



INDIA'S AWFUL FAMINE.

THE sympathy of Americans with India's sufferers would doubtless be greater if there was a clearer realization of the sort of people who are dying of starvation and exposure. In famine photographs the forms and faces almost forbid love or respect. I have eagerly wished that our people of India drought came and made which we are compelled to pity and help. The races, in India are many, but stock of the south, India, including the wild so faithfully described; clearly akin to the Chindoos of the noble some of the races of that literally prehistoric. De-dreamed of beauty, or the Roman of conquest, the inhabitants of India were skillfully cultivating the soil, domesticating useful animals, working metals, weaving cloth, wearing clothes and fashioning primitive forms of society and government.



The people of India are, in general, quite worthy of being regarded as



our kindred. They are comely, intelligent, fond of home and devoted to the arts of peace. Many of their ways would please us, and many of their characteristics would win our admiration.

Such are they who are dying of starvation and exposure. Naturally gentle eyes are now fierce with hunger or weep themselves to blindness because no help comes. Hands that wrought pleasantly in work or worship now dig the earth for roots and vermin or strike the starving neighbor who would share the dreadful morsel. Mothers, crazed by want of nourishment, leave their children to perish. Children that sang and played and thought home the dearest spot on earth now wander helpless and hopeless until strength fails and the jackal finds his awful feast.

The outlook for the next few months is gloomy. Rains have come three weeks late. Many farmers are without seed. Their work cattle have perished. The men themselves, enfeebled by starvation, cannot properly prepare the soil. The autumn harvest will be inferior. Till these are gathered there can be no essential improvement in the situation. Clothing and shelter are urgently needed. Tens of thousands of orphaned deserted children must be cared for.

Yet the situation is not without favorable conditions. The greater part of India has been blest with rain, and the fields have yielded plentifully. Consequently there is a supply of the cheap, nutritious food grains on which the common people subsist, and these grains are poured into the famine district like a mighty river. Since last October more than three billion pounds of millet and rice and kindred grains have come in by way of Bombay alone, and not a bushel of wheat exported. So that it is still true that 2 to 5 cents a day will save a life, and 6 cents give food, clothing and shelter.

The British government cares for more than six millions each day. The people of Great Britain care for hundreds of thousands. There remain many more in mortal peril. This is America's opportunity. Contributions from the United States averaging one-tenth of a cent a day from each inhabitant, would abundantly meet the need. Oh, men and women and children of America, your kindred across the seas are dying of hunger and exposure! They are within your reach!

The great civic and national agency of famine relief is the New York Committee of One Hundred, William E. Dodge, chairman, and Brown Bros. & Co., 59 Wall street, New York, treasurers. This committee, with which similar committees throughout the country co-operate, has received over \$200,000. Contributions are asked weekly, without expense, to the American-Indian Famine Relief Committee at Bombay, United States Consul William T. Fee, chairman, and the veteran missionary administrator, Robert A. Hume, executive secretary. The New York committee will send illustrated literature, without charge, to all who will co-operate in its work. Correspondence should be addressed to L. T. Chamberlain, 73 Bible House, New York.

This paper gladly opens its columns for the receipt and acknowledgment of gifts to be forwarded either to the New York committee or to some co-operating committee.

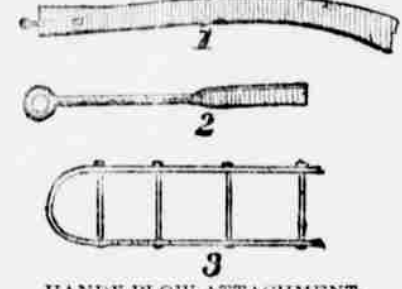
FARM & GARDEN.

A PLOW ATTACHMENT.

It Cost But Little to Make It, and All Who Have Tried It Are More Than Satisfied.

A year ago last spring, while we were plowing a piece of sod for corn, we had difficulty in getting the plow to run right. We were plowing with three horses, and if we set it to take land enough, the jointer would cut too much into the land. We thought some of buying a three-horse clevis like some of our neighbors had, but did not like to pay the price dealers asked for them. So we began to think of some other plan.

Our plow is fitted with a long clevis that fits in notches in a casting on the end of the beam. That is to regulate the depth (Fig. 1). We went to the blacksmith and got him to make Figures 2 and 3. Figure 2 is a



HANDY PLOW ATTACHMENT.

piece of 3/4-inch iron rod, perhaps 20 inches long, with a joint about 5 inches from the back end. This short part is flattened and has two 3/8 or 7/16-inch holes in it to bolt to the beam in front of the jointer. The other end has a loop to put the doubletree clevis in. Figure 3 resembles a long U. This is about 9 inches long and made of wagon tire. It has four 3/8-inch holes in it; 3 inches of the open end is brought to an edge to fit the notches in the casting on the plow beam. This is put on over the big clevis on the plow and a bolt is put on each side of it, on the outside of the big clevis. If the bolts do not fit up tight against it, use a rat-tail or three-cornered file and make it fit.

Slip Fig. 2 backwards between the second and third bolts and bolt to the beam. Put your plow clevis in the loop, and you are ready. When you want to change the depth of the plow, the U, being bolted to the big plow clevis, comes out of the notches with it. One of our neighbors saw it a few days after we got it, and, after holding our plow one round, got one made for his plow. Last fall another neighbor put one on his plow. We all like it, and the cost is little. While we do not claim our plows are the best ones made, we do not like to throw them away before they are worn out.—W. E. Cochrell, in Ohio Farmer.

HANDLING CLOVER HAY.

It is One of the Arts of Farming and One That is Understood by But Very Few.

The curing of clover hay is one of the arts of farming, and the reason so many farmers depreciate its value is because they have never realized the good results to be obtained from feeding well-cured clover hay. Immediately after clover is mowed down it will begin to wilt and then "dry," as it is termed. The process of curing clover requires more time than some farmers can conveniently give it. If it is mowed down in the morning it will be thoroughly cured so it can be taken in the same day, and if it is cut later in the day it must remain out over night and absorb the dew. This is where the mistake is made. Clover after it is cut should never be allowed to be spread over the ground in falling dews or rain. I mow clover hay in the morning as soon as the dew is gone and let it cure until toward evening, then rake it up and make it into doddles. In the morning I spread the hay loosely over the ground again, and in an hour it is perfectly cured, then it is hauled into the barn. Clover hay should not be stacked, as it will not keep in wet weather, even dampness will spoil it.—J. C. E. Jacot, in Prairie Farmer.

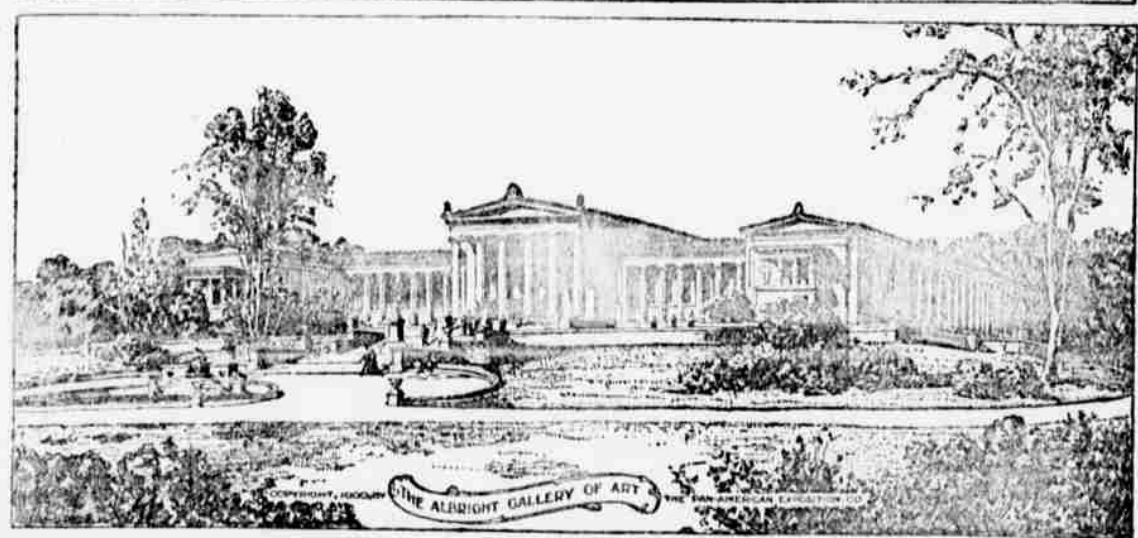
The Farmers Want Them.

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To Keep Grass Land Fertile.

Grass lands are supposed to recuperate, and heavy sod is desirable, but when such lands are grazed or mowed there is a loss of plant food, and the soil will become poorer unless manure or fertilizer is applied. When grass appears to die out it is an indication that the plant food is becoming exhausted. The best plan to pursue is to keep stock off the field and apply fertilizer, following with a heavy application of manure in the fall. If the grass does not show satisfactory effects from such treatment plow the field and plant to corn the following spring.

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The senior class of a college at Albany, Ore., recently secured an immense rock weighing nearly 4,000 pounds for a class stone. It was all ready to be placed in position one night, but next morning had disappeared. Seventeen juniors had during the night loaded the two-ton boulder on a dory, carried it off and dumped it into a creek.