ENGLISH SPEECH FOR CHINA.

As nobody knows even approximateby the number of inhabitants in the wast Chinese domain, so, perhaps, nobody can say definitely and positively how many distinct dialects are spoken by the peoples of the different provinces. A recent authority puts the number at "over a hundred." So widely differing in many respects are many of these dialects that they constitute practically distinct languages. To endeavor to group, combine and standarize these languages into one common speech for the whole empire would be a work of many years and of immense difficulties. In fact, it would seem to be an undertaking involving greater difficulties than the introduction of a complete new tongue. And it must be remembered that the official and educated classes are familiar already with English. The language is taught in the universities and many of the schools. It is the common medium of official communication with other governments. At the same time, the leaders of the new movement are enthusiastic friends of our country. If the republican movement shall succeed, that success may be followed by an English-speaking people.

It was noted in these columns re cently that the price of platinum in the New York market had risen to the highest figure ever reached-over seven hundred dollars a pound. All over electrical appliances has made it high-1, prized. In connection with this subject a curious story comes from Paris. It is said that a number of twentyfranc gold pieces forged in the reign ahead. of Napoleon III., have been found to be worth at least double their face value. This is due to the fact that in the alloy of which these forged coins were made platinum was used. At that time platinum was cheap. A pound weight of it could be bought for a few sovereigns. The spurious twen-

A crusade on "fads and frills" in the public schools of the city is to be started in New York, with more thoroughslogan. Everywhere there seems stir. managing her household. ring this revolt against the excessive system of experiment to which the schools have been subjected, with corresponding loss of thorough grounding in essentals. The educational themore or less regardless of the risks involved in attaining it. The agitation. which appears to be general, will doubtless result in restoring the pendulum, which has swung too far in both directions of conservatism and progress, to its normal swaying.

It's well to be clean, but if you wash your rugs with gasoline, be careful. A Springfield, Mass., merchant, who is fastidious, had his office rugs scrubbed with gasoline and then gone over with a vacuum cleaner operated by electricity. The cleaner collected gasoline fumes which were ignited by an electric spark, whereupon there was an explosion and a blaze necessitating a call on the fire department.

That collision between a steamship in the merchant service and a United States armored cruiser in the harbor of Honolulu, in which the cruiser was so badly damaged as to necessitate immediate retirement for repairs, while the merchant ship steamed off apparently uninjured, might be cited as il-Instrating Kipling's assertion to the effect that the "weaker vessel" is the deadlier of the two

Prof. Worthington told a London au dence that in order to obtain pictures of what happened when a drop of water fell into a vessel containing water he had taken photographs by an electrie spark of the duration of threemillionths of a second. Some day, berhaps, Prof. Worthington will be able to take a photograph of the drug store soda-fountain wink.

One of the baseball umpires aninces that it is not wise to see too much while umpiring. It isn't what on ampire sees, but what he hears or feels that makes his task a heavy one.

It is proposed in Spokane to make policeman out of applicants whose walsts are greater than their chests. ever, rotundity will come with potoo service, as of old.

A Chicago man says ragtime is an ous as whisky. And just as disgreeable to take.

The debt of New York is larger than

of the nation. But then New k has all our money.

adopting American customs it is hoped that the Chinese women not acquire the habit of getting he street cars backward.

odless duel has been fought in over a new opers. And yet ad States considers itself the of real advertising.

et quantity of peat is lying idle county, and it will lie in that

BEST LOVED MAN IN AUSTRIA



Undoubtedly the best-loved man in broad Austria is not cross old Kaiser Franz Josef, but his still older cousin and councillor, Archduke Rainer. Rainer is very, very old; and he is known as "the Rainer." When clerks and, lawyers on their way to the Innenstadt pass his little place in Favoritinstrasse, and see pressed to the window a white face, white hair, a short white beard and long white mustache. they do not say. "That is the Archduke." They say, "Look at the Rainer," and they repeat some ancient tale from the Neue Freie Presse about the Rainer's immemorial antiquity.

The Rainer is indeed terribly old. He was born and grew up in the days when Austria owned Venetia, and there his papa, another Archduke Rainer, ruled; and this papa was born away back in 1783, almost in the rococo age of Watteau shepherdesses, Rosenkavaliers and George Washington. But as if to mock at his anti-

quity, the Rainer is the most modern man among the hundred and fifty Hapsburg archdukes. In all that relates to soldiering, politics, art and science no man outdistances the Rainer. He made Vienna an art and science city.

For an unbroken half a century he directed the Imperial Academy of Scithe transformation of the Chinese into | ence. He created the Art Industry Museum. He collected a hundred thousand rare manuscripts and gave them to the nation. When Eltelberg wanted to copy London's South Kensington Museum and people laughed at him the Rainer went round, hat in hand, and cozened the money out of Austria's millionaire princes.

The Rainer lives in a small and dusty room of his palace. All the other rooms are filled with books. He has never drunk or smoked or had any weaknesses except getting old and making faithful love for sixty years to his ancient, ancient wife. Yet the Rainer has never been a bookworm or the world the demand for platinum dreamer. He is commander-in-chief of Austria's Landwehr. He has played arising from the use of the metal in a role in politics. Fifty years ago, when Austria first broke away from the Metternick tradition, the Rainer was president of the Liberal Schmerling cabinet, and there he stayed four years, striving valiantly but vainly to transform Austria-Hungary into a politically homogeneous state. And ever since then the Rainer has been a progressive, go-ahead man, and for that reason is loved by drowsy Vienna, which has a passion for seeing other people go

EUROPE'S ROYAL HOUSEWIFE

It would be hard to find a more capable housekeeper than the empress of

Germany. Her ideal is service; she has devoted her life to serving her country. ty-franc pieces contain about six her husband, and her children. She grammes of platinum each, and today believes that this is woman's highest these siz grammes are worth about and only mission, and that women are happy as long as they keep to this ideal. The empress has never interfered in affairs of state, and the dazzle of court life has meant little to But she has always found joy caring for the comforts of the emperness and less experimentation as its or, looking after her children, and

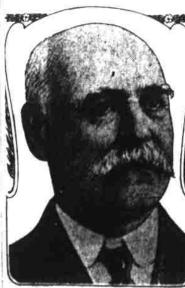
When the Kaiser calls for his wife he finds her engrossed in the many departments of her housekeeping lore in which she is so proficient. Though she does not go into the kitchen and order her groceries and meats as do ories of the present seem to share the her subjects, the chief steward comes prominent American craze for speed, to her study every morning and they plan the menus for luncheon and dinner together. She often suggests new

dishes and makes changes in the menus as they are presented. For she keeps many cook books in her study and is always on the lookout for new recipes. The empress does not believe in foolish extravagance in dressing any more than in conducting her palace. Though her tailored suits and her dinner gowns are made outside, she keeps a dressmaker busy all the year round re-

modeling her gowns and those for her daughter It is said that she commands her regiment as well as the emperor does his great army. She expects her servants to do their work properly just as she does her part, and she claims that she has no trouble with her maids because she gives them such comfortable, cheerful rooms that they do not care

about going out a great deal. She is so thrifty that none of the housekeeping bills are paid without recelving her O. K. She keeps an account book and has it balanced every month. If she finds her bills too large she gives orders to the chefs and others to cut down their expenses.

MAKING PRESS ARRANGEMENTS



Letters are being received daily by Charles S. Albert, chairman of the standing committee of corespondents able servant in many other duties. in charge of the Press Galleries of the Senate and House of Representatives at Washington, asking for reservations in the press sections at the Republican and Democratic National conventions, the latter of which will be held in Baltimore June 25. The committee of which Mr. Albert is the chairman has been designated by the national committees of the two parties to receive all requests and assist in the assignment of seats in the press sections of the two conventions

Mr. Albert has been in the Wash ington newspaper field for 21 years. now approximating the deanship of the corps in point of service. He was manager of the Press News Association, night editor of the United Press and in charge of the New York World Bureau before, during and after the Spanish-American war, and has since remained with that paper's local staff. He has been with the World 16 years. and now constitutes one of the wheel horses in the famous Pulitzer organi

A native of Indiana, having been born in Union county, Mr. Albert is 53 years old. His activities have not been diminished and he is regarded as an

expert in matters pertaining to the United States senate

LEADER IN INDIAN AFFAIRS

The new maharajah, Ripu Singh, is the son of the deceased rajah, Sir Heira Singh Malvinda Bahadur G. C. S. I. G. C. I. E. of Nabha, whose death was announced December 27. 1911. The state of Shabha is one of the three Phulkian states of the Punlab, but as the Maharajah of Nabha is the direct descendant of Baba Phul, the great common ancestor of the Phulkian chiefs, therefore the rajahs of Nabha are regarded with special reverence by the two other chiefs of Patiala and Jhind, and have great influence among the sikh community. Moreover, the original place of their forefathers, a village named Phul, after the name of their common ancestor, is in the territory of Nablia state. Nabba state is about 1,000 square miles in extent with a population of \$60,000 and annual revenue of about twenty lakes of rupess. This state is, in alliance with the British throne.



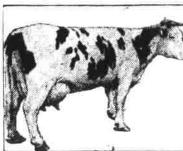
and under the treaty the Rajah of Nabha has the right to indict capital p His Highness the Maharajah Ripu II of age but has already distinguished hi was a member of the Supreme Legislat



CARING FOR THE YOUNG COW

Early Breeding of Heifers Advocated by Dairymen-Very Best Market for Skim Milk.

(By W. H. UNDERWOOD) I have long followed the plan of raising ten to a dozen calves each year, thus being allowed to replace the inevitable losses of the dairy and to constantly cull and sell those



An Excellent Milk Type.

which I consider least desirable. think this practice ought to be fellowed on every farm where skim milk s available, because a dairy calf offers one of the very best markets for this dairy by-product.

I let these calves become mothers rather young. It is surprising how very early a vigorous young helfer will breed if the opportunity is given her. I had once a Jersey-Holstein cross-bred helfer that gave birth to her full term calf when only fourteen and one-half months old.

It is the business of a dairy cow to give milk and to learn to turn all her products and energies along this channel, and so the earlier she can get started in the right way the better.

It is sometimes said that early breeding stunts or dwarfs a helfer, but I have had many helfers to drop their first calves at from eighteen to twenty months of age, and afterward they developed into cows which were large and vigorous for their breed.

I like best to start with a September or October calf and then, if they spend their first winter under favorable conditions, with plenty of skim milk and early cut hay, bran and ground oats in addition, they will be sleek and plump when they go to pasture in the spring.

Good Machine Will Soon Pay for Itself and With Proper Care It Will Last Lifetime.

(By BESSIE L. PUTNAM) is the way to do it—the only way.

amount of milk is easy in comparison live weight of the cows.

nuisance in the senarator but the chickens will be glad to get any that the dog or cat leaves

USEFUL STOOL FOR A MILKER

Provision is Made in Front for Plac-Ing Allk Pall-Not Hard to Put Together.

I have a good milking stool which provides a seat for the milker and a place to set the pail, says a writer in the Farm and Home. Two by 10-inch stuff was used in the making. The



seat is 10 inches square, and under neath it is nailed a board 18 inches long which projects out far enough to hold the pail. The legs are 12 inches high.

Overfeeding the Galf. Overfeeding the calf results in taxing the digestive organs beyond their limited capacity, which naturally deranges the whole system, and is often the cause of scours, Then, again, when the milk is fed at a tempera ture lower than the animal's body, which in cattle is about 102 degrees, the vitality of the calf is lowered in its effort to heat the food to a point where proper digestion begins; hence it is advisable not to feed cold milk until the calf reaches the age when its activity is sufficient to maintain

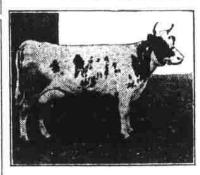
AYRSHIRES GOOD DAIRY COWS

most Ideal Animal for Consumer Account of Uniform Composition of Her Milk.

The Ayrshires are distinguished

nore as good average dairy cows than for beavy production either of milk or butterfat. In both these regards they occupy a position midway between Jerseys or Guernseys and Holsteins. An average herd of Ayrshires would probably produce more milk and butterfat than an average berd of other dairy breeds, but a selected herd of Ayrahires would fall much behind the production of a selected herd of the other breeds. For advanced registry, an Ayrshire cow must produce 6,000 pounds of milk and 214 pounds of butterfat as a two-year-old. The requirements gradually increase until the cow is five years old when she must produce 8,500 pounds of milk and 322 pounds of butterfat. The milk tests somewhat less than 4 per cent, of butterfat and about 121/2 per cent total solids. From the standpoint of the milk consumer the Ayrahire is almost ideal, because of the uniform composition of the milk, but the heavy flow which many producers want for profitable production is lacking.

Twenty-four head of Ayrshire cows owned by different experiment stations in America produced an averagle of 6,532 pounds of milk per year and an average test of 3.85 per cent. of butterfat, or 252 pounds per year. The test of the milk 17 cows gave an average of 12.98 per cent. total solids. In this the fat represented 29.6 per cent. of the total solids, as compared



Florence Melrose.

with 34.5 per cent, for the Jerseys and 28 per cent, for the Holsteins.

For veal production the Ayrshire ranks next to Holsteins. The calves weigh from 60 to 75 pounds at birth and are strong, vigorous and active. Doubtless no dairy breed produces as good beef as the Ayrshire. They fatten readily when dry and are said to dress out a good preportion of meat.

INCREASED YIELDS OF MILK

Pennsylvania State Experiment Station Makes Comparative Study of Soiling Crops.

The Pennsylvania state experiment HOW TO WORK A SEPARATOR station has made a comparative study of solling crops for dairy cows It was found that the chief influence upon quantity of milk produced during the experiments seemed to be closely related to the palatability of feeds. That is to say, those feeds eaten by Did you ever know a person who the cows with the greatest relish, and has a reliable separator to say that consequently of which the largest It does not pay? They all tell you it quantity of green forage was consumed generally gave the largest yields Look at a first-class machine and of milk. This seemed to be true renote the high speed attained. Only gardless of the amount of dry matter the best material and workmanship or percentage of protein contained in can be included in such a combina- the feed. Briefly, the milk produced tion. It is no wonder that separators bore a much closer relationship to towhich are worth owning cost money tal green forage than to dry matter Yet a good one will soon pay for it- or protein consumed. The effect upon self and with proper care it will last quality of milk was shown only in an almost a lifetime. Look over the indirect manner. In no case was a standard makes and no others, thor- flavor imparted sufficiently marked to oughly before investing, but get a good be detected after the milk was acrated and cooled. The percentage of butter The work of separating a moderate fat seemed to vary inversely as the In other with the old way, or even with keep- words, those feeds which produced a ing water on it in a tank. If it runs gain in live weight seemed to produce too heavy a gasoline engine will soon a milk containing a lower per cent fix that beside proving a most profit of butterfat than was secreted when the cows were losing weight. This Keep a dish for the dog and the was true regardless of the quantity of cat in a convenient place where you milk produced. The indications are can take off the froth before straining that some feeds tend to fatten the anand separating. Froth only proves a imals themselves, while others tend to produce fat in the milk

> Seiling Unprofitable Cows. A farmer made the following state ment after testing his milk cows the

first time: "I found that I had one cow that gave over 6,000 pounds of milk in a year. From her I could not help making a profit. I found that I had another that gave some 2,800 pounds of milk in a year. From her I couldn't help making a loss."

Every farmer should test his cows and find out how many profitable cows he is feeding and caring for. The unprofitable cows should be sold to the butcher.

Duety Roughage. Avoid feeding bay or dusty roughage just previous to milking. There is too much dust to drop into the milk pail.

DAIRY NOTES

Don't expect the dairy cow to give very large return in milk for an inferior ration. After the third month the calf will

begin to want extra water, and some may be mixed with the milk. Observe with care and note as a first point that the cow should have a large and ample-sized body.

Cold rains are much harder on cows than dry cold. Damp cold penetrates to the bones. Provide dry shelter. Turn separator with a steady and iform speed and flush down with kim milk or water at end of sepa-

the proper time in which to the foundation for a persistent



NSECT ENEMIES OF TOBACCO

Damage Done by Pests Growing Larger Each Year Throughout the Country-Easy to Control.

The United States produces approximately 1,000,000,000 pounds of tobacco every year, but the farmers who grow this enormous crop pay each year a large dividend to insect pests. The large, and most of them are subject



Leaf Injured by Leaf Miner.

to easy methods of control. Yet re gardless of these facts, the damage to SPRAYER FOR SMALL TREES tobacco by insects is growing heavier year by year. True, not all of this Apparatus May Be Wheeled Along loss is preventable, but a large amount of loss may be avoided by proper meth us of sowing the seeds, cultivation, rotation and various other indirect as well as direct remedies which affect the insects themselves.

The tobacco Leaf Miner is an insect which is considered easy to control. The injury made by this insect is manifested by large irregular blotches appearing on the leaves. These are at first whitish, but later become very dry and parchment-like. Leaves injured in this way are unfit for wrapper purposes, as they tear very easily.

There are two generations of the Leaf Miner each year, the winter be ing passed in the adult stage, the adults hiding away in trash found delivery pipe has a pair of downward about the tobacco barns.

The horse or bull seems to be the original food plant of this insect, hence livery pipe may be swung to either all weeds of this type should be kept side of the tank out of the tobacco.

Frequent cultivation of the tobacco, stirring the soil up quite close



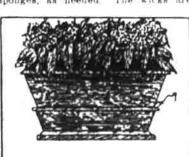
Tobacco Leaf Miner

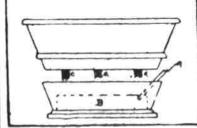
to the plants will bury the pupae so bring good prices. deeply that the adult moths will be unable to reach the surface

a close watch is kept they may be good fruit tree deserves. destroyed in this way before they have done much damage. The leaves seem to be able to recover from slight been grubbed only a few weeks be to continue its work, the leaves never | show fine color and great vigor recover

3mall Storage Tank Concealed Underneath Prevents Suffering From Lack of Water.

The Flower box herewith illustrated is to prevent the flowers from suffering for lack of water through neglect, says the Homestead. As shown in the Illustration the two lower figures. show the box in detail, the upper illustration shows the completed box. The principal feature of the buy is a small storage tank concealed in the lower section. The water is supplied to the plants through cloth wicks, or sponges, as needed. The wicks are





Handy Flower Box.

simply placed in holes bored through the bottom of the top section, as shown at C C C. To renew the water in the tank without removing the top section a small metal pipe is placed in the end of the box, as shown at AA. A wire telltale is made by placing a cork on a wire and allowing same to float on the water in the tank, thus talling by the length of wire extending out through the tube, A, just how much water is contained in the stor age tank. Plant food may also be fed to the flowers by making a solution of same and placing it in the storage tank. The box as shown may be made prnamental, as well as useful.

Restting the Orchard. Uniformly poor results have folimpediately by other trees of the

SCRAPING BARK FROM TREES

Case of Ordinary Healthy Tree Treatment is Advocated by Penn-

sylvania Zoologist. As to the advisability of scraping rough or shaggy bark from apple

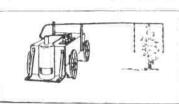
trees, the state soologist of Pennsyl vania has the following to say

This depends upon the conditions in general I advise such treatment. especially for rough, scaly bark on old trees; but if it be bark that has been roughened by the injurious action of soil sprays, or by burning with fire or some other injury, I am satisfied it would be wrong, because this is the tender bank beneath just what a scab of an animal is to a sore which it is protecting

Therefore, if the bark beneath be tender, so that it would be injured by being scraped, it is best not to do it In the case of an ordinary healthy tree it is certainly best, but at injured places, such as above mentioned, it is number of serious tobacco pests is not advisable to scrape gently, if at all. On an old tree one cannot apply enough pressure with a short handled hoe or bark scraper to do any injury, and this will remove many insect pests, such as coddling moth, woolly aphis and certain hibernating creatures, and expose scale insects and other pests to the action of the weather, and of the insecticides to be applied before the leaves appear.

Row of Plants With Delivery Pipe on Either Side,

The spraying apparatus shown it the illustration may be wheeled along a row of plants or small treeas desired. The top of the tank tadapted to serve as a platform. The



ly projecting arms, each of which is provided with four nozzies. The de-JAPANESE PLUM VERY HARDY

Will Grow on Almost Any Soil and Do

Not Need Particular Coddling-Come On Early.

Plums of the Japanese variety are popular with most growers, parties larly in the east, because they are hardy and come on early. Many of these varieties are the earliest in the market, and as they are always of good color, either cherry reds or light yellows, they sell readly and They will grow well on almost any

kind of decent soil, and do not need The larvae may be destroyed in to be particularly coddled authority the leaves by pinching them, and if they should have all the care that any These trees were planted four years

ago in soil from which pine scrub had

injury, whereas if the larvae is allowed fore. The trees are hearing well and These Japanese plums differ from FLOWER BOX IS MADE HANDY leaves are longer, thinner and smooth or and it has a great tendency to

produce lateral fruit buds on the an

mual growth. Its fruit is mostly short

round and plump The Japanese plain is less liable to injury from curculio and black knot than the domestic variety. Mr. Fullerton says that up to this time his trees have shown no signs of disease or actack from insects of any kind

Spring Planted Peach Trees

S H Fulton, a well-known pain b grower in a horticultural meeting of dress, said that strong thanting of peach trees is best for northern lat: tudes. Prome thoroughly and head the trees fow. From to to 14 bottes from the ground to high enough. Threelimbs are better than more in starting the top Practice thorough regions tion and one cover crops have to the season law heed crops are heat as nurse crops when the trees are an al-Let hoge have the run of the orchard until peaches begin to ripen. Use lone sulphur for the scale and peach leaf curl

Pruning Current Bushes Fruning the current consists of outting away all dead wood and

thinning out the new growth as may Site for Garden. The fruit and vegetable garden should be situated in a well sheltered

spot, having the full benefit of the

sun and where the soil is well drained

HORTICULTURAL

Trees that are well tended beautify a home

Fertilize the orchard for next sea son's crop Plum trees should be pruned about

be same as apple trees There is no phase of life that is not influenced by good roads.

Gradually bring the hyacinth and narcissus into the best and light. Provide for the future by planning small strawberry patch this spring Go over the fruit and vegetables in the cellar, and throw out those decay-

Unleached wood ashes are rich in potash, varying from six to forty per

The earlier awest pess are sown the larger the number of flowers pro-Nearly all varieties of plums bear

better crops of fruit when a number of varieties are growing near each