

FARM AND GARDEN

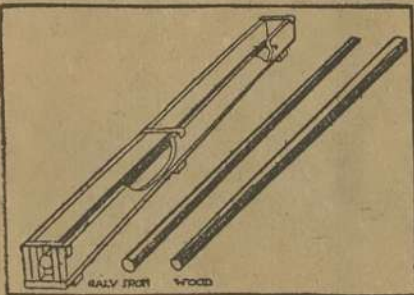
Hollow Concrete Fence Posts.

To construct hollow re-enforced concrete fence posts a few modifications of the ordinary mold are necessary, in addition to the core to be placed in the center of the post, writes C. A. Cook. The mold for an ordinary 4x4 inch post 7 feet long consists of a bottom, two sides and two end gates, all of which are held together by three iron clamps placed over the top of the sides after they are put together. The sides are held to the bottom by small dowel pins inserted in holes in the bottom, so that the sides may be readily revolved, leaving the finished post lying on the base to harden. One end gate must have a two-inch hole in it through which the core may be withdrawn.

The wooden core is constructed of 5 pieces and is 2 inches in diameter. Its full length should be 7½ feet. A round piece of soft wood may be sawed into five strips, so that when the central portion is withdrawn the narrow sides and then the wider sides may be removed from the concrete post.

The galvanized iron core tapers from 2 inches in diameter at the larger end to ¾ of an inch at the top, for a 7-foot post is 7 feet 2 inches long. This can be made by any tinsmith from good heavy galvanized iron, and should be closed at the smaller end.

The mold is fastened together, and about one inch of concrete is placed on the bottom before the core is put in position. After being wrapped with paper the core should be



passed through the hole in the lower end gate. The paper covering will permit the removal of the core in twenty to thirty minutes after the post is made. The galvanized iron core may be greased, but the paper is fully as effective.

The wooden core extends entirely through the post, and two end gates with two-inch holes in them are used with it. The metal core should be placed in the mold so that the smaller end is about two inches from the top of the post. After the core is in position the remainder of the concrete can be put in and the post set aside to harden until the core and molds can be removed.

Farm Work Horses.

If those who have horses in their charge on the farm would inaugurate a more systematic course of feeding, utilizing the cheaper forms of feed, much expense of winter feeding could be saved, and better and healthier horses would be the result. Adopt, for instance, the plan of feeding the horses in the morning only a stomachful of the feed, a stomachful at noon, and only a stomachful at night. Such a course would give the horse's stomach a chance to digest the feed.

If a variety of feed is at hand, then feed one kind in the morning, another at noon and another at night. Regularity in feeding is important. If horses are watered frequently enough they will not drink too much at a time. Regular exercise in the open air is absolutely necessary to maintain a healthy condition. Spasmodic exercising alternating with periods of inactivity is dangerous and unprofitable. The proper use of the means at command on the farm will insure a good condition of the horses that will look well, be well and give excellent service.—N. A. Clapp.

Grafting Wax.

In an iron pot melt over the fire 100 parts of the finest asphalt, add 600 parts brown pitch, until, with stirring, it is fluid; then pour in 600 parts of melted yellow beeswax. The fire must not be too hot at this time. When it is all well mixed, add 600 parts of thick turpentine, stir it well and pour into it 600 parts of refined tallow. Lift it from the fire, stir until you begin to note that it is cooling, and then drop in, stirring steadily, very carefully, because the mass will at once rise up, 250 to 500 parts of alcohol, according to the consistency you wish it to have.

The Morgan Horse.

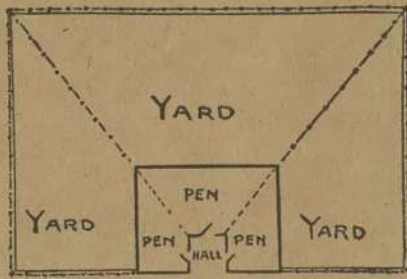
Forty years ago the Morgans were the favorite road horses. This strain traces to a single ancestor, Justin Morgan, foaled in Vermont in 1793, his blood being largely thoroughbred. From him descended the Black Hawk, Bashaw, Goldust, Ethan Allen, Ben Franklin, General Knox and Daniel Lambert families. The Morgan type is short of leg, thick and round barrel, intelligent and of great courage and endurance.

Small Flocks Best.

Because table scraps form a large part of the small flock's ration, and they are usually evenly balanced rations, is one of the reasons a small flock of hens does better than a large one.

A Three-Pen Poultry House.

The cut shows a very useful poultry house for three pens of fowls, with yards arranged for the same number. The house is 30x30 feet and will accommodate 100 fowls. The hallway takes but little room out of the interior and yet it communicates with all three pens. The inside divisions are of wire netting, allowing the sunshine that enters at the side of the house to fall into the pens; but the house should be so located that three sides may receive morning, noon and afternoon sun. The plan is followed, according to Orange Judd Farmer, for dividing the yard outside as for dividing the space inside the house. This



gives a large amount of yard space, with yards conveniently located. This building is shingled all over the outside, with the heaviest building paper under the shingles, and may either be sheathed or lathed and plastered inside.

Caring for Grapes.

Rules for grapes culture from the experiment station record, United States Department of Agriculture:

The main points in grape culture are summarized as follows:

With a few exceptions grapes of the *Lubrusca* species, of which the Concord may be taken as the type, are the most satisfactory for general planting.

A warm, rich, well drained soil is best for the grape.

Almost all vines should be planted at least eight feet apart.

Strong one-year-old vines are most desirable for planting.

Thorough shallow cultivation is essential.

The pruning of the first two years must be done with reference to the system under which the vine is to be trained after it begins fruiting. During this time the vine should become thoroughly established.

The best time for the principal pruning is soon after the leaves drop in autumn, but pruning can be done at any time during the winter when the vines are not frozen. Summer pruning consists of pinching lateral branches in order to encourage the development of the fruit and the bearing wood for the succeeding year.

The long arm, short spur system of training is usually the most satisfactory for the inexperienced grower, but the renewal systems are highly recommended.

Early Hatching.

To get early sitting hens the hen must have laid out their clutches of eggs during the winter or very early spring. Hens that have laid during the fall and all winter will be the first ones to become broody. Those that start to laying in the spring will be that much later in wishing to sit.

Put the early sitter to work as soon as your eggs are fertile. Remember that it is the early bird that catches the worm, and it is the early chick that brings the big price. If possible it is best to move each hen as she becomes broody to a room apart from the other hens. Here she may sit in undisturbed peace. The room should be rather warm, as well as quiet and half dark. Under such conditions the hens will all attend strictly to business, there will be fewer broken eggs and hens leaving their nests, and the hatches in general will average a much higher percentage of the number of eggs set.—Agricultural Epitome.

Removing a Small Stump.

By fastening the chain to one of the large roots and bringing it across the



top of the stump, a leverage can be secured to take full advantage of the strength of the horses.

A New Insecticide.

Prof. C. P. Gillette, of the Colorado Agricultural College, has discovered a new insecticide for the codlin moth, which has proved effective in destroying the worms, and probably will be found not so injurious to apple trees as other arsenical poisons. Sulphide of arsenic is the name of the new poison. It comes cheaper than the arsenicals now in use.

Soil Moisture.

To produce any crop it requires from 200 to 500 pounds of water to make a pound of dry matter. It is important that soils have a great deal of moisture, and that it is not lost by evaporation. Deep plowing makes soils hold more moisture and frequent cultivations prevent its loss by evaporation.

Green Food for Chickens.

If you have your own greens feed as great a variety as you have. Cracked wheat, cracked kafir corn and cracked corn are all good, but something in place of meat should be given, either beef scraps or blood meal, also charcoal and grit.

ATCHISON GLOBE SIGHTS.

Every man thinks his brutality is "tact."

Fishing seems to be the favorite form of loafing.

Any woman closely associated with a man can make or break him.

None of us realize how much people talk about us behind our backs.

Every shiftless man is a liar; he acquired the habit in giving excuses.

We despise a man who doesn't appreciate a friend; friends are so rare.

Talk with any man five minutes, and he will say the trouble with him is, he is too meek.

Out of one hundred people who try to save money, ninety-five will make the attempt very feebly.

Even when times are very good, things will not come your way unless you carefully start them.

There are so many kinds of meanness that people now talk about the meanest kind of meanness.

People nearly always predict disaster for their own town, and tell how well other towns are doing.

It is easy to say to a man, "Be sensible." But half the time a man does not know what is sensible.

An Eastern man is teaching people how to kiss by means of a correspondence course. As though everyone does not know!

Much of the clamoring now going on has a tendency to make industry and honorable achievements almost disreputable.

Our experience is that an artist who is not appreciated is just about as disagreeable as it is possible for a human to be.

FASHION HINTS



The back view of this little dress is so attractive that it deserves a word all by itself.

The jackety tab at the waist, and the cute little knot of the girdle that crushes up to it, are very distinctive. In front, the overskirt finishes in a deep point.

ELECTRICAL NOTES.

London has a trackless trolley. Monorail systems have proven successful in India.

The old horse car lines of St. Petersburg, Russia, are to be electrified.

Buenos Aires has authorized the construction of an electric subway under the city.

Wireless telegraph apparatus is prohibited in British India except upon government license.

Ozone generators are advocated for the subway cars in New York to increase the oxygen in the air.

A French syndicate has contracted to develop the water powers in Uruguay to furnish light and power to the inland towns.

The City Council of Cincinnati is planning a subway to connect the business section of the city with the outlying residential sections.

Lightning will strike more than once in the same place. A transmission line in Colorado was recently struck five times in the same place.

Cincinnati boasts the only church on wheels. It is a large electric bus which is loaded with singers and speakers and invades the slums every Sunday.

The development of the water powers in California has helped boom the state by bringing new industries and helping old industries with plenty of cheap electric power available.

The Cure.

"My doctor ordered a trip to Europe for me."

"And you took it?"

"No; he presented his bill and took a trip to Europe himself."

Her Kink.

"That pretty girl when she cries is a very affecting sight. She is a regular picture."

"Yes, what one might call a moving picture."—Baltimore American.

FOR THE BRIDE AND HER ATTENDANTS.



Letter to a Bride.

The following letter was written by an old friend to a young lady on the eve of her wedding day:

I have sent you a few flowers to adorn the dying moments of your single life. They are the gentlest types of a delicate and durable friendship. They spring up by our side when others have deserted it; and they will be found watching over our graves when those who should cherish have forgotten us. It seems that a past, so calm and pure as yours, should expire with kindred sweetness about it; that flowers and music, kind friends and earnest words, should consecrate the hour when a sentiment is passing into a sacrament.

The three great stages of our being are the birth, the bridal and the burial. To the first we bring only weakness, for the last we have nothing but dust! But here at the altar, where life joins life, the pair come throbbing up to the holy man, whispering the deep promises that arms each other's heart to help on in the life struggle of care and duty. The beautiful will be there, borrowing new beauties from the scene. The gay and the frivolous, they and their flounces will look solemn for once. And youth will come to gaze on all that its sacred thoughts pant for; and age will totter up to hear the old words repeated, that to their own lives have given the charm. Some will weep over it as if it were a tomb, and some laugh over it as if it were a joke; but two must stand by it, for it is fate, not fun, this everlasting locking of their lives!

And now, can you, who have queened it over so many bending forms, can you come down to the frugal diet of a single heart? Hitherto you have been a clock giving your time to all the world. Now you are a watch, buried in one particular bosom, warming only his breast, making only his hours, and ticking only to the beat of his heart, where time and ticking shall be in unison, until these lower ties are lost in that higher wedlock where all hearts are united around the Central Heart of all.

Hoping that calm and sunshine may hallow your clasped hands, I sink silently into a signature.—Manford's Magazine.

To Iron Linens.

As linens form a large percentage of summer dresses, it is advisable to study a method of preserving the beauty of this fabric. No linen should be starched. True, linen has a crisp, clean finish when starched and ironed, but it rumples easily and one wearing makes a garment unfit for second appearance. Instead, dampen the goods well and iron until perfectly dry. Iron as much of a garment as possible on the wrong side to raise the thread.

In washing blue linen add vinegar to the last rinsing water. Place a teaspoonful of soda in a gallon of water when dipping a lavender. Use no bluing in tans, but supply it plentifully in the rinsing water for white, blue and pink. Green should not be dipped into indigo wafer. When the

green begins to fade dip it into a sour solution of water and vinegar and hang it in the shade to dry. Dress linens are not unlike table linens as to laundry work, as hard pressing on damp material furnishes a certain amount of stiffness, sufficient for such fabrics. Use a very large iron for pressing large pieces.

Simple Turban.



The folded turban of soft straw or silk, trimmed only with a large rosette of flowers, or a chou of tulle, is a popular and most becoming hat for the young girl.

Needlework Notes.

Bullion stitch works in effectively on embroidery for gowns.

Geometrical figures are always used in Hardanger embroidery.

The making of lace is a pleasant as well as a fashionable pastime.

Richelleu embroidery is one of the loveliest of the different forms of cut work.

A dainty centerpiece was embroidered in jennifers and feathery sprays of maidenhair fern.

Irish crochet roses appliqued on a band of filet net make a dainty and effective trimming for a party gown.

A dashing effective Japanese motif is a great dragon embroidered solid with satin stitch and large clusters of French knots.

Ruffles thought scant ones, begin at the hem of the dress and it takes nine short ones to complete the entire skirt to the edge of the embroidered cuirasse.

In cutting the yokes for waist and skirt cut them first of some other material than that of the frock, fit them exactly and then cut the yokes of material from these.

Home-made pillow cases should have the selvage torn from the material, then overcast. This makes pillow cases much smoother and they will not wrinkle along the seam. Cut the selvage

from napkins to give a neater turned edge.

When a tablecloth becomes too worn for use the good parts may be cut up in numerous little trays and dollies. Edged with cluny lace they are dainty as well as exceedingly useful.

If you have a number of old sheets that have outlived their usefulness, sew small rings across one end of each and use them as clothes covers. The rings may be placed over hooks and by tucking the sheet under and using a few pins fine dresses, coats and furs can be protected from dust.

For Health and Strength.

A sun bath is of more value to health than much warming by the fire.

A little good toilet water or cologne poured into a bath is delightful in its effects.

If your heart is weak, do not indulge in showers, and be careful to temper the water, no matter how strong the heart.

An excellent household remedy for burns is a pure vaseline or olive oil. The great thing is to exclude the air and dirt from the burned surface and this the oil will do.

Drinking with meals greatly dilutes the saliva, making mastication all the more difficult; besides in this way the contents are easily softened and washed down before being properly chewed.

To take disagreeable medicine eat one or two cloves or hold ice in the mouth until the tongue is chilled, and the medicine will be less disagreeable. Medicines that discolor the teeth may be taken through soda straw.

For Rainy Days.

A mother lately hit upon the happy idea of having a "rainy day" cupboard, the key of which always remains strictly in her possession and is used only when a rainy day keeps the bairnies indoors. The contents are added to and varied from time to time. There is crepe paper, with a book of instructions how to transform it into various pretty things; paints, magazines to be colored and cut out, beads of all colors and sizes, and the ever-fascinating jig saws, says Home Notes. These are all sacred to wet weather, and since the rainy day cupboard was instituted, rainy days have ceased to be dreaded.

Shabby Skirt Edges.

When the embroidery ruffle of a petticoat is worn on the edge cut off as much as is shabby and turn a narrow hem. Then get torchon lace as wide as the piece which you have removed and sew it to the hem just made. The lifetime of the petticoat will be doubled and its appearance improved.

Teaching Obedience.

Let children understand that disobedience is sure to be followed by punishment. A child seldom disobeys nature more than once in touching a hot lamp glass. It will soon learn to obey you as well. Never allow it to ask why. You know—that is enough.