



FOR THE FARMER AND STOCKMAN

A Handy Contrivance. When going to town with the heavy farm wagon, it is often desirable to take a few eggs, apples or some other article that is easily damaged by the jolting of the wagon...

Fertilizing Corn. Tests made with Tennessee finely ground phosphoric rock, twenty-eight per cent. phosphoric acid, 1000 pounds per acre, on my farm, gave results as follows:

Where no phosphoric rock was used the corn averaged 48.97 bushels per acre. Where 1000 pounds phosphoric rock was used the corn averaged 65.82 bushels per acre...

Feeding Fat Into Milk. Dairymen have been divided in their opinion as to whether or not it is possible to increase the fat content of milk by different methods of feeding...

Foods Rich in Protein. Besides alfalfa, clover, soy beans, cowpeas and some other legumes which we grow on the farm, wheat bran, linseed meal, cottonseed meal, germ meal, tankage, gluten meal...

How to Thaw a Frozen Stock Pump. At this time of severe cold weather the farmer and his family are often much inconvenienced by finding the stock pump frozen up solid in the morning...

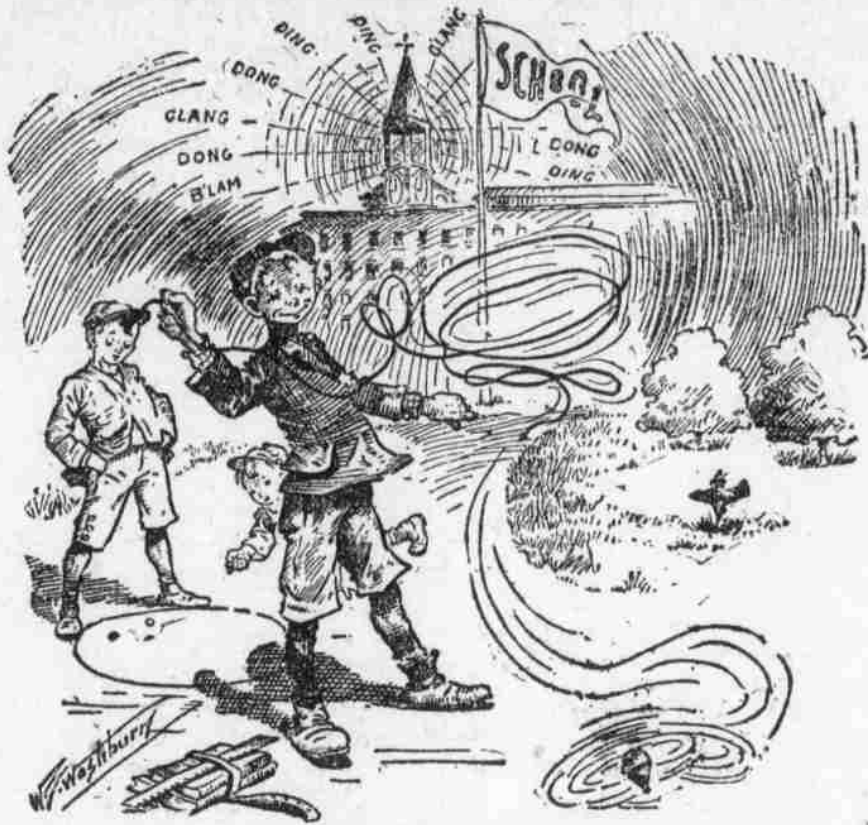
Testing the Cow. There is much variation in the yield and quality of milk from the cows, and no farmer can have a herd uniform unless he breeds for uniformity by adhering to one breed...

A Poor Excuse. The worst thing about a poor excuse is that it seldom serves the purpose for which it was intended.

Think Government Gave Roosevelt Unwarranted Privilege. Liverpool, England.—The Post says: "There is some soreness among big game shots over the Roosevelt expedition."

Yale Students Will Build Their Own Machines and Take Flights. New Haven, Conn.—Yale formed an aero club, and voted to begin at once to build aeroplanes.

MARBLES AND TOPS VERSUS 9 O'CLOCK.



Of Course, "Spring Has Come!" —Cartoon by Washburn, in the Pittsburg Dispatch.

AN APPEAL TO PUBLIC-SPIRITED PERSONS FOR ASSISTANCE IN CORRECTING SOME ERRONEOUS POPULAR OPINIONS.

THE UNITED STATES CENSUS, APRIL 15, 1910.

The enumeration of the population during a census of the United States always presents numerous difficulties; chiefly, the apprehension of a large element that their answers to the enumerators' questions will cause increased taxation, legal entanglements, or injurious consequences to their persons and property.

In order to quiet such unfounded fears, which would, unless removed, materially affect the coming census, April 15, next, the Census Bureau has prepared the subjoined brief statement relative to the decennial census, its origin, purpose, and uses.

It should furnish complete assurance to those concerned that information given the enumerators is held by the Census Bureau in the strictest confidence, with reference to the identity of the informants, as required by the policy of the Bureau and commanded by the law of the United States.

It is, therefore, earnestly hoped that Clergymen, Priests, Physicians, School-Teachers, Employers, and other public-spirited citizens who come in contact with large numbers of people will cooperate with the Census Bureau by telling persons who are believed to entertain erroneous opinions of the census the real facts, urging them to give full replies to the enumerators.

Teachers are particularly requested to speak of the census to the school children and ask them to tell their parents about it.

For further particulars, or such other printed census information as there is on the subject, please address the Supervisor of your Census District.

E. DANA DURAND, Director, Bureau of the Census.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT BY THE DIRECTOR OF THE CENSUS.

On April 15, in the present year, 1910, the census of the United States begins. It occurs every ten years.

It is the basis of the distribution among the States of representation in the National House of Representatives.

It is also the means by which the United States Government ascertains the increase in the population, agriculture, industries, and resources of the Nation.

It is required by the Constitution and by act of Congress.

CENSUS FOR STATISTICAL PURPOSES ONLY. The information sought will be used solely for general statistical purposes. It will neither be published nor used in any other way to disclose facts regarding any individual or enterprise.

The census is not, never has been, and can not be employed to obtain information that can be used in any way in the assessment of property for purposes of taxation or the collection of taxes, National, State, or local; for deportation proceedings; extradition measures; Army or Navy conscription; compulsory school attendance; child-labor law prosecutions; quarantine regulations; or in any way to affect the life, liberty, or property of any person.

It has nothing whatever to do with the detection, arrest, prosecution, or punishment of any person, for any suspected, or actual, violation of a law, whether of a city, or State, or the National Government, or of a foreign nation.

CENSUS INQUIRIES DEFINED BY CONGRESS. The census inquiries are defined by act of Congress. The questions on the schedules are framed by the Director of the Census in conformity with that act. They apply to all persons living in the United States on April 15, next, the "Census Day." The same questions are asked about each person. All persons must answer all the questions.

THE QUESTIONS REGARDING PERSONS. The census law, with reference to population, requires that the enumerator's questions shall, for each individual, call for: "The name, relationship to head of family, color, sex, age, conjugal condition, place of birth, place of birth of parents, number of years in the United States, citizenship, occupation, whether or not employer or employe, and, if employe, whether or not employed at the date of enumeration during the preceding calendar year (1909), whether or not engaged in agriculture, school attendance, literacy, and tenure of home, and whether or not a survivor of the Union or Confederate Army or Navy; and the name and address of each blind or deaf or dumb person."

THE QUESTIONS REGARDING AGRICULTURE. The same law, with reference to agriculture, requires that the enumerator's questions shall call for: "The name, color, and country of birth of occupant of each farm, tenure, acreage of farm, acreage of woodland and character of timber thereon, value of farm and improvements, value of farm implements, number and value of livestock on farms and ranges, number and value of domestic animals not on farms and ranges, and the acreage of crops planted and to be planted during the year of enumeration (1910), and the acreage of crops and the quantity and value of crops and other farm products for the year ending December thirty-first (1909) next preceding the enumeration."

BADGES WORN BY CENSUS ENUMERATORS. Census enumerators wearing badges with "U. S. Census 1910" stamped on them, will go from house to house, and farm to farm, beginning April 15. They are not to be regarded as spies, detectives, policemen, constables, tax assessors, or officers of any city, county, or State. They are employed by the U. S. Bureau of the Census. They do not represent any other Department of the United States Government, or any foreign nation.

REPLIES TO ENUMERATORS STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL. Replies to enumerators are, and must be, held by the Census Bureau in strict and absolute confidence.

All the U. S. Census officials, supervisors, supervisors' clerks, enumerators, and interpreters, before entering upon their duties, are obliged to take a solemn oath not to disclose any information they may obtain, except to the Census Bureau, and a violation of the United States law in regard to this oath means a \$1000 fine, or imprisonment for two years, or both, in the discretion of the Court.

PENALTIES FOR FAILURE TO ANSWER QUESTIONS. If any adult person refuses or willfully neglects to answer an enumerator's questions, or if any person willfully gives answers that are false, he or she can be arrested, carried to court, and fined up to \$100. Keepers of hotels, apartment houses, boarding or lodging houses, tenements or other buildings, in which persons make their homes, must help the enumerator when asked, or they will be liable to arrest and punishment by a fine up to \$500.

E. DANA DURAND, Director.



POPULAR SCIENCE

Experiments in Ireland go to show that ten tons of peat have the "caloric value" of one ton of ordinary coal.

Professor Herdman, lecturing at the Royal Institution, and describing how to tell the age of a fish, said the lines on the scales of the herring are lines of annual growth. The number of lines on the bones are another indication.—Westminster Gazette.

Heretofore photographers have had to guess at distances to get their focusses. If a photographer was a bad guesser on a long distance picture he got a poor plate. A Massachusetts man, who probably spoiled a few plates himself, designed a range-finder to get over the difficulty.

A new German invention is announced which may serve as a useful substitute for celluloid, especially where the color of the article is not of importance. It is made from crystallized carbonic acid and formaldehyde, and the resulting product is an almost transparent ruby colored substance, which is not liable to take fire. By the introduction of a white pigment the color can be modified. A cinematograph film which it is impossible to set alight is also being made on the Continent with considerable success.—London Daily Mail.

Dr. R. Marloth has discovered in South Africa six species of plants that possess "window leaves." They are all stemless succulents, and the egg-shaped leaves are embedded in the ground, only the apex remaining visible. This visible part of the leaves is flat or convex on the surface and colorless, so that the light can penetrate it and reach the interior of the leaf below, which is green on the inside. With the exception of the blunt apex, no part of the leaf is permeable to the light, being surrounded by the soil in which it is buried.

Ironing linen has a greater effect than is commonly believed. As the temperature of the iron may greatly exceed 266 degrees Fahrenheit it has been suggested that the process of ironing may suffice to sterilize surgical dressings and hence be of valuable service, especially in rural districts and elsewhere, in the absence of disinfecting ovens and sterilizers. Nearly all microbes can be killed by a sufficiently long application of a temperature of 158 degrees Fahrenheit, but a temperature of 266 degrees Fahrenheit is required to kill certain spores of bacteria and to produce absolutely complete sterilization.

The Nation's Skull-Making.

Scientists, like poets, can be dithrambic and rhapsodical, and lead governments into publishing works of fiction in the guise of reports of investigations. So while admitting to the full all that the American environment does in affecting and modifying the inner being, mental outlook and social customs of the many races which come from abroad, it will be with considerable skepticism that ethnologists read the latest report of the immigration bureau on quickly attained physical modifications, noted in immigrants to this country, or at least that portion of the report which seems to show that structural changes follow mere living in this country, owing to better nutrition, etc. Of course where there are intermarriages and a blending of types in parents it is to be expected, and is visible to the most careless observer. But, after all, what we are more concerned with is the Americanizing of the contents of the skull. American attitudes and milliners can be depended on to produce hats to fit any shape of head.—Boston Herald.

Warship Built Into House.

Timbers of the famous battleship Wellington are being used as supports and rafters in the \$200,000 residence of I. N. Phelps Stokes, at Greenwich, Conn. Mr. Stokes, when he bought the timbers in England, was not indulging himself in things historic, although such material in the house will add greatly to its interest. His idea was to get good, strong wood, and the timbers from the Wellington are of teak, which is prized because of its great durability. Most of the timbers will be used as rafters in the great dining room.

Japanese Adaptability.

The readiness of Japan and China in adapting themselves to Western methods of electrification, says the Railway News, is to-day amply evidenced in the work going on in the large cities of these two countries. Yokohama has its electric tramways. Tokio, the capital of Japan, has a fine system of electric railways. The railway engineers and directors are Japanese. Shanghai has recently completed a splendid system of tramways, and Hong-Kong has operated street railways for several years with good results. There are many other cities in Japan and China which will undoubtedly follow the example of these cities.

Heads of Philadelphia's police department plan to equip each patrolman with a pocket electric searchlight.



HOUSEHOLD MATTERS

Use For Discarded Feather Beds. Put a small portion of the feathers into a tick made of muslin the size of your bed, spread feathers out evenly, pack the case closely on quilting frames, cover with pretty silkoline and knot or tie as you do a comfortable, using either worsted or ribbon. A most excellent substitute for a down quilt is the result.—Everyday Housekeeping.

Floor Borders of Matting.

We decided, instead of purchasing a new carpet for a room, to buy a rug. This necessitated staining or otherwise treating the floor which would show outside the rug. As the floor was very poor, we decided not to treat it, but to buy matting. This we allowed to extend a few inches under the rug, and we planned, if necessary, to cover the rest of the floor under the rug with newspapers. But we found that the ridge where the matting ended was not noticeable. The expense of the matting was small, and it was put down in a very short time, while if we had stained and oiled the floor it would have prevented our using the room (and it happened to be a room we used constantly) for some time.—C. K. F., 19 House and Garden.

Four Ways to Use Ginger.

A plain lemon jelly, prepared according to directions on the package of gelatine, becomes something novel by stirring into it some preserved ginger cut into thin circles. When firm, cut the jelly into two-inch blocks. Serve there or four to a dish, topped with whipped, sweetened cream, flavored with a little of the ginger syrup.

To make lemon ginger sherbet, boil two cupfuls of water and a cupful of sugar for fifteen minutes and add a teaspoonful of gelatine dissolved in warm water. Strain, and when cold add a cupful of lemon juice and five tablespoonfuls of ginger syrup. Freeze, and when quite stiff stir in two tablespoonfuls of preserved ginger, chopped very fine; pack in salt and ice till serving time.

For a beverage for unexpected company, nothing will give more satisfaction than ginger ale. Dissolve three tablespoonfuls of ground ginger in hot water, just barely to cover. Let it boil for five minutes and cool, then pour it into a bottle with three cupfuls of ice-cold water, one tablespoonful of lemon juice, and sugar to sweeten to taste. As a last ingredient drop in a heaping teaspoonful of supercarbonate of soda, and cork the bottle, hammering the cork down lightly. Shake the bottle well before serving the beverage, and the cork will pop out. This ale will have the finest kind of a fizz and snap to it.

A variation of the ordinary dessert of a cream delicacy may be made with ginger. Prepare the cream as for Charlotte russe, and, as you beat it stiff, stir in preserved or crystallized ginger that has been cut into shreds with a sharp knife, and a little of the rich syrup, the quantity to be gauged by tasting the cream after mixing. Keep the cream in an ice-cold place until serving, and top each glass of cream with a cube of preserved ginger. Accompany the cream with ginger wafers or soft gingerbread.—T. C. C., in Suburban Life.



Recipes

Sour Milk Muffins.—A pint of sour milk, one egg and a little salt, a teaspoonful of soda and a tablespoonful of butter. Have the griddle moderately hot, grease well, and also the rings.

Mock Oysters.—Grate six ears of corn, one egg, two tablespoons milk, pepper and salt, teaspoon baking powder and flour enough to make a batter suitable for frying. This is nice for using corn too old to eat in ordinary way.

Corn Meal Gems.—Take two cupfuls of corn meal, sift well, and add one egg, four tablespoonfuls of melted butter, one-third teaspoonful of salt, a teaspoonful of soda and a cupful of sour milk. Put in gem pans and bake in moderate oven for twenty minutes.

Cranberry Pie.—One pint of cranberries, chopped, one cup sugar, one-half cup molasses, one tablespoon cornstarch dissolved in little cold water, then add two-thirds cup boiling hot water; bake with two crusts or with strips across. This makes two pies.

Bean Rabbit.—Melt two tablespoonfuls of butter add one teaspoon of salt, one-eighth teaspoon of paprika, one-half cup of milk and one cup of cold mashed beans; stir until thoroughly heated and add one-half cup of grated cheese. As soon as the cheese has melted serve on small slices of toasted bread.

Tomato Soup.—Take the bones that are taken from a shoulder of lamb, put into cold water, enough to cover the bones. Cut fine one good-sized onion, put in with the bones. Cook until the meat falls from the bones. Strain, then add one-half can tomatoes; cook till they are done. Strain; put back into the kettle, add one-fourth teaspoon cinnamon, one tablespoon sugar, salt and pepper to taste. Thicken with small quantity of flour.