

FARM AND GARDEN

Handy Pea-Sheller.

A little machine that will be highly appreciated in the kitchen is the pea-sheller invented by a Utah man. This



handy little device will shell a peck of peas in the time it would take the cook to shell a dozen by hand. It consists of a hopper-like arrangement clamped to the table by an iron upright. Above the hopper a pair of roller bearings studded with blunt, pyramidal teeth are in close relation. A handle turns these rollers, while the mouth of the hopper opens over the table, where a dish can be placed beneath it. The pods are inserted between the rollers and foremost. As the rollers are turned the teeth engage the different shells of the pods and rip them open, allowing the peas to roll down into the bowl. The shells are then tossed out the other side of the "wringer." Of course, the two rollers are not close enough together to crush the peas, but just close enough to engage the pods.

Adjustable Step for Ladder.

House painting is very easily done by painters having their own scaffolds, but a person desiring to do his own work will have only a ladder to take place of a scaffold. To paint and stand on the rungs of a ladder all day will tire one's feet. As the writer had to do some painting and a ladder was the only thing obtainable to climb upon, a flat detachable step was made to put upon the rungs of the ladder to stand on the same as a scaffold. The step can be adjusted to any part of the ladder for the painter to stand upon and paint a surface within easy reach. Two irons are bent V-shaped,



THE ADJUSTABLE STEP.

as illustrated, each end having a half circle to fit over the rungs of the ladder. Two holes are drilled in the top angle in which to put bolts for fastening the step. The step can be quickly changed from one position to another. A person will feel as safe on the step as if he were on a staging.—Popular Mechanics.

Milo Good for Dairy.

Milo can take the place of corn in feeding dairy cows, and will yield an average of twice as much grain an acre as corn in dry regions. In seasons so dry that corn will be a total failure milo will usually yield fifteen bushels of grain or more an acre.

The heads of milo may be snapped from the stalks and fed to cows giving milk. This is an economical way to feed this grain, as a cow has to chew a head a considerable time before she is satisfied to swallow it, and the more she chews it the better it will digest.

The whole heads may be ground without threshing, and the small stems that hold the seeds form, when ground, a good material for diluting the meal and making it more easily digested.

The threshed grain may be ground before feeding. It does not pay to feed unground threshed grain, as the cow chews the whole grain but little before swallowing it, and a large proportion passes into the manure undigested.

Green Food for Chickens.

Growing chicks demand green food, and by all means give them plenty of grass range if you have it; if not, supply them with an equivalent, such as lettuce, cabbage, weeds, clover, alfalfa; they relish it and will thrive on it. Provide chicks with shade and where a cool breeze can fan them in warm weather. This should be supplied, even if a temporary board roof is the only thing that can be furnished.

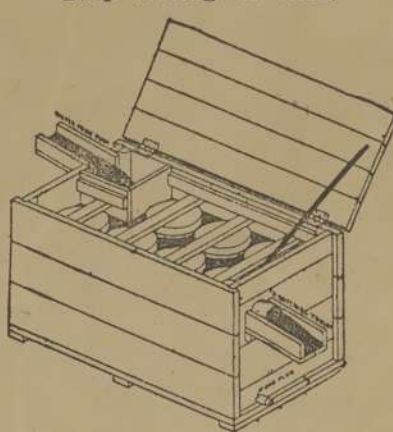
Tillage of the Peach.

No tree is more sensitive to tillage than is the peach. Probably more failures in peach growing are due to neglect in tillage than to any other one cause. The most diverse views are held by different growers. One good grower will declare that the orchard should be tilled early in the season, and his neighbor will maintain that early tillage will endanger the crop.

A Question of Economy.

It is natural for every man to want to get the best possible when he goes in to bring out some new farm machine. This often brings a fellow to grief, however, since the desire to spend as little money as possible sometimes causes the purchaser to take the cheap machine. If confronted with a proposition to take a sulky plow, for instance, that will last five years for \$25, or another that will last ten years for \$35, which one would you take? Which one would it pay you to take? This is about the sum and substance of buying a cheap farm implement. It may not seem that way in the warehouse — when each tool looks gaudy with paint, the cheaper one looking even the more gaudy—but in actual work, in the rough and tumble of the ranch, this is about the way it always turns out.—Denver Field and Farm.

Deep Settling of Milk.



The best results in keeping milk sweet and maintaining the highest quality of cream are obtained by settling the cans in cold water. The box as shown should be near to the pump and ice house.

The Average Farmer.

Farms in the United States produced \$8,760,000,000 in 1909. But did the farmer get his share of it? We read a whole lot about the American farmer being king and we are told of the farmers sporting automobiles and sending their children to college or to Europe if they have been given the college course, but it is the one best bet that the average farmer is no plutocrat. The farmer is considered lucky if he can keep the interest paid up on the mortgage, and if finally, after years of hard labor, he owns his place clear of all indebtedness he is considered well off. The American farmer is a long way from being the real ruler of the country.—Field and Farm.

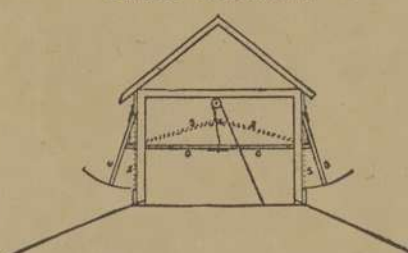
What Becomes of the Corn.

People often wonder, particularly those who have traveled for hundreds of miles through the corn belt, what becomes of corn which is grown every year. In the year 1908, when the total crop was 2,666,000,000 bushels, 241,000,000 bushels were consumed in flour and grist mill products, 8,000,000 bushels in the manufacture of starch, 9,000,000 bushels for malt liquors, 17,000,000 bushels in the production of distilled liquors, 40,000,000 bushels for glucose, 190,000,000 bushels for export and 13,000,000 bushels for seed, making a total of 518,000,000 bushels, or 19.3 per cent of the entire crop. The remaining 80.7 per cent, or 2,118,000,000 bushels, seems to have been used almost entirely for feeding.

Death Among Chickens.

The trouble which causes the death of many young chicks is commonly known as white diarrhea. Different breeders have different theories as to the cause of this trouble, among them being a lack of vitality of breeding stock, improper feeding and poor ventilation. Lack of sunlight and imperfect sanitation cause the death of many chicks. The diet should contain a sufficient quantity of animal food and the chicks fed often and not allowed to get so hungry that they will devour large quantities at times and then fast for long intervals.—South Dakota Farmer.

Stable Ventilator.



REGULATES ITSELF.

This ventilator is always in working order as the hinged doors are kept closed on the windward side and at the same time the connecting board presses open the door on the opposite side. The cord and pulley enable the connecting board to be lifted to the dotted line when both doors will remain closed.

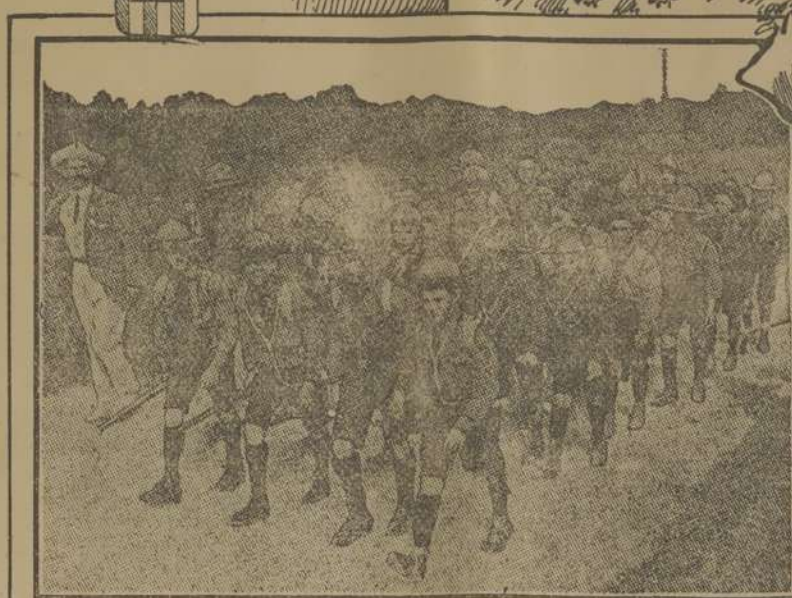
Number of Pigs Per Sow.

The number of pigs a sow raises is something worth taking into account if she is to be kept over for another breeding season; it is equally important to know something about her motherly instincts when young sows are to be selected from her litter for the breeding herd. For this reason every man should keep some record of the size of the litters his sows raise.—Farmers' Tribune.

New Harvesting Machine.

A new harvesting machine has been introduced in Nebraska. The harvester is propelled by its own power and is followed by a truck-carrying gasoline engine, which operates the harvesting mechanism of the machine. This is used mainly in wet fields, where the power of the harvester is not sufficient to make headway

THE BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA



A PATROL OF BOY SCOUTS MARCHING TO THE RENDEZVOUS

Great movements have silent beginnings! And so it is not strange that the organization of the "Boy Scouts" in the United States should have been passed over with a bare mention in the press. The society had its birth in Washington, the latter part of April, and its sponsors were Col. E. J. Spencer and Mr. William H. Thomson, of St. Louis, and Dr. Gunsaulus, W. D. Boyce, R. O. West and C. H. Stoddard, of Chicago, and the bill of incorporation was introduced in the House of Representatives by Congressman Graff, of Illinois, a member of the Committee on Education.

To the superficial observer the organization of a semi-military society among young boys may not appear of great moment. We have only to follow the effects of the society in Great Britain to foreshadow its effects here. The boy is the same, the world over, and he is to be appealed to in much the same manner on both sides of the Atlantic. It must not be supposed that the appeal is to his savage instinct, to the native barbarian that is in him. Indeed the reverse of this is true. The scouts are little soldiers; but they are taught so many other things besides scouting that the soldier is almost wholly lost in the embryo man.

The British society, according to a writer in the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, was founded by Sir Robert Baden-Powell, the hero of Mafeking, who had seen service in India, Afghanistan and all the British provinces of Africa before the Boer war and whose wide experience as a soldier was linked with the most sympathetic understanding of the timber of which armies are made. The need for some such organization among English boys was made unmistakably plain to him by the timber that presented itself at the outbreak of hostilities in South Africa, or rather at the time when the fight assumed such proportions that volunteers were called for. To his surprise and chagrin the general discovered that the English boy was not fitted to take up arms in behalf of his country. He was a poor campaigner because he had not learned to take care of himself, and he was inclined to look upon this service to his country as a great and unnatural hardship. Gen. Baden-Powell studied the British youth during the trying days of the struggle, and when the war was over and he had been appointed to the post of inspector general of cavalry, he used this vantage ground to further study the soldier and to determine what it was that had been lacking in his early education. The younger boys were all around him, and with the silent plea of their appearance and attitude, he formulated a scheme that would transform indifferent and even vicious youngsters into the type of men of which Britain might be proud.

Even Sir Baden-Powell, with his iridescent dream of a great movement for the betterment of the English boy, builded better than he knew, for the work of the society has gone leagues beyond his dream in its splendid reality. It is making little men, not merely prospective soldiers, and it is developing ideals of the highest and most helpful kind in the young boys of this generation, ideals that will prove an invincible power in the men of tomorrow. All this seems extravagant to him who has preconceived notions of the work of the army scout. We look upon the scout as the daring pioneer in a military engagement. He has courage and ingenuity, but beyond that we have given little thought to his other characteristics. And we need not consider the others, for courage and ingenuity are enough to start with. The scout is the idol of the small boy, because he is brave and resourceful, and to call a boy a scout is to make him desire to be these two things, brave and resourceful.

Gen. Baden-Powell knew the boy nature far too well to begin with high ideals and practical work. He gathered together a small company of interesting little chaps and told them that he wanted to train them as scouts. That was thrilling and the youngsters took to it with avidity. Others came and when they had been on camp a few weeks they spread the news that they had had the time of their lives, and that their friends could do the same things next summer if they would join the order and learn the preliminary lessons. The result was that the idea spread like an epidemic until there is no part of the British empire that does not boast its boy scouts.

The scout badge is not bestowed until the boy has acquired a great deal

of skill and information. He must learn about wild animals and how to track, trap and dress them. He must achieve skill in woodcraft and the art of building boats and bridges, must know how to set up a tent or, in the absence of tents, he must be able to construct a shelter of such materials as he finds in the woods. All the appliances for saving life must be mastered. The scout knows what to do when he sees a comrade overmastered in the water, and how to resuscitate the victim, who is all but dead when he is rescued. He can swim and dive, can paddle any kind of boat that is seaworthy and repair, with any tools at hand, the one that leaks to the danger point. He is taught the simple rudiments of gun-shot surgery, so that in case of accident he can give intelligent aid to the injured while awaiting the surgeon. Many a life is lost because those on the ground do not know what to do, and either do nothing at all or do the wrong thing.

The boy makes friends with the horse, studies his habits and learns how to handle him. The true scout never jerks or teases or beats the animal he has in charge, and he acquires the art of stopping the runaway steed in the street, and takes it upon himself to reprimand the non-scout who is caught abusing his horse. He learns what to do in case of fire, how to enter a burning building for the purpose of saving life or property, and how to escape from one in the safest manner possible. Many other practical lessons of everyday life are included in the scout's course of instruction, and through all of it runs the note of self-reliance and resourcefulness. He is made to use his brains to face problems and think out the solution, to conquer difficulties and surmount obstacles. And all this is given to him in the guise of play!

In the woods the boy acquires a great deal of real information concerning plants and animals. He studies the tracks of certain animals that are good for food and fur, especially those that are a constant menace to the chicken roost, and learns to trap or shoot them and then cook them so that they will be palatable to a woodsman with a ravenous appetite and no finicky notions about what is proper to eat. The boy with the puniest appetite and the most foolishly indulgent mother comes home, after an encampment with the scouts, ready to eat anything that is set before him. He has been impressed with the idea that it is effeminate and weak to be critical about his food. The real, hardy scout can eat anything that is not poisonous, and relish it. And he gets over the notion that cooking is work only for women or for the hired chef. He takes pride in his ability to make coffee and broil bacon over a

fire of coals, and greater pride in his ability to go forth and forage for a meal, capture his game and make his own bread.

There is another part of the play that adds the necessary thrill to keep all this serious work adequately sugar-coated. It is the actual scouting. The enemy is somewhere in the neighborhood and must be discovered. Parties of three or four are sent forth to investigate. They can creep through the underbrush without making a sound, can climb trees and swim rivers in the quest. They learn to find their way by means of maps and compass and to steer their course by the sun and stars. Instruction in the signal code with smoking torch and bonfire is a part of the camp course, and they are taught the system of flag signals in use in the British army. There is target practice and the manual of arms, setting up exercise and dress parade drill in the day's work. All this appeals to the boy while it is developing his body and molding his character. He becomes alert and strong, cultivates the habit of close observation and attention to details, and better than all these, he is imbued with the sentiment that it is worthy and kind to be gentle toward the weak and helpless, that a fellow who would lie or cheat or in any way take an unfair advantage is a person beneath contempt, and that the fellow who "cherishes a grudge" is decidedly in the way and ought not to be tolerated. He is saturated with the thought that selfishness and cowardice are despicable. He is charged to do each day some worthy and unselfish act, to help some one in distress or add to some one's comfort and happiness.

WEALTHY UNIVERSITY.

Harvard Might Use Its \$23,000,000 to Teach Useful Subjects.

Harvard University presents the annual report of the president and treasurer in a large volume filled with interesting data. The institution starts off with nearly \$23,000,000 of invested funds which produce almost a million dollars annual revenue. The "plant" is worth some more millions, while the current receipts are large. As a going concern Harvard seems to be a very prosperous corporation.

This must be very gratifying to President Lowell, who is just completing his first year, but under the present system it is fraught with some danger. He must look upon this as a starting point. If he manages to keep up with the record of President Eliot, he will rival the Standard Oil Company a few years hence. The balance sheet shows a nice sum carried to credit and profit and loss, but there are so many avenues of energy in the situation that a

few hundred millions more can be used to great advantage. Thus, it seems that the chair devoted to the interests of study of Baudelaire and the Montmartre school of poets of decadence is not backed by a foundation. Any gentleman knowing the formative value of these writers upon youthful character is at liberty to give \$150,000 for the purpose of founding a professorship. The study of the left hind knee of the common house fly has not been given sufficient laboratory attention, and a million might well be devoted to that purpose.

The real truth of the matter is that our universities are becoming too diffuse in their offerings to young men who have not developed either character or mental tendencies. Harvard has turned out some of the great men of the country in the past, especially when it was poor and when students lived in bare rooms and dined at commons. We do not see the young men emerging now from Harvard or other colleges who are able to tackle the problems of the age.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Mourners in Red.

There can be no doubt that in the dark and part of the middle ages red and not black was the favorite mourning color throughout Europe. Even down to the end of the fifteenth century the change from blood red to black was not complete, though black cloaks were worn over red clothing. In Abyssinia the mourning color is a reddish brown. In Turkey it is violet, a color closely allied to red. It is a curious fact that among the Maoris of New Zealand red is the hue of sorrow. In earlier times mourners daubed their bodies with red juices when they followed a chief to his grave, and even the resting places of the bodies were also colored red.

Breaking Off.

"Yes," said the ingenuous girl heroically, "I have decided to break with Horace for good and all."

"Why, then, are you sending him your picture?"

"Well, I am sure that is the least I can do. He refused to take back his gifts, and I wanted to make some return, so I am sending him my photograph."

She had been married a year. "I wonder," she mused when the front door slammed after him, and she hung up the dishrag, "if Carnegie offers any medal for putting up with a brute like that."

In heaven you will live forever, and have nothing to do; there's the place to settle the tariff question.

Some men who hope for the best are too lazy to go after it.