

The Farm

A Sure Cure.

The axe is about the only sure cure for a hen that has acquired the habit of eating eggs.—Southern Farm Magazine.

Frost a Pulverizer.

The frost is one of the agents of the farmer for pulverizing the soil. Every clod or lump in the field is a detriment, according to its size, as the finer the soil the greater its feeding capacity.

Cause of Distrust.

Some farmers reduce prices of hay by the practice of placing inferior hay in the centre of the bales whenever it can be done. This causes distrust on the part of the purchaser, and he therefore resorts to straw, salt hay and other foods that can be used as a substitute for clover and timothy.

Testing Eggs.

A simple method of finding out the age of an egg is by means of the air space, which is situated towards the broad end of the shell. If the egg is held up between the hands before the light in a dark room, the air space is very small, but as age increases it extends, until, when the egg is three weeks old, the air space is about a sixth of the entire egg-space. With practice the age can be told to within twenty-four hours.

Value of Dead Leaves.

According to tests recently made in France, dead leaves possess a higher value as fertilizer for the land than ordinary manure. They are extensively used by the market gardeners about the city of Nantes. Pear leaves rank next highest in nitrogenous content, oak leaves come next and the leaves of vines lowest in value. Experiments have shown that forty-four pounds of pear leaves, eighty pounds of poplar leaves, fifty-one pounds of peach leaves, eighty-two pounds of elm leaves and eighty-three pounds of locust leaves are respectively equivalent in nitrogenous content to 100 pounds of ordinary manure. Vine leaves alone are less valuable than manure.

Water and Salt For Cows.

Eight gallons of water a day is the average quantity required for a cow and the milk given is about eighty-seven per cent. water. In some pastures there is no water, the cows being supplied night and morning, which forces each cow to drink four gallons at a time in order to be supplied. As the cow does not know that she must drink four gallons, she may use less and she will reduce her milk supply accordingly.

Extensive tests and investigations have been made at the experiment stations to determine the advisability of adding salt to the ration of dairy cows. As a result of these trials, it is recommended that dairy cows be given at least one ounce of salt per day. Exceptionally heavy milkers will require more than this. The uniform results obtained with all cows employed in these trials indicate that salt in addition to that obtained in their food is absolutely essential to the continued health of a dairy cow, while producing milk. It is evident, moreover, that the amount of salt which must be supplied directly will greatly vary in different localities, it being more at high elevations and at places remote from the sea.

Splint on Horses' Legs.

Splint is an enlargement of the cannon bone just below the knee, usually on the inside, but it is sometimes on the outside. They are quite common on the forelegs; in fact, nearly all horses that have seen much service have them, but they occasionally come on the hind legs. The usual seat is between the cannon and inner splint bones. Sometimes they attain the size of hen's eggs, but usually are quite small. They generally cause some lameness when growing, but rarely do so when hard. They result from sprains, strains or bruises. Sometimes the splint comes on the surface and then it does not cause much lameness, but when it comes under the skin which covers the bone it is very painful. When splints come from bruises they may appear on any part of the leg.

If noticed when the injury first occurs, apply the following cooling lotion: Muriate of ammonia, one ounce; nitrate of potash, one ounce; either hot or cold water, one quart. Apply three times a day until the soreness is nearly all gone and then apply the following blister: Powdered cantharides, one-half ounce; biniodide of mercury, two drachms; lard, four ounce, mix and rub in well. Give a couple of weeks rest. Feed on light soft food while idle. When the lameness and soreness to the touch are excessive, especially if the nodule is small, the trouble lies next to the bone and requires an operation; the covering of the bone must be split to allow the matter from the inflammation to escape, which will relieve the tension. It is done by cutting a small hole in the skin and pushing in a thin, long blade and cutting the tough, thin bone covering over the lump. No change need be made in the shoeing.

Money in Pheasant Raising.

"One proof of the fact that there is no country under the sun with as many people of wealth as ours," said the game fancier, "is found in the large number of English pheasants imported to this country.

"In 1904 the number was 150,000, and these were all for table use. Last year an increase of about ten per cent. in this number was reported. The pheasant is a table luxury, and in England, France, Germany and Belgium they are reared by the thousands.

"In America breeding is but in its infancy. In ten years, however, we may be producing enough to supply the local demand, and prices will be cheaper than now. The cheapest one can be purchased now is about \$2, and from that figure up to \$10 or \$15 is demanded.

"The English and the Mongolian pheasants are game birds, and an increasing demand for them for preserves of clubs and wealthy owners of country seats is noted. We have one breeder in the East who supplies from 2000 to 3000 a season, and he has to import many in order to fill all his orders.

"The pheasant is a beautiful bird and by no means difficult to rear or breed.

"Their plumage is in good demand for millinery purposes. Taxidermists pay as high as \$8 and \$10 for the skins of the best marked birds.

"There are varieties of pheasants that are purely ornamental. They appeal neither to the cook nor to the hunter.

"Pheasants cost much in the winter months. About September 1 the breeder adds ten per cent. to this price. This holds good until April, when they quit laying. The pheasant is as hardy and as easily reared as the turkey, but they are not domesticated birds. With the pheasant one is dealing with a bird that is still subject to the laws of the jungle and exhibits many of the instincts of the wild life from which they are really but a few generations removed. They are but cousins to the domestic fowl, and in habits are more like the wild grouse and quail. The longer the breed has been in captivity the more docile and the better layers they are." — New York Sun.

Husking Corn in the West.

A writer in the Country Gentleman gives some interesting facts regarding corn husking in the great corn belt. Up to this time genius of man has failed to invent a machine that can satisfactorily remove the husks from corn ears and the work affords employment to a large number of men. Some fabulous stories are told of the number of bushels husked by experts. The writer says among other things:

Corn huskers last summer were able to earn as much as \$4.51 a day husking sweet corn. Husking comes pretty near being at least a half year's job, sometimes more than that. The summer corn husking is done for the big canneries that are located in the great corn belt of Illinois, for no State in the Union produces better sweet corn in such vast quantity. The towns in which the canneries are located do not begin to supply the help that was demanded. Largely Chicago was drawn on for huskers, and an army of them have been at work. Two hours out of Chicago on the Burlington road there is a single cannery that cans about 100,000 cans of sweet corn in a single day. This is at Rochelle, and there is another one down on the eastern Illinois at Hoopstoun.

At the Rochelle cannery hands are paid fifteen cents an hour and three cents a bushel over forty. Some of the hands husked as much as 123 bushels in a day, and for the work the pay check amounted to \$4.51. Scores of other huskers were doing great work. Very few of them earned under \$3 a day. They are boarded in a big tent outside of the plant, and charged so much a week.

It will not be long now before the husking of field corn will commence. There is a tremendous crop this year, and a large number of hands will be required to take care of it. This job lasts well into the winter, and in some instances longer. The price paid huskers ranges from two and a half to four cents a bushel. Last year a young man in Bureau County is said to have husked 162 bushels and forty pounds in nine hours and a half. For this work he was paid \$8.10 and was paid \$20 on a wager that he had made that he could perform the feat. Hundreds of huskers last year earned \$3 a day and their board and washing thrown in. Each husker is required to drive his own team and crib his corn.

Human hands, as in the case of sweet corn husking, are required to handle this great task, for while many machines have been invented to harvest corn, cutting it in the stalk in some instances, and picking the ears off in others, men and boys are employed to do the great bulk of the work, using no other implement than the old fashioned husking peg strapped to the fingers of the right hand. Last year there was considerable difficulty in getting all the hands that were required, and one of the results was that women turned out and helped do the work. Church and other society women, for the purpose of enriching their treasures, tied out in large numbers and hundreds of acres of corn in Illinois were handled in this way. Despite the fact that help was scarce last year, a great deal of it was through the elevators and on the rail before Thanksgiving.

One sudden death occurs among women to eight among men.

In the Public Eye.

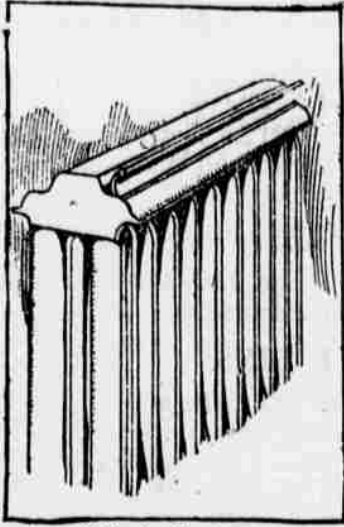


BRIGADIER-GENERAL FREDERICK FUNSTON,
Military commander during the American occupation of Cuba.

SHIELD FOR RADIATORS.

Prevents Accumulation of Dust Upon Adjacent Wall.

It is a well known fact that the air current created by heat from radiators causes dust to be drawn from the floor of the room and carried upward, ultimately impinging on the wall. A portion of the dust will be deposited, therefore, upon the wall and in the rear of the radiator, while the remaining portion will be thrown back into the room. The purpose of the radiator shield illustrated here is to



Collects the Dust.

prevent the accumulation of dust upon the adjacent wall, prevent discoloration of the wall, and also to filter the air so that it will be thrown back into the room in a purified condition. This is accomplished by the hood attached to the radiator. This hood collects the dust, and when necessary can be cleaned and the dust removed.—Philadelphia Record.

Fashions in Court.

A fashion comes like Caesar and is seen and conquers. Of this latter kind is the new hat, a hybrid creation, half "Romney," half "mushroom," and with a dash of the Salvation Army bonnet in it, which the

Marchioness Townsend wore daily during the progress of her husband's case in the Law Courts. The courts before Sir Gorells Barnes' crusade against sketching in them, had long superseded the theatre as a mise-en-scene of this case.

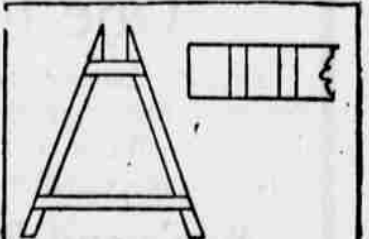
Since the conclusion of this case, the "Townsend" hat, as it should perhaps be christened, has dominated half London. The new creation, which is certainly a very becoming one for most faces, is broad and flat, with a cloud of chiffon and lace for trimming, and a broad ribbon of gauze or chiffon hanging down behind. It can "carry" feathers, bows and much other trimming, and probably will do so in the case of the majority of its wearers.—London Daily Mail.

Kaiser Awaits Our Invitation.

Although it is well known that the Kaiser's feeling toward the United States is decidedly friendly, he has too much regard for the dignity of his country and his position as its Emperor to accept an invitation that was not the unanimous desire of the entire Union, or one instigated by a lesser person than the President. Whether the President will ever invite him, though, is quite another matter.—The Dusseldorfer Zeitung.

Portable Saw Horses.

In moving from one job to another the carpenter will find portable saw horses a great convenience. The



Plan of Portable Saw Horse.

usual form of saw horse is very awkward to stow away or to move. The sketch shows the construction of a portable horse recommended by a correspondent of the Practical Carpenter.



PROFESSIONAL ETIQUETTE.
The Undertaker (who meets the doctor on the steps of a hotel)—
"After you, sir!"—Black and White.

FINANCE AND TRADE REVIEW

WHOLESALE TRADE ACTIVE

Big Holiday Business Has Not Interfered With Brisk Demand for Staple Articles.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s "Weekly Review of Trade" says:

"Weather conditions accelerated distribution of seasonable merchandise at retail but increased traffic difficulties, freight blockades and the shortage of motive power not only retards business, but threatens serious results at some Western points. Holiday trade has equalized expectations yet this large volume has not interfered with the brisk demand for staple articles, which depleted stocks to such an extent that wholesale trade experiences unusual activity for the season.

"The only noteworthy decrease in comparison with activities a year ago appears in building permits. Most industrial work is maintained at the maximum, mills and factories having so many contracts for next year's deliveries that inventories receive little attention.

"Scarcely any change is recorded in prices of iron, the market having developed a little of the quiet that is reasonable, although furnaces constantly receive new orders and in some Eastern markets the week has brought out contracts for delivery in the closing months of 1907.

"Staple farm products have fluctuated within narrow limits, no developments of importance being reported. Wheat had the support of unfavorable crop news from Russia, but light grinding by domestic mills prevented any material improvement and there was no speculative activity.

"Footwear producers report exceptionally good business for the season although salesmen have left the road until after the holidays. Supplementary orders for spring goods have appeared in fair volume and additional business is noted in fall samples at the West. Most Eastern factories have orders covering full activity for several months and prices are firmly maintained by the strength of the raw material market."

MARKETS.

PITTSBURG.

Wheat—No. 2 red.....	73	75
Rye—No. 2.....	72	73
Corn—No. 2 yellow, ear.....	155	57
No. 2 yellow, shelled.....	55	56
Mixed ear.....	53	57
Oats—No. 2.....	38	39
No. 3 white.....	37	38
Flour—Winter patent.....	3 95	4 00
Fancy straight winter.....	4 00	4 10
Hay—No. 1 Timothy.....	15 75	19 25
Clover No. 1.....	17 35	17 75
Feed—No. 1 white mid. ton.....	21 00	23 50
No. 2.....	20 00	22 00
Bran, bulk.....	21 50	22 00
Straw—Wheat.....	5 00	5 51
Oat.....	5 00	5 50

Dairy Products.

Butter—Eight creamery.....	39	39
Ohio creamery.....	35	37
Brown country.....	19	20
Cheese—Ohio, new.....	13	14
New York, new.....	14	15

Poultry, Etc.

Hens—per lb.....	14	15
Fancy dressed.....	16	18
Eggs—Pa. and Ohio, fresh.....	38	39

Fruits and Vegetables.

Potatoes—Fancy white per bu.....	40	55
Cabbage—per ton.....	9 00	10 00
Onions—per barrel.....	8 00	2 25

BALTIMORE.

Flour—Winter Patent.....	3 90	4 00
Wheat—No. 2 red.....	75	77
Corn—Mixed.....	46	47
Eggs—No. 2 white.....	31	32
Butter—Ohio creamery.....	31	32

PHILADELPHIA.

Flour—Winter Patent.....	3 62	3 75
Wheat—No. 2 red.....	77	78
Corn—No. 2 mixed.....	48	49
Oats—No. 2 white.....	38	39
Butter—Creamery.....	37	38
Eggs—Pennsylvania fresh.....	26	27

NEW YORK.

Flour—Patent.....	3 70	3 93
Wheat—No. 2 red.....	80	81
Corn—No. 2.....	54	55
Oats—No. 2 white.....	36	37
Butter—Creamery.....	36	37
Eggs—State and Pennsylvania.....	16	18

LIVE STOCK.

Union Stock Yards, Pittsburg.

Extra, 1,400 to 1,600 lbs.....	40 95	46 10
Prime, 1,300 to 1,400 lbs.....	5 40	9 75
Good, 1,200 to 1,300 lbs.....	5 30	9 40
Tidy, 1,050 to 1,200 lbs.....	5 00	9 10
Fair, 900 to 1,000 lbs.....	3 50	4 40
Common, 700 to 900 lbs.....	3 00	3 50
Common to good fat cows.....	2 75	4 00
Common to good fat bulls.....	2 50	3 80
Common to good fat cows.....	1 50	3 75
Butters, 700 to 1,000 lbs.....	3 50	4 25
Fresh cows and springers.....	15 00	45 00

Prime heavy hogs.....	8 45
Prime medium weights.....	8 40
Best heavy Yorkers.....	6 40
Good light Yorkers.....	6 40
Pigs, as to quality.....	6 40
Common to good roughs.....	5 25
Sigs.....	4 75

Sheep.....		
Prime wethers.....	5 60	5 75
Good mixed.....	5 25	5 50
Fair mixed ewes and wethers.....	4 45	5 00
Culls and common.....	2 00	3 00
Culls to choice lambs.....	5 00	7 25

Calves.....		
Veal Calves.....	5 00	6 25
Heavy and thin calves.....	3 00	4 50

Shoot Fish With Arrows.

In the South seas and in various groups of islands in the Indian ocean the aborigines shoot fish with the bow and arrow. The art is extremely difficult, as in taking aim at an object under water the archer has to allow for refraction. If he were to aim directly at the fish as he sees it, he would, of course, miss. Long practice has, however, made the natives expert in this sport.

THE HALLS OF CONGRESS.

Plans for a battleship to be the most formidable extant were sent to Congress.

Secretary Shaw declared against a central bank in an argument before a House committee.

The Senate has ratified a treaty with Guatemala for reciprocal protection of patents.

Secretary of the Treasury Shaw advocated an elastic currency in his annual report to Congress.

Secretary Root's State rights speech was criticised by many members of Congress as too drastic.

Mr. Burrows advocated the adoption of the resolution holding that Senator Smoot is not entitled to his seat.

Congressman Patterson, of Tennessee, having been elected Governor, has resigned from the Fifty-ninth Congress.

Senator Rayner, of Maryland, in a speech before the Senate, took issue with the President on the treaty rights of Japan regarding California schools.

The House of Representatives unanimously condemned simplified spelling, and President Roosevelt will withdraw the innovation as he promised to should it fail to meet popular approval.

Representative Reyburn, of Pennsylvania, a new member, goes on the House Coinage Committee, while Congressman Moon goes to Immigration and Enrolled Bills, all considered good assignments.

Representative Foster has introduced a bill to make all diplomatic representatives of this Government above the grade of Charge d'Affaires bear the title of American Ambassador, but this is not to affect the duties or salaries of those affected.

In open session Mr. Rayner spoke on the Japanese school question.

The famous seedless apple orchard at Grand Junction, Colorado, which it is expected will revolutionize the apple industry, is now well established and in full bearing, so that unless some catastrophe overtakes it the Spencer seedless apple promises to become a distinctive national fruit of great merit. The orchard is said to contain about fifty trees, ranging from six to fourteen years. While the variety is not absolutely free from seeds, it is practically so and there is only a semblance of a core. It is of very good quality and flavor, of a large size and an excellent keeper.

NECESSARY TO GOOD COFFEE.

Thorough scalding and airing of the pot, says an old housekeeper, is as necessary to good coffee as a good brand and proper making. While coffee is steaming in the pot, fill the nose with tissue paper to keep in the aroma. The coffee should not remain on the grounds more than a quarter of an hour. After that time, it should be drained off and put into another receptacle to keep hot.

Says the Minneapolis Journal:—Fortunately neither Countess Castellane nor the Duchess of Marlborough has any temptation to go on the stage.

Ten per cent of Colorado's population, it has been estimated, is dependent on wages earned by employees of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company.

There Isn't a Housewife

living who would hesitate a minute to pay half a cent a pound more if she knew she could get a better flour—a flour that would make more and better bread than she ever made before.

In flour buying housewives place reliability before price. They know that good flour costs more, and they pay it willingly.

King Midas FLOUR

is just such a high grade flour—the highest priced and the best flour in America. It costs the half cent a pound extra, but the quality is there. The slight extra cost makes it possible to give extra quality and we will guarantee the quality of every bag or barrel of KING MIDAS FLOUR. It will pay you to ask your grocer about it.

Sold by Quality Grocers Everywhere.

SHANE BROTHERS CO., Philadelphia.