



**Fresh Air.**

Give the chickens plenty of good, fresh air these hot nights, even if you have to make a hole in the henhouse. Chickens that are cooped up in a close atmosphere all night long turned out in the cool of the early morning, will be fit subjects for colds, rheumatism and roup. — Farmers' Home Journal.

**Roup.**

The first thing to do upon discovering roup is to isolate the infected bird, put it in your hospital if you have one, and if not get busy and establish one, for at this date all up-to-date poultry plants have their hospital to which all ailing birds are removed and the majority are thereby saved. — Farmers' Home Journal.

**Value of Sweet Clover.**

Sweet clover is generally considered a weed, and under certain conditions it is such. It, however, produces valuable forage in sections south of the clover belt. Stock do not like it at first, but they can easily become educated to eat it either green or cured.

Sweet clover is biennial and dies after the second year, hence to keep a field seeded it will be necessary to allow a good portion of the plants to go to seed in July.

The greatest value of sweet clover is as a soil builder. It will grow on land too poor to produce anything else. It is commonly found growing wild along railroad cuts, roadsides and other places where the top soil has been removed. In a few years it would reclaim poor land and make it capable of producing other and more valuable crops. — Weekly Witness.

**Catch Crops.**

Whether corn is cultivated level or in check rows, it is always profitable to sow some crop at the last working. Whenever we see a cornfield bare during the winter we think what a waste of opportunity. Sowing a catch crop at the last working of corn not only enables this crop to grow without extra preparation, but it covers the land during the winter, which prevents leaching and washing of the soil, and materially increases succeeding crops.

There are so many crops that can be sown at the last working of either corn or cotton that the wonder to me is that any farmer should try to get along without using one. You can sow to advantage either crimson clover, rye, winter oats or vetch. All of them usually give good results sown in this way.

If corn is planted early cowpeas are an excellent crop to sow at the last working. Farmers who have had experience state that the cowpeas increase the yield of the corn crop, and at the same time make a most excellent quantity of feed, as well as improve the land for the crops to follow. — J. A. Barnard, in Farm and Home.

**Best Litter For Hens.**

We were once asked to visit a poultry farm where the hens were not laying satisfactorily to see if we could discover any reason for the lack of eggs. The work on this place was entrusted to help. The owner had the theory of poultry raising, but very little practice. He knew that the grain should be fed in deep litter. The men told him that there was straw in the houses, and what more could the hens want? "My hens have plenty of feed," said the owner of the farm. "They have plenty of water, grit, charcoal, and litter to scratch in, and yet in May I am getting only a one-third egg yield."

The trouble was not far to seek. The litter was packed down so solid that it might almost as well have been a barn floor. The grain had been thrown on top of this till the birds were suffocated, and grain was scattered in heaps on the floor and in the corners of the house. The yard had been picked clean, there was no inducement to exercise outside, and no opportunity inside, so the hens waxed fat and lazy. If the straw had been tossed up each day, kept light so that the hens could scratch it about, and if the grain had been scattered on the bare floor and the straw kicked over it, the chickens would have been forced to scratch for their living.

The great advantage of leaves for litter is that they are too light to pack. A house twelve inches deep in leaves is ideally equipped for scratching. Lacking the leaves, straw is good, if allowed to pack.

We thought we had found just the litter we wanted one year when we saved the chaff from the threshing, but later found that the hens pick up too much chaff with their feet, and the chaff was unwholesome as well as unnutritious.

Make some provision this year for litter and feed in that, not on it. — Inland Farmer.

**Alfalfa Will Grow Everywhere.**

While experts have been declaring that alfalfa would only grow in cer-

tain soils and in certain climates it has proved its adaptability to nearly all climates and almost all soils. It produces with a rainfall as scant as fourteen inches, and in the Gulf States flourishes with sixty-five inches. It gives crops at an elevation of 8000 feet above sea level, and in southern California it grows below sea level to a height of six feet or over, with nine cuttings a year, aggregating ten to twelve tons. An authenticated photograph in possession of the writer shows a wonderful alfalfa plant raised in the (irrigated) desert of southern California, sixty feet in height. Satisfactory crops are raised, but on limited areas as yet, in Vermont and Florida. New York has grown it for over one hundred years in her clay and gravel; Nebraska grows it in her western sand hills without plowing, as does Nevada on her sage brush desert. The depleted cotton soils of Alabama and rich corn fields of Illinois and Missouri each respond generously with profitable yields to the enterprising farmer, while its accumulated nitrogen and the sub-soiling it effects are making the rich land more valuable and giving back to the crop worn the priceless elements of which it has been in successive generations despoiled by a conscienceless husbandry. — Coburn's Book of Alfalfa.

**Profit in Cherry Raising.**

An illustration of the possibilities there are in fruit culture in western Washington is seen in a brief dispatch from Stanwood, recording the fact that the cherry growers in that section of the country are closing their shipments after the most successful season ever known. The late varieties of cherries, such as the Royal Anne, brought the record price of seventeen cents a pound in the orchard, about eight cents more than the previous high price paid there.

There is no fruit that does better on the deforested land of western Washington than the cherry, and nowhere in the world are finer cherries produced than here. The cherry trees grow to great size and bears in this favored climate abundantly. There are forty-year-old cherry trees in this county which are loaded with this delicious fruit every year. A single old cherry tree has been known to bear a crop of 800 pounds in a season.

At the price in the orchard of less than one-half that which was recently paid in Stanwood, the owner of a Puget Sound cherry orchard in full bearing can have an annual income from each acre larger than the highest income earned from the best of the orchards under irrigation in eastern Washington. The western Washington cherries are produced without irrigation, and will grow on lands of which thousands of acres are yet to be had at prices but a petty fraction of that commanded by lands under ditch in the better advertised fruit-growing sections of this State.

There could hardly be a better and safer investment than the purchase of a few acres of logged-off lands in western Washington at the present time, clearing it and planting it to cherries. The man who has a ten-acre cherry orchard in this part of the world, after it gets in bearing, will have an annual income considerably higher than is earned by the average professional man, here or anywhere else.

If the land hungry, who have been so much in evidence in the recent rush to take up opened Indian reservations, will look over the opportunities open here, they will find thousands of opportunities for homes. — Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

**Weight of Eggs.**

There is a decided difference in the weight of eggs from pullets and hens, and of those laid by different breeds. These figures are approximately correct: Single Comb Brown Leghorns, pullets, 17 1/2 ounces per dozen; hens, 21 1/2 ounces. Light Brahmans, pullets, 23 1/2 ounces; hens, 28 ounces. Black Langshans, pullets, 24 ounces; hens, 26 1/2 ounces. Pekin ducks, 35 1/2 ounces.

**Handling Fowls.**

It is well to handle fowls occasionally after they have gone to roost. It tames them. Also feel their crops and see if they are well filled, but not gorged. A little grain thrown into litter at night, gives the fowls something to do when they come off the roost. If no rats are troubling, the morning feed may be put out in the litter when poultry house is closed for the night.

**Sunflower Seeds Useful.**

Some sunflower seeds should be planted around edge of yards for shade, if no other is accessible, until a few fruit trees can grow large enough for shade. Sunflower seeds are good for fowls, especially at moulting season, so be sure to plant a few every year. Get the large kind. — Mrs. J. C. Deaton.

France has an aeronautical club for women.

**POLE THE GOAL OF CENTURIES' EFFORT.**

For Three Hundred Years Adventurers Have Risked Lives to Discover It—Tragic History of Search—Franklin, De Long and Andre Most Notable Victims of Quest for the Farthest North

Centuries ago men made up their minds to reach the North Pole and since then many have gone in search of it, to leave their bones whitening in the Arctic circle. None found it, but what they did find in its surrounding regions has had an important place in the history of the world.

That the quest for the North Pole has been more persistent and more extensive than the search for the South Pole is obviously due to the fact that the Arctic is much nearer to the great maritime nations than is the Antarctic and that its waters more nearly merge with those of the highways of the sea trade.

The first incentive which sent explorers into the Arctic regions had its basis in the commercial instinct. And this instinct had two phases. One was to extend the limits of the northern fisheries; the other a desire to shorten the water route between the ports of Europe and the Orient, either by a northwest or northeast passage. But while these incentives were predominant ones in the earlier history of Arctic exploration, all of the more recent ones have been in the interest of scientific research.

It is not known who was the first to venture into the Arctic region—the region which, as the little girl wrote in her copybook, "is chiefly used for purposes of exploration." But as early as 1756 Frobenius made a voyage to the southern extremity of Greenland and the opposite American coast, and in 1855 the strait forming the entrance to the Arctic regions west of Greenland was discovered by John Davis. In 1615 Baffin and Bylot passed through Davis Strait and sailed up the North Water to Smith Sound, discovering on the homeward voyage Jones Sound and Lancaster Sound, which were closed by ice. Except for the voyage in 1631 of Luke Fox, who sailed up Fox Channel to Peregrine Point, nothing further was learned of these regions for about two hundred years, and Baffin's discoveries were almost forgotten.

**Last Century's Research.**

The interest in a northwest passage having revived, Commander John Ross, in 1818, set out with the Isabella and Alexander. He confirmed the accuracy of Baffin's observations, and in the following year Lieutenant Parry, commanding the Hecla and Griper, sailed through Lancaster Sound. Some few years later Sir John Ross made another voyage in the Victory, and passed up Regent Inlet to the Gulf of Boothia; while his nephew, James C. Ross, traversed the southern part of Boothia and the strait named after him. A few years earlier, in 1826, Dr. Richardson had passed through Dolphin and Union Straits, and sighted Wollaston Land, part of which was afterward named Victoria Land by Simpson, of the Hudson Bay Company, who, with Dease, in 1838-9, passed through Deane Strait, and the entrance of Simpson Strait; while Dr. John Rae, in 1845-7, explored the southern coast of the Gulf of Boothia from Fury and Hecla Straits on the east to Lord Mayor's Bay on the west, and proved Boothia to be a peninsula.

The successful though ill-fated exploration of Sir John Franklin in search of a northwest passage set sail from the Thames on May 20, 1845. With the Erebus and the Terror, under command of Captains Fitzjames and Crozier, Franklin passed through Lancaster Sound, and, as was afterward ascertained, sailed up Wellington Channel to Penny Strait and down Crozier Channel, returning to Beechey Island in winter. Subsequently the vessels made their way to the northwest coast of King William Island, where Franklin died in June, 1847. The survivors, under Captain Crozier, started in 1848 for the Great Fish River, and their remains were found along the route to Adelaide Peninsula. The expedition had, therefore, ascertained the existence of a sea passage from the Atlantic to the channels south of Victoria and Wollaston Land, leading to Bering Strait.

**Kane After the Pole.**

Hopeful of finding some tidings of her husband, Lady Franklin, in 1852, sent out the Isabel and the Commander, afterward Sir Edward Augustus Inglefield. Steaming up the open water "stretching through seven points of the compass," he sighted what is now known as Cape Louis Napoleon, but he found no traces of Franklin, despite a long and diligent search. Twelve months later Dr. Elijah Kane, in the United States brig Advance, followed in his tracks. Ostensibly Kane was on a Franklin search, but his real objective was the North Pole. He explored the sea which is named after him and encountered many hardships and met with numerous adventures. But he was no more successful at finding the Pole than he was in finding traces of Franklin.

On July 10, 1860, Dr. Hayes, who had served with Kane, sailed from Boston for Smith Sound, in the schooner United States, of 130 tons and a crew of fifteen men. His object was the follow up the line of research opened by Dr. Kane. He wintered at Port Foulke, about ten miles from Cape Alexander, which forms the eastern portal of Smith Sound. Dr. Hayes crossed Smith Sound in the spring with dog sledges, but his observations are not to be depended

on, and it is very uncertain how far he advanced northward on the other side. He returned to Boston on October 23, 1861.

With the ill-fated Jeannette expedition began a series of Arctic tragedies. This vessel, which had been fitted out in 1879 with the intention of making an effort to locate the North Pole, was under the command of Lieutenant De Long, of the United States Navy. Less than two weeks after having entered the Arctic Ocean the Jeannette became solidly frozen in an ice pack and never escaped from it. In the grip of what was to prove her tomb, the luckless vessel was carried hither and thither by the drifting ice. Eventually she was crushed and her people had to abandon her, forming a camp on a nearby berg. This was in June, 1881. "About 4 o'clock the next morning," one of the survivors wrote, "the camp was aroused by the man on the watch crying: 'Turn out if you want to see the last of the Jeannette—there she goes!' Most of us," the ghostly record continues, "had barely time to rise, when, amid the rattling and banging of her timbers and iron work, the ship righted and stood almost upright; the floes that had come in and crushed her slowly backed off, and as she sank with slightly accelerated velocity the yard arms were stripped and broken upward parallel to the masts, and so, like a great, gaunt skeleton, clapping its hands above its head, she plunged out of sight."

**De Long's Tragic Fate.**

The Jeannette had been provisioned for three years, but as no tidings had been received of her up to 1881, two other vessels were sent in search of her. One party, under the command of Engineer George W. Melville, of the United States Navy, reached Yakutat, and afterward found the bodies of De Long and some of the crew. To quote from Melville's own narrative:

"I identified De Long at a glance by his coat. He lay on his right side, with his right hand under his cheek, his head pointing north, and his face turned to the west. His feet were drawn slightly up as though he were sleeping; his left arm was raised with the elbow bent, and his hand, thus horizontally lifted, was bare. About four feet back of him, or toward the east, I found his small notebook or ice-journal, where he had tossed it with his left hand, which looked as though it had never recovered from the act, but had frozen, as I found it, unpruned."

Perhaps no better picture of terrors of the Arctic and its stabling cold can be found than that which is given by Mr. Melville: "A cold, barren plateau, between a small outlying promontory and a bleak weather-riven rock of red syenite reaching up to the skies, on which even the mosses and lichens would scarce grow. The raging of the wind and the pitiless sea, and the roar of the black water of the bay dashing over the ice-foot, made the lonesome picture look colder and more appalling. Drifts of ice and snow choked the ravines and hollows; but, saving ourselves and the famished, skeleton-like survivors, not a living thing appeared on the whitened landscape. The region truly seemed to be the most desolate on the face of the earth. It looked as though the curses of 10,000 witches had descended upon and blasted it, and even the birds would not dare to take their flight across the lifeless land, lest they, too, fall victims into the death-gap below.

"Struggling up the valley of death against the frantic wind from the low point to the westward of the camp, where we managed with difficulty to effect a landing in our whaleboats, we first came upon the remains of the winter habitation, a parallelogram of four walls about three feet high built of loose stone, the inside dimensions being eighteen by twenty-two feet, with a tunnel or covered way facing the mountain to the southward. This hut had been roofed over with the whaleboats turned upside down and covered with the sails and tent cloths; the smoke flue made of old tin kettles bound with bits of canvas was thrown to one side, and water had risen in and about the

wretched dwelling place to a height of eight inches, obscuring much of the foul evidence of squalid misery in which its poor occupants had lived. Cast-off fur and cloth clothing, empty tin cans, and the sickening filth of twenty-five men for nine months lay heaped and scattered about, a veritable Augean scene."

On August 11, 1881, the steamer Proteus conveyed Lieutenant Greely and his party to Lady Franklin Bay. A house was built and they were left with two years' provisions. The regular series of observations was at once commenced, and two winters were passed without accident. Traveling parties were also sent out in the summer, dogs having been obtained at Disco. Lieutenant Lockwood made a journey along the north coast of Greenland and reached a small island. Dr. Pavy and another went a short distance beyond the winter quarters of the Alert, and a trip was made into the interior of Grinnell Land.

**Relief of Greely.**

As no succor arrived in the summer of 1883—though relieving vessels had been dispatched both in 1882 and 1883—Lieutenant Greely started from Lady Franklin Bay with his men on August 9, expecting to find a vessel in Smith Sound. On October 21 they were obliged to encamp at Cape Sabine on the western shore of Smith Sound. A few depots were found which had been left by Sir George Nares and Lieutenant Beebe, but all were exhausted before the spring. Then came a time of indescribable misery, acute suffering and death from slow starvation. When the relieving steamers Thetis and Bear finally reached Cape Sabine Lieutenant Greely and his comrades were found just alive.

During recent years there have been numerous efforts to solve the riddle of the north. Andre attempted it in a balloon and added another riddle—the riddle of what became of him. Then the Duke of the Abruzzi, Nansen, Flin, and most persistent of all, Commander R. E. Peary, all essayed the discovery of the pole. Nansen entered the polar ice with the Fram in 1903, and throughout two winters drifted toward the pole, but never near enough to locate it. Captain Cagni, one of the Abruzzi party, reached to 84 degrees 34 minutes north, the most northern record up to 1906, but which was subsequently eclipsed by Peary. Following these came Walter Wellman, E. B. Baldwin and Flin, F. A. Cook, and once more that indefatigable searcher for the pole, R. E. Peary, both found it.

There have been 578 expeditions directed against the North Pole and 61 against the South Pole since 1800. Great Britain leads with 107 northward and 25 southward. Russia is second, with 165 north and 1 south. The United States is third, with 84 north and 12 south.

**A Long Walk.**

He entered a Columbus car at the City Hall, and, not finding a seat, grasped a strap near the door. He was an East Side New Yorker such as is met with on Houston street or Grand street. His shoulders were broad and set square on a broad back.

A block further along Broadway the car stopped to take on another passenger.

"Move forward!" yelled the conductor.

And he of the East Side obediently moved forward.

At the next corner there were more passengers to board the car, and again came the demand: "Move forward!"

This command issued so often that after a time, by moving forward the space of one strap at a time, the East Sider found himself at the front door of the car. The car was then at Fourteenth street.

Some one there boarded the car at the front door and the conductor walked thither. At that time he spied the East Sider.

"Say, I didn't collect your fare for this ride, did I?" he asked.

"An' you ain't goin' to!" exclaimed the man. "D'y'e call that a ride? Why, I walked all the way from the City Hall to here!" — New York Times.

The men of forty-nine, the California pioneers, are rapidly dwindling. There are now only seven members of the Sacramento Society of California pioneers. The eighth member recently died, and the survivors acted as pallbearers and mourners.

**ARCTIC TEMPLES OF ICE.**

A Crystal Palace Found Amid the Frozen Wilderness of Greenland.

Changeless Arctic temples of ice amid the icy deserts of Greenland were found by the survivors of the ill-fated Erichsen expedition to the North Pole. A crystal palace of superhuman architecture vaster than a dozen cathedrals and Egyptian temples, resplendent with jewels and endless decorations of ice, is described.

Created by nature in a forbidding wilderness, it frightened and awed the explorers. The dreams of poets and the fancies of epic bards were surpassed by this vision of colossal loveliness, which the painter Achton Fries, a member of the expedition, endeavored to carry away for the benefit of the dwellers in civilization.

More than a mile in length, the lofty nave of this temple was pierced at intervals with windows through which the gleaming sun rays sparkled

on columns and cubes and immense clusters of stalactites like pendant jewels. Through the centre of the ice palace flowed a stream of water whose occasional ripple and splashing fall broke the majestic silence.

Far north it is possible that ice palaces and temples should endure without change longer than human structures of stone. The carcasses of prehistoric monsters have remained inviolate in Arctic tombs for thousands of years, while granite pyramids have worn away and Babylonian civilization has been buried deep in the earth. — Chicago Tribune.

At present the monastery of St. Bernard costs about \$9000 a year to keep up. This money is partly collected in Switzerland and partly derived from the revenue of the monastery.



**For Comfort.**

Those who care more for comfort than for personal appearance are advised to let the perspiration evaporate from their faces and hands instead of wiping it off. This way coolness lies. It lies so near in fact that the rule has to be followed with discretion, else a chill may be the result. — Indianapolis News.

**Gasolene Stoves.**

When you decide to buy a gasolene stove, says a writer in Good Housekeeping, be sure to have it burned off before it is sent home. These stoves are oiled, it seems, in order to keep them in good condition in the store, and people have been burned seriously, besides running the risk of firing the house, when using one for the first time.

**Health Hints.**

If one cannot copy the old-time women with their aromatic herbs, there are many things which can be used in the water to soften it and make it more refreshing. Among these is a lemon cut in slices and placed in the bath ten minutes before using. A little borax will also soften the water, or a bag about five inches square filled with half bran and half oatmeal.

Olive oil is an excellent fatterer. Some can take a tablespoonful after meal easily. It stimulates and makes active the digestive organs, clears the complexion, and makes the eyes bright and sparkling. — Boston Herald.

**A Dainty Pineushion.**

Among the many charming and attractive novelties seen in the shops, one of the daintiest was a neat little pineushion about six inches square, covered with fine pique. It was deeply scalloped around the edge in such a way that they alternated, the big scallops falling below to give the appearance of a double frill.

The top of the cover, which had a white background, had a conventional design in Wallachian embroidery done in several shades of pink. In the centre was a large embroidered monogram.

This pretty and convenient little novelty would be a most appropriate gift for the traveler who can not have too many dainty hand-made cushions. — New York Press.

**India Relish.**

As the making of proprietary commercial articles is usually a trade secret, I am not able to tell you just how manufactured India relish is made. Here is an excellent rule, however, for its making: Chop fine a small head of cabbage, six onions, twelve green peppers and two quarts of green tomatoes. Sprinkle over them one cupful salt and let stand until the next day. Drain off all the liquid and put the vegetables in a kettle. Barely cover with vinegar. Add one-half cupful mustard seed, one teaspoonful celery seed and one-half cupful of sugar. Boil five minutes, take from the fire and put in glass or stone jars. If you like the relish sweet, more sugar can be added. Add at the last one tablespoonful English mustard. — Washington Star.



**Lemon Sherbet.**—Boil two cupfuls water with one cupful sugar; beat until cold. Add grated rind of one lemon and juice of three lemons. Freeze.

**Cucumber Salad.**—Peel two cucumbers and place them in clear cold water. When ready to serve cut them in two lengthwise and lay on a salad dish, flat side down. Thin slice across without disturbing their shape and add French dressing.

**Filling For Washington Pie.**—Beat the whites of two eggs stiff, add three-quarter cup confectioners' sugar and beat; then add two or three teaspoonfuls melted chocolate and one-half teaspoon vanilla. This is also delicious as frosting on a custard pie.

**Orange and Rhubarb Marmalade.**—Peel six oranges and one lemon; slice the pulp and cut the peel into shreds; put in a preserving kettle and add one quart rhubarb cut fine (about two pounds); now add one and one-half pounds sugar. Boil about one hour or until quite thick.

**Spanish Beef.**—Mince finely enough cooked beef to make two cups. Melt two rounding tablespoons of butter, add one small onion minced fine; cook until light brown, add one-quarter cup of flour and stir until brown. Add the meat, one cup of beef broth, one cup of strained tomatoes and heat well. Add salt and pepper and serve on a hot dish or in a rice border.

**Meat Pie.**—Take scraps left from any kind of cooked meat and put in sauce pan with gravy, if you have it; if not, cover with water. Season well, add one tomato, if you have it, and one tablespoonful of butter. When it is hot place in baking dish and cover with mashed potato. The potato forms a crust for your pie, and if dotted with lumps of butter and browned quickly you may have a tempting luncheon dish made of left overs from your day-before's dinner.