

Old Favorites

Barney McCoy.

I am going far away, Norah darling,
And leaving such an angel far behind;
It will break my heart in two,
Which I fondly gave to you,
And no other one's so loving, kind and true.

Chorus—
Then come to my arms, Norah darling,
Bid your friends in dear old Ireland
good-bye;
And it's happy you will be,
In that dear land of the free,
Living happy with your Barney McCoy.

I would go with you, Barney, darling,
But the reason why I've told you oft
before;
It would break my mother's heart,
If from her I had to part,
And go roaming with you, Barney McCoy.

I am going far away, Norah, darling,
Just as sure as there's a God we both
adore,
And remember what I say,
Not until the judgment day
Will you ever see your Barney any more.

I would go with you, Barney, darling,
If my mother and the rest of them
were there,
For I know we would be blest
In that dear land of the west,
Living happy with you, Barney McCoy.

I am going far away, Norah, darling,
And the ship is now anchored in the bay;
And before to-morrow's sun
You will hear the signal gun,
So be ready, it will carry us away.
—Author Unknown.

Watt's Cradle Song.

Hush, my dear! lie still and slumber,
Holy angels guard thy bed;
Heavenly blessings without number
Gently falling on thy head.
Sleep, my babe, thy food and raiment,
House and home thy friends provide,
All without thy care or payment,
All thy wants are well supplied.

Soft and easy is thy cradle,
Coarse and hard thy Saviour lay,
When his birthplace was a stable
And his softest bed was hay.
May'st thou live to know and fear Him,
Trust and love Him all thy days;
Then go dwell forever near Him,
See His face and sing His praise.

WANT TO BE "SMILE MEMBER."

Woman Plans Novel Club to Help People Forget Themselves.

Miss Sara Carolyn Stright is the originator of the club which has just been started. In its few weeks of existence it has gained seventy-five members and they are widely scattered.

Florida is represented and California. There is a Wisconsin man who has joined and this is how his joining came about: A New York city man went to Buffalo on business and was asked by a stranger with whom he was talking: "What order are you?" "Smile," returned the New Yorker, beaming on the questioner and pointing to the tiny gold pin with the words "The Smile Club" on it.

"I'd like to be a Smile myself," and so the Wisconsin man joined the ranks of the Smile Club.

"There is a great demand for such a club and we are trying to fill it," said Miss Stright at her home, 241 Park place, Brooklyn, according to the New York Evening Telegram. "We appeal to the best in every one, and we appeal to all classes. The uneducated are seeking happiness as earnestly as the most highly developed persons. We are working out the ideal of innumerable people in the simplest way possible."

"It is somewhat misleading to call ourselves simply the Smile Club. But if people would only realize the real meaning of 'smile' it wouldn't be misleading at all. We shall help people to forget themselves, to eliminate all destructive criticism and thoughts and to see good, and good only, in people. They must love life—animal life as well as human life—and God's out of doors above all things.

"One of the aims of the Smile Club is to build a summer home for little city children who could not otherwise go to the country. The atmosphere will be entirely of sunshine, smiles and cheer on all sides. Nothing that is unhappy or unclean or unwholesome will be even mentioned."

A Lesson from Nature.

I saw a delicate flower had grown up two feet high, between the horses' path and the wheel track. An inch more to right or left had sealed its fate, or an inch higher; and yet it lived to flourish as much as if it had a thousand acres of untrodden space around it, and never knew the danger it incurred. It did not borrow trouble, nor invite an evil fate by apprehending it.—Henry D. Thoreau (1817-1862).

A Useful Idea.

"Billkins asks all his friends to give him their diaries when they are through with them."

"What an idea! Does he get many?"

"Lots."

"But what a queer fad!"

"It isn't a fad. It's economy. That's how he gets his blank books."—Baltimore American.

What has become of the old-fashioned farmer who caught the woman school teacher who boarded at his house, and washed her face in the snow?

You can't know too much, but it is easy to say too much

ENTERTAINED THE "CLASSICS."

Clergymen Hospitably Received by All Except the Small Bellgirl.

There was a meeting of the Reformed Classics in town the other day, the New York correspondent of the Cincinnati Times-Star says. This—or those—is a collection of clergymen of the German extraction and rooted beliefs. They have often met hereabouts and, after the clerical portion of their labors was concluded, it has been their habit to wander into some modest hostelry and attend to the needs of their bodies. The other day a messenger arrived with a note with the management of the Martha Washington hotel. This is the for-women-only house here. The note extended an invitation to the Reformed Classics to come to the Martha and have a bite of lunch on the house. An immediate acceptance was returned. In due time the clergymen appeared at the Martha's more or less hospitable doors. Men are regarded there with the same joy and pride that an elderly maiden lady feels for a gray rat. The delegation marching in open order through the door, was brought to a halt. Bellgirls by the dozen were drawn up across the line of march, while a vinegar-faced lady directed their attention to the elevator. The clergymen began to be a bit abashed, so obvious was it that the feminine employees and guests regarded their intrusion with alarm.

They stood close together as they waited for the elevators and sank their voices to a whisper. In time they were all taken to the cozy little banquet room and given a most excellent dinner. More than that—the Martha's management passed out good cigars and those members of the classics who yield to the weed lolled back in perfect happiness upon the scented cushions. By and by they concluded their little 'fest, and their fear of their environment worn off somewhat several of them thought they would walk down to the street level instead of taking the elevator. In the hall they found a small, bright-eyed, self-possessed little girl on guard. "You can't go that way," said she. "Men ain't allowed in this house. Youse gotta wait for the elevator. Nix on that ramblin', mister."

"But, my dear," said the elderly gentleman to whom these remarks were addressed, "my dear little girl, we are clergymen."

"That," said the little girl, "is why I'm watchin' youse."

PRIZES FOR VIRTUE.

French Academy Discouraged by Difficulties in Making Awards.

The Paris prizes for virtue awarded annually by the academy out of the funds left for the purpose by M. De Montyon, a wealthy member who died some years ago, fell flat this year.

The donor coupled some very awkward instructions with his eccentric form of charity, the Paris correspondent of the New York World says, and, judging by the results of this year's competition, the academicians who made the awards are beginning to think the trouble entailed hardly worth the candle.

In direct violation of the clauses stipulating that "persons whose walk in life makes other than a virtuous life impossible be not considered," the judges gave several of the chief prizes to Sisters of Charity or the like.

Besides, the deciding body realizes that despite the most careful watch being kept generally by the cure of the village on any person whom the committee may have its eyes upon, a fair honors list is utterly out of the question.

Matching the Braid.

After ten years he returned, footsore and weary. His wife met him at the door.

"I thought you were dead," she told him.

"You should have known better than that," he said. "Do you remember that last piece of net I tried to match for you? You scolded because there was a difference of an eighth of an inch in the width of the folds, and I vowed that I would never again return from matching anything for you until I had found the exact thing you wanted."

He handed her a package.

"Here is that old rose binding braid that you told me to buy. I found it last Monday in Billings, Mont. I have looked for it in thirty-seven states."

She tore off the wrappings.

"It is a little too dark," she said.

"But the sample has faded some in ten years," he reminded her.

"It is a little too heavy besides."

"But handling by thousands of clerks has worn the sample away some. It was heavier when I started out."

"I suppose I can make it do," she said.—Newark News.

Black and Blue.

She—What color are his eyes?

He—Well, when I saw him he had just had an automobile accident the night before and one of them was black. The other one, I think, is blue.—Somerville Journal.

The Point of View.

"You sang off the key!" exclaimed the musical director reproachfully.

"Sir!" replied the young but haughty soprano. "What you mean to say is that your orchestra occasionally failed to harmonize with my voice."

It's almost as easy for some men to keep a promise as it is for some women to keep a secret.

Opportunity is another name for action.

AN AMPHIBIOUS AUTOMOBILE



MOTOR CAR FOR USE ON LAND OR WATER.

It cannot be said that an amphibious automobile is altogether a new idea; but the "canoe-automobile" invented by M. Ravallier, the engineer, is the first vehicle of its kind to be officially adopted by any government for military or other purposes. It is believed that the machine, which has been handed over to the First Regiment of Engineers at Versailles by the French War Office, will be of great value in scouting, and in various other ways, for instance, for taking a line across a stream so that a temporary rope "bridge," like that made possible by the rocket-apparatus, may be fixed. The car has a fourteen-horse power engine; can surmount banks that are at an angle of forty degrees; has a road speed of about forty kilometers an hour, and a speed afloat of from ten to twelve kilometers an hour. The transmission of the driving power from the wheels to the propeller, and vice versa, is as quick as it is simple.

Topics & Times

Japan has few millionaires and practically no multimillionaires.

The first national English Thanksgiving was on September 8, 1588, for the defeat of the Spanish Armada.

The Japanese "Hello!" at the telephone is "Moshi moshi!" or "Ano ne!" with the accent on the "nay."

A monument recently was erected in Nuremberg, Germany, to the memory of Peter Henlein, who first substituted springs for weights in the clock and made the watch possible.

New York tradesmen find that extremes meet when they have their greatest trouble in collecting money from customers who have no money and from customers who have the most money.

There were only two English Thanksgivings in the last century. One was on February 27, 1872, for the recovery of the Prince of Wales from illness; the year, June 21, 1887, for the queen's jubilee.

A concession has been granted to the Mareoni company of Buenos Aires, which is capitalized at about \$12,000,000, to erect a powerful station at Punta del Este, but thus far no progress has been reported.

The estimate for dividends in the United States in 1909 is \$395,000,000, a gain of \$30,000,000 over 1908. The largest dividend payers for the year are Standard Oil, \$39,335,353 and United States Steel, \$39,206,996.

Berlin has a population of 3,000,000, has an annual fire loss of less than \$175,000. Its fire department costs a little over \$300,000. Chicago's fire loss is \$5,000,000 and its fire department costs over \$3,000,000. Chicago's population is two-thirds that of Berlin.

To-day there are in Europe 16 cities having more than 100,000, of which 55 have more than 250,000. There are 25 cities with more than 500,000 people and 7 with more than 1,000,000. These are London, 4,750,000; Paris, 2,700,000; Berlin, 2,200,000; Vienna, 2,000,000; St. Petersburg, 1,430,000; Moscow, 1,350,000, and Constantinople, 1,100,000.

The unfilled tonnage of the United States Steel Corporation at the close of 1908 amounted to 3,600,000 tons. It is estimated that on December 31, of this year, the unfilled tonnage will come close to 6,500,000 tons. Estimates on the net earnings of the year of the corporation approximate \$133,000,000, a gain of \$41,000,000 over last year.

The Buffalo Courier prints this extract from its issue of December 14, 1879: "The Rev. Dr. Barton announced in his Charlotte (N. C.) pulpit that 'on Tuesday he would marry Brother Benton and Sister Rogers.' Asked why he used the word 'marry,' he said the word was necessary, as the couple married each other, but the minister married them."

The Bank of England is considered to have one of the most nearly impregnable vaults of any bank in the world. It is sixty-six feet below the level of the street. Above it is twenty feet of concrete, holding seven feet of

water, and below, the same concrete barrier of water. In this manner tunneling becomes impossible, while with the soldier guard posted every night, the conservative Briton has reason to believe in the security of his "Old Lady of Threadneedle street."

The Southern Pacific, in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909, laid, for renewal purposes, 541 miles of steel rails, or 4.14 per cent of its total trackage. The rails laid were chiefly seventy-five and ninety-pound, the proportion being about three to one in favor of the seventy-five-pound rail, so that between 65,000 and 75,000 tons of rails were used. Comparing the system's mileage of road with the total mileage of the country, at a similar rate, would be about 1,600,000 tons of rails, for renewal purposes.—Iron Trade Review.

The new St. Louis bridge will be the first important bridge to be built wholly of nickel steel. Two plans were bid upon, one involving 32,000,000 pounds of ordinary bridge steel, the other involving 27,000,000 pounds of nickel steel. The successful bidder named the same price upon either form of construction. With the choice of either material at identical prices the board of awards promptly chose nickel steel, the nickel steel bridge being assumed to be stronger and more trustworthy than the ordinary construction, despite the reduced weight. The contract price was about \$103 a ton of two thousand pounds.—Iron Trade Review.

His Complaint.

In a certain town in South Carolina, before the Civil War, there was an old Scotch Covenant church, the pulpit of which bore a strong resemblance to a flour barrel. It was fastened to the wall and reached by a flight of narrow, winding stairs.

Among the preachers who occupied the pulpit at different times was one who was noted for the vigor and enthusiasm of his delivery and the extreme energy of his gesticulations.

The congregation had often trembled for his safety as he stamped and pounded in the old pulpit, but no catastrophe occurred until one day when he bent forward over the edge, and shaking the unstable structure, shouted, "The righteous shall stand, but the wicked shall fall!"

Before the words were fairly uttered there was a crash, and the old pulpit and its occupant came to the floor, together with much dust.

The minister picked himself up, and waving off the members of the congregation, said, dryly, "Brethren, I am not injured, and I don't mind the fall much, but I do hate the connection."

Courtship Pointers.

When she says the clock's correct She is neutral, we suspect.

When she says the clock is fast You are making time at last.

When she says the clock is slow You are done for. Better go.—Pittsburg Post.

Once Enough.

She—"History repeats itself, you know."

He—"Not always. You never heard of a man eloping more than once, did you?"—Yonkers Statesman.

It is seldom that some men catch fish big enough to render lying unnecessary.



The Milking Shed.

A plan that has been proven successful, not only in the improvement of the milk, but in the saving of the manure, is to have a separate barn or shed to do the milking in. This can be a comparatively cheap structure, as it would be intended to keep the cows in it only during the process of milking.

The barn, however, should be constructed in a substantial and sanitary way. After the cows are milked they are turned into a roomy shed or barn, where they remain loose and can eat forage or lie down at will. There are in this shed racks and troughs for feeding hay and ensilage in.

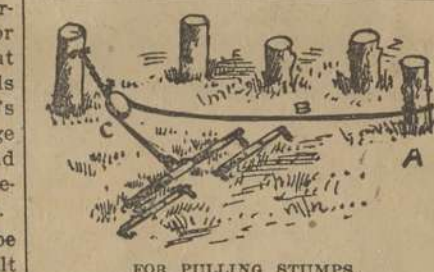
In the milking shed the cows are fastened by means of rigid stanchions, and the feed mangers, where the concentrates are fed, are built high enough to prevent the cow from lying down, thus she remains clean until the milking is done.

The floors should be of concrete, and there should be a gutter behind the cows. These stables should be thoroughly cleaned out each day, and, if possible, washed occasionally, so that there will be as few flies as possible and no offensive odors. There should be no hay or feed stored in this barn and it should be well ventilated, so that the air will be pure and free from dust.

This is about the most practical way to keep cows clean. The feeding shed, which could and really should be the lower floor of the main feed barn, should be well ventilated and bedded, for in there the cows are allowed to run at large and the manure is allowed to accumulate, being covered up each day with new bedding. This plan saves absolutely all of the manure with the least amount of handling, it being hauled directly to the land in the spring.—Southern Agriculturist.

Method of Pulling Stumps.

A very handy device for pulling stumps from old orchards, and can pull 200 or more a day by this means, is shown. The limbs are cut off and the stumps (B) left as long as possible. A short rope or chain with a single pulley is attached to the stump. The anchor rope or chain with a single pulley is attached to the top of stump (C). The anchor rope (B) which runs through the pulley is fast-



FOR PULLING STUMPS.

ened to the bottom of a stout stump (A).

A pair of steady horses is attached to the rope and always pull toward the anchor stump. With a steady pull there is no jumping or jerking, and they will walk right off as if pulling a loaded wagon. Use about sixty feet of one-inch rope, which costs \$2.40 and the pulley \$1.75, making a total cost of \$4.15.

Better Breeding Each Time.

No line of breeding requires more thought and study than horse breeding. This is why so many fail in producing the highest types. One of the essentials is knowing the type of sire to breed the mare to. Many farmers will breed a light mare to a heavy horse or the very opposite, and the result is nothing tangible in the way of improvement. Every farmer should know what kind of an animal he has and be able to select a sire to breed her to that will give an improved offspring. With a proper selection made here the remainder will be easy.

It is well to note at the outset that no horse is absolutely perfect. Every animal has some defect, be it large or small. The defects in the mare should therefore be carefully noted, and the sire selected should be especially strong in the weak points the mare may have. It should be hardly necessary to mention that it is never a good plan to cross breeds. To make a success of the business the horse breeder must select one breed and stick to it.

Weeding Out Unprofitable Cows. Dairy farms are constantly advancing in value, which should be regarded as part of the profits. Grain farming is hard on the land.

With the case in test it will be possible to weed out the poor cheese cows on the same principle used in the Babcock butter test to weed out the poor butter cows. Instead of keeping cows for cheese which average seventy pounds of casein per 100 pounds of fat, one may breed cows that will produce milk containing close to 100 pounds of casein to 100 pounds of fat.

Creating Interest in Boys.

Better lighted farm houses, music and inviting reading matter on the sitting room table have done much to solve the problem of keeping the boys on the farm. Make home attractive, and don't crowd the work too hard.

Preventing Diseases.

The poultry papers are flooded with letters asking remedies for fowl diseases. Many of the letters may be read between the lines and give a story of conditions which should not exist. Nearly all poultry ailments are preventable if a few simple rules are observed.

Plenty of grit is necessary. It may be placed in the water, in which charcoal should be also placed. The water must be clean, and if allowed to accumulate, the droppings from the fowls is a most prolific breeder of disease germs.

The henhouses must be well ventilated and dry at all times. Drafts and damp floors claim a heavy toll.

Impure food and soured mash cause inflammation and other diseases of the digestive organs. Any chickens showing symptoms of an unhealthy condition should be at once isolated from the flock. Better care can be given it, and the danger of infecting other fowls is removed.—Farm and Ranch.

Handy Barrow for Winter.

I have had many a tussle in trying to push a wheelbarrow through drifts of snow. My pigpen is some distance from the other buildings, and it is very necessary to have some sort of conveyance for the feed. After having tried my patience to the limit for several



USEFUL BARROW.

winters, I finally devised the scheme shown in the cut. I made a large runner and put it on the barrow in place of the wheel. This skips over the snow in fine shape, and runs fully as easy as a wheel does on solid ground.—C. W. Beecher in Farm and Home.

To Simplify Sugar Beet Culture.

The Department of Agriculture is experimenting with a view to obtaining a single germ beet seed. Last year's investigations were successful in increasing the percentage of the single germ seed to 50 per cent, as compared to 26 per cent for the year previous. By methods of selection from single-seed plants this percentage may be still further increased.

The ultimate establishment of a single germ beet will revolutionize sugar beet growing, since the several sprouts sent up by the ordinary seed, all of which must be carefully removed by hand, constitutes the most difficult problem in beet raising.

Hogs for Turning Over Money.

The hog commends itself to the general farmer on account of its prolific qualities. A sow will produce two litters of six to a dozen each per year and the farmer can turn his money over several times with hogs while he is waiting for other animals to mature.

Hogs require a little more care at times than other some animals, but the man who likes to work with them and is willing to study their needs and give them regular care will find them a most profitable adjunct to the farm. They can be turned into money or food as the owner chooses.

Swine Breeding.

A swine breeder of experience and good judgment says: "The best show pig may come from the smallest sow in the herd. But it is not safe, as a rule, to select breeders from that class. We want the most size in the shortest time, and we can safely forego a little of the fattening tendency, provided we secure in the prospective breeder ranginess and a tendency to growth. I don't care how good the individual, if only three or four pigs were farrowed in the litter I would not reserve one of them for a breeder."

Barrel Traps for Rats.

Two effective devices for trapping rats are made with barrels as shown here. Coarse brown paper, with cross



slits, is stretched across the barrel head in the one case and a light cover of wood hinged on a rod in the other plan. The best bait is usually food of a kind that the rats do not get in the vicinity.

Farm Notes.

Alfalfa is growing in favor as a rotation crop.

Give the colts plenty of room to run about in.

The plow has its share in the good roads movement.

Fit the collar to the horse, not the horse to the collar.

Owls are vermin destroyers. Encourage their presence on the farm.

It is a poor policy to feed inferior grain to horses—especially to the work team.

On cold nights do not leave the cows out to sleep on the damp ground where they may be chilled.

The manure heap is not the farmer's bank unless he gets it out on the land. Then it returns goods interest.

Make every square rod on your farm yield its quota of profit. Some use can be found for even the poor strips. Study out how you can best use all your land.