



FOR THE FARMER AND STOCKMAN

Preserving Eggs With Lard.

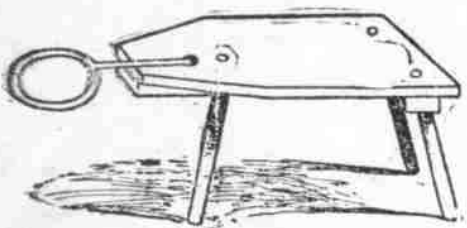
Cover a fresh egg with a thin coating of lard, and it will keep perfectly good for an indefinite period, according to a report of a new method of preserving eggs made to the State Department by Consul Murphy at Bordeaux. The discovery is of Italian origin, and is regarded as important, as it is claimed that 100 eggs can thus be preserved with four cents' worth of lard and an hour of time.—Weekly Witness.

Heavy Feeding of Dairy Cows.

An Eastern dairyman with a herd of Guernseys feeds considerably more than the average fed over the country—nearly all the cows will clean up both winter and summer. He says: "My preference of grain feed for winter, prices admitting, is four parts of cottonseed meal, two of linseed meal and six of hominy meal, twelve pounds of the mixture with thirty pounds of silage and six pounds of mixed hay for the average cow. The larger milkers receiving more grain. It narrows their ration to some extent."—Weekly Witness.

Anti-Spill Milk Stool.

"B" is made of lumber 1x10 inches and 16 inches long, with a piece of 2x4 for legs to go through nailed on the under side, the back piece going crossways and the front one lengthways. Bore holes for legs



"A" Swings the Bucket.

so they will stand well apart at the bottom. "A" is a ball for holding milk pail and is made from tooth of an old rake. It is bolted on just far enough away from stool so the pail will not strike when swinging either way. When cow goes to step, says the Missouri Valley Farmer, just swing pail out of the way and save the milk and your temper.

Feeding Turkeys.

A turkey eats no more and probably costs less to keep for a year than the chicken hen. Watch the flock at feeding time, as the grain is scattered, and if turkeys and chickens eat together it will be seen that the turkeys pick up no more, and probably much less, grain than their smaller and quicker neighbors. They are invariably better foragers. Even in winter they find something here, there and everywhere, while the chickens stay in their snug quarters and wait for food to be brought to them.—Farmers' Home Journal.

Ration For Sheep.

As to the most desirable kinds of feed to be used for a grain ration variety is the best. We know this from our own experience, as we soon tire of a sameness of diet; it is also true of our farm animals. When a variety is supplied, more food is consumed and the better the digestion. I have found, says a farmer in writing to Farmers' Review, that an equal amount of crushed corn, oats, wheat, bran and oil cake best suits the taste and requirements of the lambs and gives good results as to the growth and gain in flesh and fat; the latter quality is especially demanded in the early market lamb. I would then increase the crushed corn to the limit that it would be relished, for a fat lamb is far preferable to a lean one of much larger size. But where the lambs are to be carried through the summer, for feeding the following winter, then good size, growth and stamina are required. In that event I would cut out the corn from their ration for best results. But they should be fed this grain ration, as there is no time in an animal's life when as great returns will be given for food consumed as when suckling its dam.

Value of Rye as a Green Crop.

While nitrogen is the fertilizing element most easily lost from manures and soils, it is the most expensive, costing almost three times as much per pound as potash and phosphoric acid. The readiness with which nitrates are washed out of the soil during heavy rains when the ground is thawed, suggests that during the period of such rains it should be covered with some catch crop, which will feed upon the nitrates formed and store nitrogen in its tissues. For this purpose rye is an excellent crop and is much used. While it adds no nitrogen to the soil which is not already found therein, as crimson clover does, it is a much surer catch than the former and is thoroughly hardy. It forms quite a root system during the fall, starts off early in the spring and by ordinary planting time forms a heavy coat of manure to be plowed under. One ounce which rye performs is to absorb great quantities, while the ground is reeking with moisture in the early

spring, so that when it is turned down in the furrow it carries under with it tons of water per acre and holds it in such shape that it will not be readily evaporated.—Farmers' Home Journal.

Making Butter on the Farm.

There are two prime essentials in making butter on the farm a profitable business. In the first place, one must have plenty of pure, cold water, and then a good enough grade must be turned out to make and hold customers. The trouble with nine out of every ten farm homes is they are not equipped to take care of milk and cream. When one goes into this work to make money, better put up a milk room, where pure water may be had from pumping or from a spring. Concrete floor and walls may now be built as cheaply as with lumber, and it is a great deal better than lumber. Don't stop here. A barrel churn and a butter maker will be necessary in turning out a uniform product. It looks easy—simply separating the cream, turning till the butter comes and salting and the trick is done. That is where so many fail. The cream must be churned at the right temperature; it must be neither too sweet nor too sour. Working and salting butter to secure uniform color and flavor is a very nice art. Don't try to learn to do it infallibly in two or three weeks, but by all means don't practice on your customers. That means loss. It is better to wait two or three months until you are sure of your quality before you seek customers. And before you ship, find out how your commission man or private customers prefer to have their butter put up. Sometimes the package means a difference of two or three cents a pound.—Indiana Farmer.

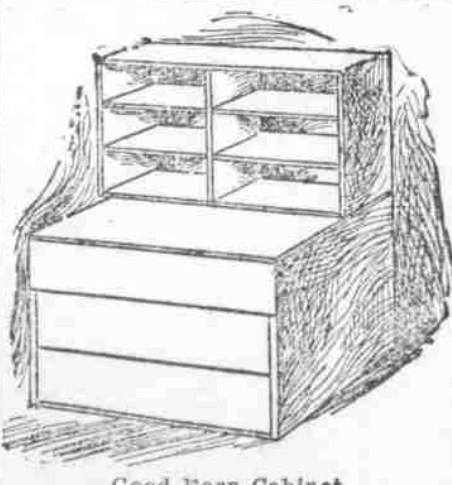
Clover Disease.

The bulletin of the Tennessee station, just published, in reference to the disease by which clover crops fail is as applicable here as there, and we give its summary as follows:

1. The red clover crop of this State has been very uncertain for a number of years.
2. The failure of the crop is due in the great majority of instances to a new fungous disease caused by *Colletotrichum trifolii*.
3. The disease belongs to a class known as anthracnose, whose general character is well known to plant pathologists.
4. So far as known no cultural methods of handling the clover will prevent or even appreciably diminish the ravages of this disease, and it appears to exist on every kind of soil in Tennessee.
5. The same disease also attacks alfalfa, but to what extent in this State is not yet known.
6. Alsike clover is almost absolutely immune to this disease.
7. Occasionally healthy plants of red clover in badly stricken fields in different parts of Tennessee have produced in the second generation plants which were strikingly resistant to the disease. Whether this resistance will be maintained to future generations can not be foretold with certainty.
8. While the effort is being made to secure a supply of seed from such plants it must be distinctly understood that no such seed are as yet ready for distribution, either by the Tennessee Experiment Station or the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

A Barn Cabinet.

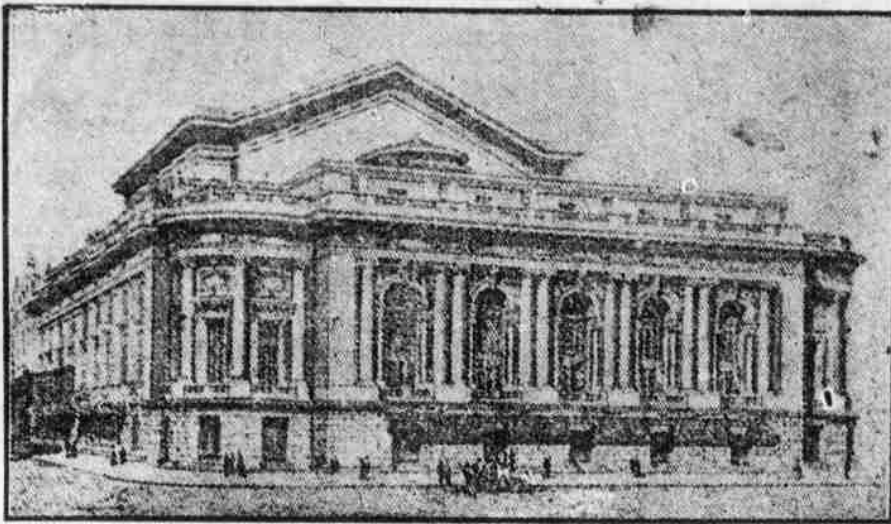
There is little excuse for any farmer not having a sufficiency of home-made devices which are handy to store various things and save labor. Especially is this so when they can be constructed out of dry goods or grocery boxes, and that is what may be said of the cabinet shown in the cut. It can be made any size desired, and if put together right will be practically mouse and rat proof. The drawers are convenient in which to put robes, blankets and the like, and the shelves or compartments in the upper



Good Barn Cabinet.

per arrangement for holding brushes, nails, hammers, wrenches and other small tools. It is a handy place to store small seeds, condition powders, liniments and medicines for farm animals. Indeed, there are many services that such an affair can be made use of, all of which will readily suggest themselves when it has been built and set in place.—Fred O. Sibley, in Farm and Home.

AMERICA'S FIRST ENDOWED PLAYHOUSE.



THE "NEW THEATRE" (COST, APPROXIMATELY \$1,250,000), IN PROCESS OF CONSTRUCTION AT CENTRAL PARK WEST AND SIXTY-THIRD STREET, NEW YORK, AS IT WILL APPEAR WHEN COMPLETED.—Leslie's.

A Poor Corner.

When a girl puts a man off by saying she will keep a little place in a corner of her heart for him, he may be sure that it is a corner for which she doesn't expect to have much use.

IN THE PUBLIC EYE.



CHARLES N. HASKELL, The First Governor of the New State of Oklahoma.

Rabies.

The "mad dog" season begins with the warm weather, to continue as long as heat, dust, noise and neglect strain the nerves of dogs and men. A homeless cur, kicked by a cruel or thoughtless boy, runs barking through the street. A child is bitten, and the panic-stricken bystanders assure it that hydrophobia will develop. If their victim is sufficiently impressionable its death follows, and another "mad dog scare" is well under way.

Just at present Staten Island is indulging in one of these unreasonable and dangerous frights, with the aid and assistance of certain health authorities. The alarm of the people is not to be wondered at, but the fact remains that physicians disagree as to the existence of the disease rabies, while men acquainted with dogs are almost unanimous in declaring that no such thing as the "mad dog" of popular imagination ever existed. Mr. Freer, of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, asserts that in fourteen years the agency of the society have been bitten not less than 15,000 times, and that not once have the symptoms of rabies followed.

Wounds caused by animals are not more dangerous than wounds resulting from falls or blows. They should be cleaned promptly and thoroughly, cauterized or rendered aseptic in some other way, and kept clean while healing. If these precautions were always taken, and people would stop talking about rabies, the "mad dog season" would soon cease to occupy an important space in the calendar.—New York Sun.

The United States has 9560 public and private high schools, with 40,631 teachers and 824,447 students. In 1890 there were only 4158 high schools, with 16,329 teachers and 297,894 students.

KHYBER PASS, HISTORIC PATHWAY OF MANY NATIONS.



SCIENTIFIC & INDUSTRIAL

S. W. Ramsey, of Girard, Ohio, is the inventor of a process for making use of flue dust from a blast furnace in the manufacture of fuel which is said to be very promising.

In Mayfields Cave, in Indiana, A. M. Banta has captured thirty-three species of flies (two of them new to science), thirty species of other insects and twenty-one species of the spider class.

Turpentine is obtained by cutting a hole in one side of the tree, called "boxing," which in a few years kills the tree. The forest service has found a method of extracting turpentine by which the trees are far less injured, and the yield is increased thirty per cent.

According to recently published statistics in Mining Science, Charles N. Gould professor of geology at the State University, estimates the amount of gypsum in the three regions of Oklahoma examined as follows: Main line of gypsum hills, second line of gypsum hills and the Greer County region, at 125,800,000,000 tons.

Experiments have recently been made with an inflammable paste on bullets. When the bullet leaves the muzzle, the paste ignites, leaving a stream of smoke behind it, and enabling the marksman to watch its course and, if necessary, correct his aim for the next shot.

An Egyptian mining centre—probably worked as early as 2500 B. C.—was in the Eastern desert, between the Red Sea and the Nile. The lately discovered remains described by C. J. Alford include small, irregular, stone huts, arranged in groups of two or three to towns large enough for 1000 men. The ancient workings are buried in sand. The only vestiges of mining appliances are elliptical rubbing stones for coarse crushing and quartz mills for reducing the rock to fine powder, ready for washing out the gold.

Giving evidence before the Coast Erosion Commission, Dr. Otto Staff described the reclamation work performed by Spartina grasses, which, he said, spread by underground shoots and seed which was dispersed by tides and currents, and presumably by water birds. Certain forms established themselves easily, and the roots and bases of the dense clumps effectively fixed the mud, and where they occurred in dense patches they formed a protecting belt for the shore or bank behind them.

Washington Monument's Cap

The first practical use ever made of aluminum was in fitting a cap on the peak of Washington Monument in 1884. Although aluminum was discovered in 1827 by Professor Wohler, of Göttingen University, Germany, at that time it was practically an unknown metal, the cost and difficulty of its production having prevented its development until the general use of electricity made it easy and economical. The cap on the top of the monument is a square pyramid in shape, weighing 100 ounces, and is 8.9 inches in height and 5.6 inches in width at the base. General George W. Davis was in immediate charge of the completion of the monument under General Casey and has the distinction of being the first man to handle aluminum in a practical way. Until that time it had been used for toys, for "freak" purposes, and small samples had been utilized in making models for the Patent Office.—Boston Globe.

A Snake-Bite Knife.

The British government has been actively fighting snakes in India for a dozen years and more, and still these reptiles kill many thousand natives annually. Sir Lander Brumton a little while ago devised a neat pocket instrument for handy use in case of a snake bite, and the Indian government has decided to distribute the apparatus widely among the natives. It consists of a small knife in the handle of which is a cavity. This is kept filled with permanganate of potash, a powerful antiseptic and caustic. When a person is bitten he immediately cuts the wound open widely and rubs the permanganate upon the raw surfaces. If the bite is in the extremities and this operation is performed without delay, the treatment is said to be very effective.—Chicago Journal.

Concerning Columbus.

Several of the ancient cities of Italy lay claim to the honor of being the birthplace of Columbus, and each has been able to advance plausible reasons in support of its claim. Genoa, however, seems to be ahead of all competitors. There has recently been discovered a decree of the dean of Genoa, dated 1461, appointing Dominic Colombo, the father of Christopher, custodian of the Ogivella tower. It was in October of this year that the discoverer of America was born.

King Edward an Athlete.

A contemporary announces that the King has taken "his golf clubs to Biarritz" and that he will spend fine mornings on the links. It so happens that the King is not a golfer. The only outdoor game played by His Majesty is croquet, which he likes very much.—London Truth.



Tomfoolery

GENERAL HUMIDITY.
Little drops of H₂O
On a person's brow
May be noticed, as you know,
Frequently just now.

THROWN TOGETHER.

"Do you ever meet Dr Rybold?"
"Often. He and I—er—are thrown together a good deal. We travel on the same suburban line."—Chicago Tribune.

AIRSHIPS NEXT.

"He has a remarkable aptitude for modern languages."
"Indeed!"
"Yes; he learned to talk automobile and golf both in one season."—Nashville American.

THE PROOF.

"What'd Jimmy give yer fer yer birthday?"
"This here brass ring."
"How'd yer know it ain't nothin' out brass?"
"He give it ter me."—Cleveland Leader.

THE GRAVE PROFESSOR.

First Co-Ed—"Ever notice how grave Professor McGoozle always is?"
Second Co-Ed—"Yes, but there's something strange about that. He does all his thinking in the dead languages."—Chicago Tribune.

SURE TESTIMONY.

First Magazine Editor—"I believe my youngster is cut out for an editor."
Second Editor—"Why so?"
First Editor—"Everything he gets his hands on he runs and throws into the waste basket."—Lippincott's.

JUST IN TIME.



Policeman—"I just called to say that your dog license had expired."
Mrs. Sniff—"So has the dog. He died this morning."—New York Mail.

EXPECTED.

"I hear that this corporation intends to increase its rates to the public."
"It was to be expected, now that its president has to pay dividends on two titled European sons-in-law."—Judge.

THE POLITICIANS' WAY

"Remember," said the prudent man, "that the words once spoken can never be recalled."
"No," answered Senator Sorghum; "but you can always make a fuss and say you were misquoted."—Washington Star.

MUST HAVE WED NOBLEMEN.

"I hear that Jones' four daughters are married."
"Is that so? I suppose he's glad he's got them off his hands."
"Not exactly. He now has to keep the four husbands on their feet."—Brooklyn Life.

FARMING SUCCESS

"Does anybody around here make a success of farming?"
"Yes," answered Farmer Cornstassel, "Ol' Joe Struthers does. He sold his farm and is putting the money out at interest among us fellows."—Washington Star.

ECONOMY.

Lord Lewson—"Why, Pat, there used to be two windmills there."
Pat—"Three for you, sir."
Lord Lewson—"Why is there but one now?"
Pat—"Bedad, they took one down to have more wind for t'other."—London Tit-Bits.

STATESMANSHIP.

Statesmen were discussing the Constitution.
"You don't even know who wrote it," sneered one.
"And I don't care," responded the other. "My mission is to inform people what the author, whoever he was, meant by it."—Philadelphia Ledger.

SPOILED THE CANN.

Mrs. Popley—"Little George won't take milk at all now. He used to like it, but—"
Mr. Popley (crossly)—"No, and that is all on account of your impudence."
Mrs. Popley—"My impudence?"
Mr. Popley—"Yes, you allowed him to hear you say that it was good for him."—Philadelphia Press.