



LATEST PORTRAIT OF QUEEN WILHELMINA OF HOLLAND.

CORONATION OF HOLLAND'S GIRL-QUEEN.

A Series of Human Documents Showing Wilhelmina at Various Ages From Babyhood to Young Womanhood.



HOUGH the angry noise of war now dins in the ears of the Old World and the New, there comes from Holland, the land of windmills and dykes, a peaceful, happy note. The whole of the prosperous little kingdom has been busy for months getting ready for the time when the young Queen Wilhelmina comes of age and is installed with every circumstance of regal pomp and ceremony as sovereign of the Netherlands.

Queen Wilhelmina now holds a position in the eyes of the world much like that which Queen Victoria held sixty-one years ago, when she began her unequalled reign. All the world regards with sympathy and interest a fair young queen. She is likely to prove a better sovereign than a man would, because she has a woman's goodness and a woman's defences against the temptations which assail a king. That is why the young Queen is a centre of attraction.

Wilhelmina is now a fair-haired,



WILHELMINA AND HER FIRST SHETLAND PONY.

special privileges for the aristocratic classes. The attendance at the installation ceremonies in the church was limited to two thousand, and the state dinner is mainly an official and diplomatic affair, with not more than 250 guests. There will be a single festival performance at the principal theatre in Amsterdam, and there may be a very small court ball at the palace at The Hague. Everything will be done for the pleasure of the masses, and very little for the entertainment of the privileged classes. The Queen Regent and her daughter have assented readily to arrangements which are in accord with their quiet tastes and simple manners. They prefer to please the many rather than to gratify the exclusive spirit of the favored few.

According to present arrangements, the Queen and her mother are to leave The Hague, after the celebration of the eighteenth birthday anniversary. Arriving at Amsterdam, they will be met by the leading citizens and representatives of the Government, and, escorted by hussars, will drive through the city to the palace.

Between the hours of 7 and 8 on the



QUEEN WILHELMINA IN A DUTCH NATIONAL COSTUME, 1894.

following morning trumpeters will arouse the citizens from sleep with sacred music from the steeples of the various churches. Then will come, at

11 o'clock, the installation of the Nieuwe Kerk. In the afternoon the Queen will again drive through the city, visiting the Jordan, the ghetto of Amsterdam, where some 70,000 Jews reside. At night the city will be brilliantly illuminated, and again the Queen will drive out to see and to be seen.

A sacred reveille will usher in the next day, on which the Queen will be serenaded by the Netherlands Choral Society. In the afternoon she will witness an allegorical and historical procession illustrating in picturesque fashion the chief episodes and stirring events in the nation's history from the time of the eighty years' war down to the nineteenth century.

Besides all this she is to witness a water carnival, and on the next day go over the House of Orange section of the Ryx Museum, attend a "matinee musicale" and a gala performance in the theatre. The following morning the Queen and the Queen's mother will take their departure.

At the present moment the shop windows of Amsterdam are filled with portraits of the sweet-faced Queen. There she is as a baby in the arms of her mother; as a little girl playing with her dog or fondling her pony; while more regal, and eagerly sought, is the picture of her majesty in robes of ermine and rich velvet, with the Crown jewels adorning her.

The Dutch Government has ordered home from Java all the jewels in the Treasury, which have been taken from the rajahs and native rulers of that vast island, in order to make for the young Queen a crown, a sceptre and an orb. Among them are some of the most splendid jewels in the world.

The following is the oath taken by the Queen: "I swear to the Dutch people that I will observe and always

name of Wilhelmina Helena Pauline Maria. It is doubtful whether the loyal Netherlanders would to-day ex-



THE PICTURE THAT IS MOST POPULAR—WILHELMINA DRESSED FOR A DUTCH KERMES.

change her for any male royalty in Europe.

A HOME-MADE FILTER.

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A home-made filter for purifying drinking water for domestic uses is described by the New York Herald as consisting simply of an ordinary de-



WILHELMINA'S PALACE AT AMSTERDAM.

maintain the Constitution. I swear that I will defend and guard with all my power the independence and the territory of the empire, that I will protect public and private liberty and the rights of all my subjects, and that I will use every means confided to me by the law to foster and uphold the national and individual well-being, as a good Queen should do. And may God help me."

Queen Wilhelmina has been trained to possess all the qualities of a typical Dutch housewife. As a little girl she had a little house of her own, where she did all the housework herself. Her portrait in the national costume of a Dutch housewife, with a linen coiff over her head, is one of the most pleasing presentations we have of her.



THE LITTLE QUEEN AT THIRTEEN, 1893.

Many clever or curious sayings are attributed to the young Queen. Once she said: "I will never marry. I will reign alone like Elizabeth of England." Again, when her mother wished her to go to bed early, she said: "I will go out on the balcony and tell the Dutch people how you ill-treat their Queen."

From now on the subject of matrimony will be inseparably associated with the Queen. She is going to marry for love. Who will he be? She is good-looking, amiable, accomplished, rich beyond computation. He will be a fortunate man.

Queen Wilhelmina is like Queen Victoria in that she inherits the throne after a monarch notorious for his depravity. Victoria's accession was separated by only a few years from the death of George IV., the worst debauchee in Europe.

Wilhelmina's father, King William III., who died in 1889, left an unsavory reputation behind him. His intrigues were the talk of the world. He frequented the concert halls, where jokes were made about his adventures. He laughed as heartily and applauded as vigorously as any one. He had no sense of shame, no conscience, no scruples, no domestic affections. He was a standing satire upon monarchy.

It was something of a disappointment to the King when, on August 31, 1880, the heir to his throne proved to be a girl. She was baptized by the

canter, a lamp glass, such as can be purchased anywhere for a few cents, by way of a funnel, and a piece of sponge or cotton wool. Some people prefer cotton wool because it can be thrown away after a time and renewed at a nominal cost. If the sponge is chosen it ought to be taken out often, cleaned in hot salt water and afterward rinsed in cold. The sponge or cotton wool is placed for the distance of an inch in the lamp shade. This is then covered by a layer of fine white sand, which has been washed very clean, and placed in a fine lawn bag. This must be packed through the top of the glass, and spread out to fit across by the aid of a long pencil or a skewer. On top of the sand must be placed a layer of animal charcoal which has been thoroughly washed by putting it in an earthen vessel and pouring boiling water upon it. The layer should be at least an inch deep and should be pressed down upon the layer of sand. The filter is now ready for use. Water is poured into the lamp shade and allowed to percolate slowly through to the decanter beneath. After a time the charcoal will be clogged and a little must be taken from the top and boiled for a few minutes and then spread out before the fire. It will then be as good as ever, and can thus be cleansed indefinitely. From time to time, also, the whole apparatus will want cleansing, and the whole of the charcoal, as well as the bag of sand and the cotton wool or sponge, will have to be taken out and thoroughly boiled, or, better still, replaced with new material.

Provided the filter be thus kept



HOW TO MAKE YOUR OWN FILTER.

thoroughly clean, the Herald assures its readers that it will yield as good results as any of the patent filters on the market costing many times the value of this simple apparatus.

FOR FARM AND GARDEN.

Fall or Spring Plowing.

According to Nebraska experiments early fall or summer plowing gave better yields of corn than spring breaking. When the plowing was done very late in autumn there was no appreciable difference.

Pruning Fruit Trees.

Summer pruning tends to form fruit buds while trimming in the spring produces wood growth. Trim each year, but only enough to cut out cross branches and water sprouts. A tree can sometimes be induced to bear yearly by removing half of the fruit buds and permitting it to bear a half crop only each season. It is, however, usually more practicable to allow nature to take its course and let the trees bear each alternate year. Let each tree assume its individual shape and do not try to have all look alike.

Sawdust on the Farm.

In many sections sawdust can be purchased at a price that makes it valuable in farm operations. It should not be used on light or sandy soils, but on clay land or on land inclined to be wet it will loosen the soil as well as enrich it. In the stock barn, and especially with cows, sawdust is valuable for bedding, readily absorbing the liquid manure and retaining it, so that the effect is plainly visible when the sawdust is applied to the soil as a fertilizer. As a summer mulch for strawberry plants sawdust is equal to anything used for that purpose. It is too heavy for a winter mulch except between the rows, but it may be used in connection with some coarser material like leaves or straw, and will be valuable. It must be remembered that the value of sawdust as a fertilizer is but nominal and its chief value, in its application to the soil, is after it has been used in the stable as an absorbent for the liquid manures so often lost through carelessness.

Clover and Timothy Together.

This system of work fitted our circumstances, with clover-timothy hay and with barn room to accommodate it. We never tried to raise clover alone, and do not reciprocate the sentiment of those who belittle the excellent qualities of this grass. The two suit each other so well that it seems like criticising Mother Nature to divorce them. Sown together these two plants fully occupy the ground as they grow side by side, the timothy filling spots left vacant by the trifolium, or deserted by it later when its biennial mission is ended. And when it comes to harvesting the crop timothy acts as a go-between or nurse in helping to cure the clover which is difficult to handle separately. Except to those who can control plenty of help, hay cannot be prosecuted under ideal conditions, so far as preserving all the crop at that stage when the chemist informs us the green crop contains the most available nutritive qualities. While haying may usually begin when the crop is at or near its best, the later cut hay may have passed to the stage where it is less digestible, and this is one of the unavoidable losses which must be met philosophically.—Farm, Stock and Home.

Feeding the Dairy Cow.

When properly fed a dairy cow will neither gain nor lose in live weight, and under such conditions will produce the maximum quantity of milk which her physical conformation permits, and that milk will have its maximum quality, i. e., there will be a maximum epithelial growth.

The food which produces such results is an ideal milk ration, and the nearest approach to it which man possesses is a good pasture. The moment artificial feeding begins the conditions are altered. If an excess of nutriment is given the tendency to fatten will gradually outstrip the tendency for milk production. If a deficiency of nutriment be given the body suffers first, subsequently the quality of the milk, and, lastly, the quantity. These results will be most marked when there is simultaneously an abundant supply of water. If now the food be changed there will be a corresponding change in the quantity and quality of the milk, but it will not be immediate. Experiments have been made for me under the latter conditions. The result was that the animals first utilized the food to replenish their emaciated bodies. The milk remained practically unaffected for from four to six weeks. Then the food told. This fact emphasizes one source of error in feeding experiments—they are not conducted on a sufficiently long period.—Professor F. J. Lloyd before the British Dairy Farmers' Association.

Manure and Fertilizers.

A ton of manure with ten pounds of nitrogen, twelve pounds of potash and six pounds of phosphoric acid in it, is worth more to you in the end for farm crops, as a rule, although, perhaps, not so immediately available, than the same number of pounds of these ingredients in any fertilizer on earth. This is because the manure furnishes vegetable matter to decay in the soil and has a beneficial bacterial effect, neither of which you get from commercial fertilizers.

Now, here is the substance of the whole matter, and every honorable agricultural paper or institute worker or fertilizer man will agree with it heartily. We want you to save all your manure, and not let part of it go to waste and then buy back the same ingredients you lost. We want you to grow clover, cow-peas, etc., and

get nitrogen practically free, instead of buying it. We want you to buy feed and get fertility for your land.

Lastly, if you haven't enough, as you find by actual experiment, then purchase what you need.

When you buy fertilizers again let it be after you have learned how to figure them. If figures on the bag say 2 to 3 per cent. of nitrogen it means 2 per cent. only. That is all the law requires. The "3" is put on to deceive you, so an agent can call it 2 1-2 per cent. on an average. Two per cent. means, of course, two pounds in 100 or 40 in a ton. Figure this at 14 cents. Then figure the phosphoric acid that is available, soluble and reverted, at 5 1-2 cents. Next the potash at 5 cents; then add 20 per cent. for mixing and you will have a fair idea of what the fertilizer is worth, or rather, what you should pay for it. Do not let any interested party fool you into thinking that a ton of wheat straw will not be worth more to you in the end, properly used on your farm, than \$2 worth of any fertilizers you can buy. Where quick action is wanted, of course, you can get a fertilizer that will do better than the straw, but in the long run you will lose by selling straw at \$2 and buying fertilizers with the money. I would not sell it at \$1 a ton. The vegetable matter that the straw adds to the soil is too valuable.—T. B. Terry in Practical Farmer.

Forcing Tomatoes in Winter.

Seed for the crop was sown September fifteen in 2 1-2 inch flats filled with loam and sand in proportion of four to one. [Professors Mason and Hall, Bulletin 70, Kansas experiment station.] In three weeks plants were taken from the flats and set in 2 1-2 inch pots. These were twice repotted and finally on December 10 were set in benches. All the vines were trained on a trellis and after the branches were established pruning consisted in cutting out weak foliage and occasionally thinning the more vigorous plants. When the plants were small the watering was done by means of a sprinkler, but after they were set in the bench the ground was watered twice a week with a heavy spray from the hose. Later the soil was soaked heavily every eighth day by flooding. After each wetting, when the soil became dry it was cultivated lightly and leveled off. Toward the end of the season no cultivation was given.

The vines made a vigorous growth from the time they were set in the bench and a considerable quantity of the foliage had to be removed to prevent shutting out the light. The fruit season was ended about June 12. This need not be done, for as the tomato is a continuous bloomer, it could be kept bearing so long as the vines can be cared for and the fruit disposed of. The fruit was smaller than that grown out of doors, but still quite fair-sized, many of the tomatoes being three inches in diameter. They were uniformly smooth and in good condition. By February 24 all varieties but one gave from one to three ripe fruit. The yield from the rows placed nearest the glass was the least, giving 103 against 106 pounds from the front row or that further from the glass. The time from the planting of the seed until the ripening of the first fruit is 23 weeks. About half this time the plants grew in flats and took up little room. The crop was allowed to bear 3 1-2 months. Winter tomatoes were a novelty to most people, and at first they were bought slowly, but as the people became more familiar with them they sold readily.

In tests made at the Geneva (N. Y.) station in forcing tomatoes it was found that plants trained to single stems are more profitable than three-stem plants for winter tomatoes, the fruits on the single stems are heavier and greater in number, so that the total yield per square foot of bench is decidedly larger. It was also found that the amount of fruit ripening during the first six weeks of fruiting is much greater for the single plants. Very little difference was found in the yield of plants grown in pots from those grown in benches in the single-stem tomatoes, but with the three-stem system using pots seemed to be a decided advantage.—American Agriculturist.

Farm and Garden Notes.

Underfed or overfed hens are poor layers. Do not expect eggs from overcrowded flocks.

It is not desirable to keep begonias entirely in the shade. They should have, if possible, the morning sun.

Unless the soil about the heliotrope is kept loose, the plant will not do its best. It should be showered often.

To prevent worms from attacking the roots of tea roses, scatter wood ashes over the ground at a short distance from the stalks.

Subsoiling has the advantage of loosening the hard pan below the surface. It may be injurious on some soils to turn the subsoil up, but it can do no harm to pulverize it.

The interior walls of the silo should be as smooth as possible and then there must be no cross rods or projections of any kind as these prevent complete packing and consequent rotting.

Gentle heat and moisture cause fresh seeds to germinate, during which process they require darkness. When sprouted introduce to the light by degrees, and keep constantly watered but not wet. Oats contain more protein than corn and less starch, but oats contain fully as much oil (or fat) as corn, about 4 per cent., but the proportion of oil is too small to render either gain unit for horses. It is the starch in the corn that produces fat on an animal.