why as good or better butter cannot be manufactured by the individual dairyman on the farm than in the creamery. The small hand separator, if properly cared for, will greatly facilitate.

The man who knows will not have a poor cow in the herd. The man who knows will know the proper feed to give her and see that she gets it. The man who knows will know how to take care of her and how to treat her, and will see that she gets the right kind of treatment and care. The only man who fails is the man who does not "know."

Opportunity once knocked at Farmer Sloth's door, but it was the tool shed door, and Sloth was in the house talking politics, so he missed the visit.

If you don't want improvement, better admit the sad fact than to set up a thin excuse that may hinder the efforts of some more progressive man.

Home-mixed chemical fertilizers seem to be going out of favor, partly because of the use of machine spreaders and drills which require fine, uniform material free of lumps.

TRAP NESTS FOR HENS.

Some interesting facts have been brought to light at the poultry plant at stores in regard to the new stock recently purchased and by the present system of trap-nesting, which is proving so successful at the plant.

An examination of the eggs in the twenty or more incubators now in full operation, showed a fertility in some cases of over 90 per cent, a very good showing for eggs laid this time of the year, and speaks well for the stock recently introduced.

The trap-nests have located the layers in each pen, and also those which have not laid since the system was installed. It has brought to light some very fine individual and pen records. Two pullets are credited with having laid thirty eggs apiece, in thirty-five consecutive days, truly a remarkable performance for this season of the year, and with eggs selling as they are now at 45 cents per dozen, is it any wonder that there is money in keeping poultry?

The short-course students are busy men these days, and are actually engaged in active work in poultry and poultry problems. It is work of just this kind that counts later when the student goes into business for himself, or for whoever hires him to look after a plant. All are showing an active interest in the care and feeding of the pen given into their charge, and a keen spirit of rivalry has developed in regard to the appearance of the flock, and the number of eggs produced.

Much interest has been aroused in the entire student body by the many special lectures given here recently in connection with the poultry courses by many leading poultrymen of the state. The subjects have been on several of the every-day phases of the business, and handled by men who were familiar with their topic, and who have met with success in their several lines of poultry work.—Hartford Courant.

CO-OPERATION IN APPLES.

The American Apple Growers Congress was organized in St. Louis, Mo., the fall of 1902, for the purpose of improving the methods of picking, packing and marketing apples. The association also pays some attention to spraying and other subjects. But the main purpose is to devote the most time to such subjects that cannot well be handled by the state societies.

Other subjects are taken up at the meetings, such as national legislation on pure foods, labels on barrels and other packages, foreign markets and such kindred matters. There is a statistician in connection with the society, who compiles figures on the growing crops, and it is through him that the society expects to inform its members in regard to the extent of the growing crop, and the states or localities where the crop is heavy or light.

The society has no state aid, but relies solely on the membership dues for support. The dues are \$3.00 for the first year and \$2.00 a year thereafter.

Nearly all apple trees are too high-headed. The theory of some planters and early trainers seems to have been that it would not do to let the branches hang so low that the largest horse could not plow or cultivate close to them without injury. The consequence is that the stems mostly run up 7 or 8 feet without a limb, and some of the fruit, exposed to winds, is blown off and spoiled for marketing. Keep the surface under the tree well mulched, and this will suppress most of the grass that will otherwise creep in. Many of the apples thus grown can be picked from the ground, or by low step ladders set under the trees.—Epitomist.

WHITEWASH THE POULTRY HOUSE.

The benefits of whitewash for the poultry house are obvious. The Wisconsin Agriculturist gives the following methods of preparation and use:

Shake in boiling water a half bushel of lime, keeping it just fairly covered with water during the process. Strain it to remove the sediment that will fall to the bottom and add to it a peck of salt dissolved in warm water, three pounds of ground rice boiled in water to a thin paste; one-half pound powdered Spanish whiting, and a pound of clear glue dissolved in warm water. Mix the different ingredients thoroughly, and let the mixture stand for several days. When ready to use apply it hot. If a less quantity is desired use the same proportions.

A good whitewash for use upon outside work may be prepared as follows: Shake in boiling water a half bushel of lime and strain as before. Add to this two pounds of sulphate of zinc and one pound of salt dissolved in water. If any color but white is desired, add about three pounds of the desired coloring matter such as painters use in preparing their paints. Yellow ochre will make a beautiful cream color, and browns, reds and various shades of green are equally easily obtained.

The coloring matter used for whitewash should be dry; colors mixed in oil cannot be used. The quantity of color needed would have to be ascertained by trial. The wash in the pail will have a much deeper, darker shade than when dry; so that to find out just what color it is, it is necessary to allow a little of it to dry.

Another excellent wash lasting at most as well as ordinary paint, may be prepared for outside work as follows: Shake in boiling water a half bushel of lime. Strain so as to remove all sediment. Add two pounds of sulphate of zinc and one pound of common salt and one-half pound of Spanish whiting, thoroughly dissolved. Mix to a proper consistency with skimmed milk and apply hot. If white is not desired, add enough coloring matter to produce the desired shade.

FARM BOOKKEEPING.

Records and accounts pertaining to farm management are just as necessary to profitable up-to-date farming methods as bookkeeping is in any other kind of business. Few farmers keep books as they should. But it is great satisfaction to know for sure whether a certain field paid a fair land rental, and a profit, or whether we must plan some way to so manage that field this year so as to make up a deficit. The same with animals. A bull soon eats his head off unless he pays for his keep by getting valuable calves. Farm building may be a source of profit, or a bill of expense, according to the use we make of them. If we have a balance sheet to refer to at the end of the year we can then make our business arrangements in a way to correct losses and to further increase profits. No business can succeed without a system; few of us are sufficiently gifted to carry much of a system in our heads and remember all the little details.—Epitomist.

COW TROUBLES.

A very common trouble in the ordinary dairy is to find an animal with the point of the teat closed, either due to a bruise of the teat itself or to infection of the milk duct which causes a little scab to form over the point of the teat and unless this is properly handled with care and cleanliness, the infection is apt to cause a loss of the entire quarter. The proper manner in which to handle and treat such cases is to thoroughly wash the teat in an antiseptic solution, then dip a teat plug into a healing ointment and insert it into the point of the teat, allowing same to remain from one milking to another. In this manner closure of the point of the teats can be overcome in a very simple and satisfactory way. Never use a milking tube if it can be possibly avoided as there is much danger of infecting the entire quarter by the use of the tube.—David Roberts, Wisconsin State Veterinarian.

Probably the oldest derricks still in use are the two built at Trier, in Germany, in the year 1413, and the one built in 1554 at Andernach, also in Germany.

WELCOME HOME!



—Cartoon by W. A. Rodgers, in the New York Herald.

WRIGHTS, "KINGS OF THE AIR," RECEIVED A ROYAL WELCOME HOME

Man Who Flew 75 Miles in Two Hours and Twenty-seven Minutes Talks of Future of Flying.

New York City.—Wilbur and Orville Wright, titled by the French "Kings of the Air," received a truly royal greeting on their return to their native country after their history-making achievements abroad yet again. Their sister, Katherine, bubbling over with enthusiasm, came back with equal honors with her brothers, for she made several flights as a pioneer of her sex in aviation.

The brothers and sister, while the most notable group in the ship's company of the Kronprinzessin Cecille, were at the same time the most unassuming—the brothers almost timid in the noisy demonstration in their honor, and looking as though they craved the aid of the "magic carpet" which they have called into being out of the realms of fancy to fly away.

Flying, and not talking, is the forte of the Wright brothers, and what they had to say was persuaded out of them by the insistence of their questioners. But that was more than they have ever said before, and gives a clear idea of their hopes, their plans and the field of the aeroplane as they know it at present.

It is adapted to special uses, and not to regular passenger or freight service. It is a vehicle for short trips in quick time. It is a pleasure car for those who like the thrill.

About sixty of the machines have been ordered by wealthy private citizens, mostly in Europe. The cost is \$7500. The largest flying machine yet built by the Wrights carries two persons and has stayed in the air two hours and twenty-seven minutes, flying 127 kilometers (seventy-five miles).

Powerful Engine of Modern War.

Mr. Wright says that machines will be built soon that will carry fourteen or fifteen persons. He does not anticipate any machine will cross the ocean in the lifetime of any one now living. The governments of Europe are deeply interested in the Wright aeroplane, and several of them will adopt it. The European powers are not bothering with pleasure vehicles, and therefore they must see in the aeroplane some other use to which it can be adapted.

Military experts of Europe claim that if the aeroplane can attain a height of 1000 feet it will be safe from rifle fire, the one mode of attack or defense to be feared. Wilbur Wright said that he expected to demonstrate that his aeroplane could safely be driven at a much greater height than 1000 feet.

Therein lies the secret of the tremendous interest shown by foreign governments through their military experts is found. The net result of the trip abroad of the Wright brothers and the successful flights of Wilbur is that the most powerful engine of war the world has ever known is now out of the experimental stage and ready to obliterate frontier lines the world over.

Wilbur Wright, who has solved the problem of aerial navigation by means of a heavier-than-air machine, is the type of man who accomplishes things. Tall as the average man, rather loosely put together, but in the easy, frictionless manner that denotes the tireless human machine, he carries no superfluous weight in his body. His face, slightly tanned to the tint of perfect health, is firm, oval, but rather sharply drawn. The eyes are deep set and clear seeing. No lines have yet appeared in the face, except two ever-changing half-circles on either side of his firm mouth, which give expression when he is talking, for his lips hardly appear to move. His voice is low pitched and modulated to a tone that makes it barely audible two feet away.

Aeroplane Will Make a Field For Itself.

Orville is younger in appearance and has the complexion of youth. His build is much like that of the brother, but his eyes are more prominent and his face without the sharp lines. He speaks so much like his brother that only friends could tell which one was talking. Miss Wright is pretty, vivacious and charming, her smile always ready and bright, a whole-souled, outdoor American girl.

Balloon Detachment Forced to Leave Fort Myer For Fort Omaha.

Washington, D. C.—Owing to the failure of Congress to provide funds for the construction of a gas plant and balloon house at Fort Myer, James Allen, chief officer of the signal corps, has been forced to change his plans for the aeronautical trials and tests at Fort Myer this summer. The motor balloon will be shipped immediately to Fort Omaha, where a modern hydrogen gas plant and a hanger or balloon house has been erected.

The first expression from Wilbur Wright on the future of the aeroplane as he sees it came after he had been questioned about his own machine.

"New inventions find or make new fields for themselves," he said. "I believe that this is true of the aeroplane. It will not take the place of the automobile, the steamboat or the railroad train. In a word, it will make a field for itself without usurping a field already occupied."

"The aeroplane will not compete with the railroad or steamship as a conveyor of passengers over great distances and in large numbers, and as a carrier of freight it would prove a troublesome and unprofitable undertaking."

Machines to Carry Sixteen May Be Built in Future.

"At present I intend to build aeroplanes for two and three passengers. The number of passengers an aeroplane may carry is not limited to two or three, and in the future they may be built to carry a dozen to sixteen passengers."

"The aeroplane will find its present usefulness in the manner of the automobile in its adaptability for quick trips over known routes, but will not take the place of the automobile."

"Will the aeroplane ever be able to make long trips—to cross the ocean?" Wilbur Wright was asked.

The lines about his mouth played curiously.

"I am not building a machine to cross the ocean," he answered.

"Do you think the dirigible balloon will be able to cross the ocean, or make regular trips between inland cities?"

"I am not a balloonist and should not go into that field. It hardly seems practicable."

Mr. Wright then told of his contract to return to Germany and demonstrate his aeroplane, prior to its adoption by that government, and added, significantly, that in the last two months Germany had turned from dirigible balloons to heavier-than-air machines.

Found Nothing Abroad To Adopt or Adapt.

"Will your aeroplane be improved by the adoption of any ideas or inventions you found in Europe?"

"We found nothing, and will adapt or adopt nothing. In fact, all the leading experimenters in the same field have ordered our machines. Sixty are now under construction in France and Scotland. They are of the same model as the one I took over. All of these have been ordered in advance. Their price will be about \$7500 each."

Women in Flights Showed Splendid Nerve.

"They showed splendid nerve. None of them seemed in the least afraid or excited, and made splendid passengers. Taking their behavior, they certainly showed equal nerve with the men, and all of the men had good nerve," said Mr. Wright.

Miss Wright said that she would not be able to return to Europe with her brothers in the early fall, as her father has not been well and her place is with him. She said that they had hoped that the entire family might go to Europe, but that this plan had been abandoned.

Orville Wright told of the plans of the brothers in this country. They remained in New York only over a day, and then went to Dayton, Ohio, for a few days' rest. Then they will go to Washington, D. C., where the experiments, which ended disastrously in the death of Lieutenant Selfridge and serious injury to Orville Wright, who has been prevented from making any flights since, will be resumed. Orville hopes that his injured thigh will mend enough to permit him to take part in the flights.

The test is to be concluded before June 25, in accordance with their contract with the United States Government. Then they will remain for a while to give army officers lessons in the management of the machine. In August they expect to sail for Germany, and will remain abroad for some months.

On June 11 they will be received by President Taft at Washington.

Boston-New York Airship Line is Projected.

Boston.—Charles J. Glidden, the Boston aeronaut, who is planning a Boston-to-New York aerial navigation company this spring, states that the line will be in operation this summer, with an airship larger than at first intended.

Mr. Glidden says he is now busy securing options on land for stations. His plans include the establishment of a mail service by aeroplanes and the erection of a factory to build air vehicles.

Household Notes

NO MIRROR IN SICK ROOM.

A trained nurse of long experience emphasized the necessity of keeping mirrors out of the sickroom. The patient should never be allowed to look at one, as the ravages wrought by illness in one's own face gives a shock which it is hard for the nurse to soothe away. Cases have been known in which a patient being allowed a glimpse of himself at a critical point of the illness took a turn for the worse, and from that time forward sank rapidly.—Indianapolis News.

WINDOW DRAPERIES.

The following is a description of the window draperies in an Arts and Crafts house as told in the House Beautiful: The front windows have soft pink madras curtains of a very small all-over design, the color giving a glow to the room which seems to make a bloom on the redwood with which the room is finished. Over-curtains are of gray-blue linen, on which is a very simple design in applied linen, the color being green with soft rose-pink and purple, outlined with green couched with a bright yellow thread.

BORDERED MATERIAL.

It is curious how uninventive most people are in regard to these borders. So many fancy that their use is limited to the straight plaited skirt. It is a pity, for there are so many attractive borders and all sorts of attractive ways that they can be utilized. A lovely dress in shell-pink foulard with a border was handled very cleverly. Two rows of the border were used down the front of the dress from neck to hem, but instead of being brought together their edges were buttonholed and fastened down to a rather narrow panel of heavy white linen. The bodice had an open V-shaped neck and collar and cuffs of the scalloped linen edged with valenciennes.—The Delineator.

YOUR OWN PARASOL.

English chintz, in bright or subdued tones, as the taste of the purchaser dictates, makes the most charming coverings for parasols, and any woman who understands sewing should not find it difficult to do the mounting at home.

There may be a discarded parasol from last season. If so, rip the covering and then very carefully take the stitches apart on one of the sections. Press it and use for a pattern in cutting the others. When putting together see that the seams are exactly the same size as before. Gather a little of the material at the top of the parasol and shirr more of it in a rosette on the handle.—Indianapolis News.

THE CHILD'S BATH.

Some children are timid about venturing into a bath tub. Often the fright comes from being plunged boldly into water that is either too cold or too warm. Sometimes this plunge is accidental. One woman solved the problem by laying a large Turkish towel in the tub and providing a small stool on which the child could sit part of the time. This was found very convenient when the little girl was having her hair washed. Instead of filling the tub with water, put a little in. The use of the bath towel to prevent slipping is also suggested for elderly persons, especially if you do not have a gum mat for this purpose.—Indianapolis News.

PARSLEY IN THE HOUSE.

A plan that combines use and ornament is that of growing parsley in the house. Get a box long enough to fit your window sill, and paint and enamel it white, or, if you desire, it may be stained the color of the wood-work. Fasten it to the sill, and fill with good soil. If you have parsley growing in the garden it is a simple matter to dig up a few roots. They are not difficult to get, however, from market men or truckers. As small roots as possible should be used. Give it plenty of water and sun for at least a part of each day, and it will soon come up and look as pretty as a fern. Leaves may be cut off freely for cooking and garnishing.—Indianapolis News.

RECIPES.

Potato Pudding—Boil and mash 6 good-sized potatoes, add to them 1 egg, salt and pepper to taste, beat well and line a baking dish (bottom and sides) about one inch thick. Chop any cold cooked meat, season it with salt, pepper and piece of butter size of a walnut. Put it in the centre of the dish, cover it over with the remainder of the potato and bake in a moderate oven for 30 minutes. Turn out to serve.

Baked Indian Pudding—Scald 1 1/2 pints milk, add 2 tablespoonfuls Indian meal and 1 of flour mixed with a little milk to moisten same. Let the above thicken a little and add 1 1/2 pints cold milk, 3 beaten eggs, a pinch of salt and molasses to sweeten to taste. Bake slowly at first, stirring often until it begin to thicken.

Nearly 45 per cent of all the imports to China last year paid duty at Shanghai.

Out Of The Mouths Of Babies.

Cook (angrily)—See here, you little imp; did you take that cake off the shelf?

Small Boy (son of an attorney)—I decline to answer any questions until I have conferred with my lawyer.

Employer (angrily)—Young man, what do you mean by sitting there doing nothing for the last half-hour? Don't you know better than to waste your time in that way?

Office Boy—I ain't wastin' my time; it was some of yours.

Tommy—Papa, you are going to take me to the circus, aren't you?

Papa—If you are a good boy, Tommy, I will probably take you.

Tommy—Well, I'll try to be good, papa; 'cause if you can't take me you won't have any excuse for going yourself, and I don't want to disappoint you.—Chicago News.

A Wild Engine.

We had quite an excitement here last week when an automobile went through en route to Buffalo. Some of us fled to the hills for refuge. When it got up here to Troupsdale Carter's he and Dr. J. W. Marsh were out looking at his stock, when all of a sudden Carter pulled off his hat and started for the house and cried: "Run, Doc, run! The gold-darn train has jumped the track and is going to kill somebody!"—Bollivar (Mo.) Free Press.

Liked Treatment.

A slater who was engaged upon the roof of a house in Glasgow fell from the ladder and lay in an unconscious state upon the pavement. One of the pedestrians in the street, who rushed to the aid of the poor man, chanced to have a flask of spirits in his pocket, and, to revive him, began to pour a little down his throat.

"Canny, mon, canny," said a man, looking on, "or you'll choke him." The "unconscious" slater opened his eyes and said quietly: "Pour awa', mon, pour awa'; ye're doin' fine."—Ottawa Journal.

Spare The Horses.

A cavalry sergeant had endured the stupidity of a recruit for many days. One day the "rookie" was thus greeted when he violated the sergeant's orders:

"Don't ever come at the horses from behind without speakin' to them!" exclaimed the sergeant. "They'll be kicking that thick head of yours! Then the first thing you know there'll be a lot o' lame horses in the squadron."—Illustrated Bits.

Out of Order.

Champ Clark loves to tell of how in the heat of a debate Congressman Johnson, of Indiana, called an Illinois Representative a jackass. The expression was unparliamentary, and in retraction Johnson said:

"While I withdraw the unfortunate word, Mr. Speaker, I must insist that the gentleman from Illinois is out of order."

"How am I out of order?" yelled the man from Illinois.

"Probably a veterinary surgeon could tell you!" and that was parliamentary enough to stay on the record.—Success Magazine.

Too Much.

The maid-of-all-work who was in the service of a Pottsville family, the numbers whereof are not on the most amicable terms, recently tendered her resignation, much to the distress of the lady of the house, who was loath to part with so excellent a servant.

"So you are going to leave us?" asked the mistress, sadly. "What's the matter, Mary? Haven't we always treated you like one of the family?"

"Yis, mum," said Mary, "an I've stooed it as long as I'm going to!"—Harper's Weekly.

During every minute of the world's twenty-four hours 3,000,000 matches are struck. That's 50,000 a second.

A Berlin surgeon claims to have invented a harmless anesthetic which a soldier may carry in his pocket and administer to himself.

LIGHT BOOZE

Do You Drink It?

A minister's wife had quite a tussle with coffee, and her experience is interesting. She says:

"During the two years of my training as a nurse, while on night duty, I became addicted to coffee drinking. Between midnight and four in the morning, when the patients were asleep, there was little to do except make the rounds, and it was quite natural that I should want a good, hot cup of coffee about that time. It stimulated me and I could keep awake better.

"After three or four years of coffee drinking I became a nervous wreck, and thought that I simply could not live without my coffee. All this time I was subject to frequent bilious attacks, sometimes so severe as to keep me in bed for several days.

"After being married, Husband begged me to leave off coffee, for he feared that it had already hurt me almost beyond repair, so I resolved to make an effort to release myself from the habitual habit.

"I began taking Postum and for a few days felt the languid, tired feeling from the lack of the stimulant, but I liked the taste of Postum, and that answered for the breakfast beverage all right.

"Finally I began to feel clearer headed and had steeper nerves. After a year's use of Postum I now feel like a new woman—have not had any bilious attacks since I left off coffee."

"There's a Reason." Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.