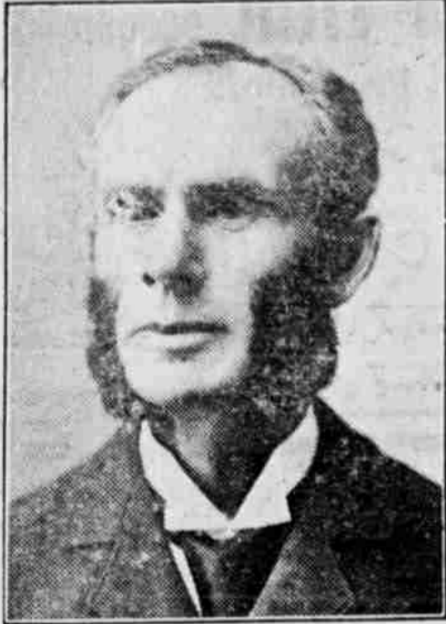


Dry Land Farming Book Out

"Dry Land Farming" is the subject of the latest publication by Professor Shaw, who was formerly connected with the Agricultural College of the University of Minnesota. It was placed on the market January 5.

What is termed "the dry land area" embracing five hundred million acres in the United States and Canada, all of which may be successfully tilled, comes in for consideration by Professor Shaw. A detailed description of the



PROF. THOMAS SHAW

most successful way of farming each particular section is given. The book is published by the author who lives at 2153 Knap street, St Paul, Minnesota, and sells at the low price of \$2.00.

Prof. Shaw's book represents 50 years of agricultural work and experience in the Northwest. It is one of the most valuable books ever published and every farmer and business man should have a copy. Commercial Clubs should interest the leading farmers of their community in this book.

Dry land is defined as any section where the rainfall is less than 25 inches per annum.

The "dry land" area extends from the heart of Canada south to the interior of Mexico and from the Cascade and Sierra Nevada Mountains east almost to the Mississippi river.

A piece of flannel dipped with Chamberlain's Liniment and bound on to the affected parts is superior to any plaster. When troubled with a back or pains in the side or chest give it a trial and you are certain to be more than pleased with the prompt relief which it affords. Sold by M. E. Sausk.

HISTORIC FLEET STREET.

Its Widening Has Destroyed Many Famous London Landmarks.

Within the course of the next year Fleet street, the home of British journalism, is to be widened.

Right from the beginning of the city of London this street has held a position of high importance. It was part of the highway to the royal palace at the Tower of London. From it have been witnessed the procession of kings, the passing of princes, the riding of the lord mayor to receive his sovereignty.

The widening of "the street," as it is called by all journalists, commenced over fifty years ago, in 1853, when the city corporation first thought of undertaking this vast scheme.

During the widening many landmarks have disappeared. Houses frequented by Isaac Walton, Richardson, Johnson, Lamb, Goldsmith and Dickens have all been pulled down and rebuilt.

Fleet street before the great fire was like most other streets of the city, so narrow that one could almost shake hands from the top windows of the small houses.

The object of the city corporation is to make a street sixty feet wide to allow a free passage for the enormous amount of traffic which runs to and from the west end, and the cost of the scheme is estimated at £1,000,000.—Pearson's Weekly.

Ninety Years a Servant.

Miss Sophie Groom, who has been in the service of one family at Watford for seventy years, does not hold the record for long service in England. On a tombstone in the churchyard at Battle, Sussex, you can find the record of Isaac Tagall, who died in 1798 at the age of 120. For ninety years he was in the service of the Websters of Battle abbey. Next to him probably comes Sarah Thompson of Belfast, whose record of eighty-three years of service with one family was ended by death in 1855.—London Chronicle.

Wireless Wonders.

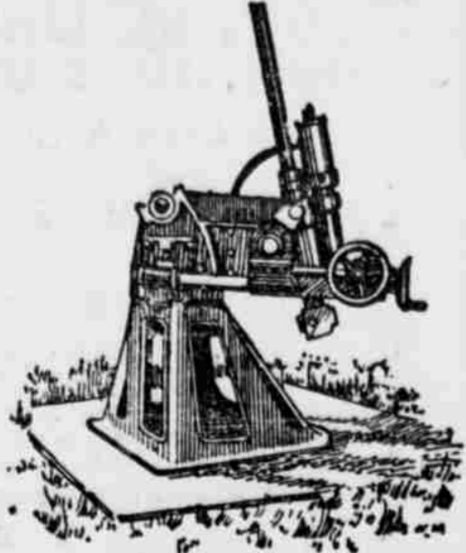
Demonstration of the practical use of wireless telegraphy on water was first made just twelve years ago between the Needles, on the English coast, and the incoming steamship St. Paul. The world doubted, but Marconi was positive. The St. Paul was sixty-six miles off the coast when the first connection was established. The wireless can now flash its message over the ocean fully 5,000 miles.

AIRSHIP DESTROYER.

Naval Gun Throws Shell to Height of Over Three Miles.

After shooting a shell 18,000 feet into the air and closer to the skies than an aeroplane has ever flown, the experiments with the new one pounder naval rifle, destined to destroy the airships of an enemy, were recently concluded at the Indian Head naval proving grounds, near Washington. It was announced that the new weapon and its carriage had proved eminently satisfactory.

Fifty rounds were fired in the tests. The maximum range of 18,000 feet was reached when the gun was elevated at an angle of eighty-five degrees. The shot flashed accurately through a course for 10,000 feet. Be-



NEW AERIAL RIFLE.

yond that distance it lost its velocity and was affected by the air currents, falling into the Potomac river 1,500 feet away from the spot where it had been reckoned it would drop. The airship destroying rifle is the invention of Rear Admiral Twining, chief of the naval ordnance bureau.

The idea of this one pounder will be developed into a three inch gun. Naval ordnance experts believe that such a weapon would shoot seven miles into the air with effect. The favorable performances of the new carriage caused naval authorities to express the belief that before long American warships will be equipped with another battery of guns to fight hostile invaders in the air.—Popular Mechanics.

SELENIUM A RARE ELEMENT.

Used For Reproducing Photographs by Telegraph.

Selenium is a rare and little known element described by the United States geological survey as having its greatest use in the manufacture of certain glasses to which it gives a red color and in coloring enameled ware red. It is used to overcome the natural green color of ordinary glass and also in making glass of a distinct red color, such as that used on railroads for signal lights.

Selenium has the peculiar property of being a very poor conductor of electricity in the dark and a fairly good conductor in the light, and a number of electrical inventions depend on this peculiarity. It has been used in experiments in telephoning along a ray of light and for transmitting sounds and photographs from one place to another by means of a telephone or telegraph wire.

Double Power Producer.

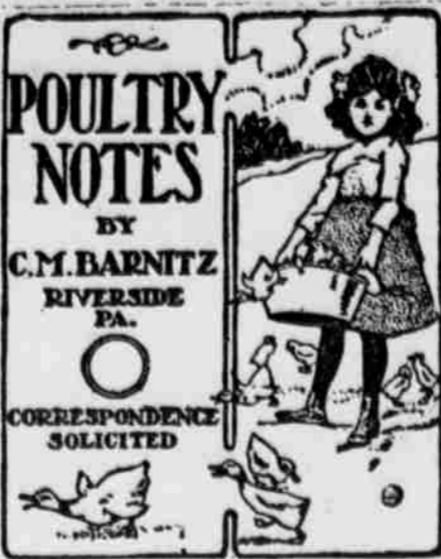
A patent has been granted for a system of generating electricity wherein the prime movers are a windmill and an internal combustion engine, both operating on the generator shaft and connected together by means of a clutch. When the windmill is idle the load is taken by the engine, and as the windmill gathers speed it works both the dynamo and the engine until the speed attains that which is designated as the critical point, when the engine is disconnected by governor balls, and the ignition circuit is opened, thus stopping the engine. A reduction in the speed of the dynamo causes the cycle of operations to work in the opposite order, with the consequence that the windmill runs free and the engine takes the load.

Introducing Fishes.

Among the most notable and successful examples of the introduction of fishes into a new environment are the cases of the shad and striped bass. These excellent food fishes are not native to the Pacific coast, but were planted there by the government more than a quarter of a century ago. The slender colonies took root, thrived, multiplied and spread to such an extent that both of these species are now reckoned among the commonest food fishes of the western seaboard, the shad having a coastwise range of 4,000 miles and the striped bass being more abundant in California than in any eastern state. The entire cost of the introduction of these fishes into the Pacific states did not exceed \$5,000.

Daily Earnings of a Locomotive.

A writer in the Railway and Engineering Review recently gave the interesting results of a computation of the average daily earning capacity of the American locomotive. The estimate took account of time spent in the repair shop, increased cost of repairs and renewals, and the cost of fuel, water and the engine crew. The average earnings per locomotive per day in the east are \$124.84 and on the western roads \$130.84. The highest earnings in the west are those of the Santa Fe locomotives, which work out at \$149.53 per day. The highest earnings in the east are on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, where the average is \$147.90 per day.



POULTRY NOTES BY C. M. BARNITZ, RIVERSIDE, PA. CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

WHO DISCOVERED TURKEY?

Four hundred and twenty-five years ago the baldheaded boss of the barnyard was not yet strutting before European royalty and sassins' those debilitated dukes and duchesses.

Then some one went and discovered turkey, and the big bay window bird, with crimson cravat and cart wheel conclusion, quick swung into popularity and gave a solar plexus to the fat pig that had from the primordial period been the piece de resistance on King Arthur's round table. Immediately old world wisecracks went to jaw wrangling that turkey sprang from anywhere but America.

They gobbled loud and long and divided into three fowl factions. The first claimed Columbus discovered turkey in 1492, the second that he discovered turkey in 1498, and the third declared Cortes eloped with turkey in 1518.

But here is the last straw that breaks the Columbus turkey's back. The courteous Count de las Navas, librarian to his majesty the king of Spain, has searched the dusty royal archives for us and hands out this turkey truth: Pedro Nino was turkey's discoverer on the voyage made by him in 1499. He bought some from the Indians at the rate of four glass beads for each fowl.



Photo by C. M. Barnitz.

PEDRO NINO'S LITTLE TURK.

The turkey was sent from Spain to England in 1524 and first eaten in France, June 27, 1570, at the wedding of Charles IX. and Elizabeth of Austria. Twelve for this feast were shipped from Boston, and the king's mother-in-law ate so much of the new bird she nearly died of indigestion.

But if turkey didn't originate in Turkey, how about the name?

The bird was first called Pavos de Indias, Indian fowl, as coming from the Indies, which Columbus was supposed to have discovered, and then, an account of its bare head and neck, it was confounded with the guinea, which was then called turkey, and the word in sixteenth century vernacular did not refer to Turkey, but signified foreign.

But, say, when Raleigh carried the potato from America to England and they called it the Irish potato, does that prove the tuber came from fair Erin? Nil.



Photo by C. M. Barnitz.

THE MODERN AMERICAN BRONZE, WEIGHT FIFTY POUNDS.

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DON'TS.

Don't expect full returns from hens that only have half care.

Don't forget that hens don't do so well in the hot spell. Hetter slack up yourself or you'll be laid on the shelf.

WHY GOBLER GOBBLES.

"King Turkey, prancing o'er the green In all that wealth of golden sheen With fan tail spread, in necktie red. As you hold high your lordly head And shake that noodle on your nose And blow yourself in those dude clothes—

"Why is it now, you game old sport. That you get off that strange retort To every hungry man you see, 'Gobble, gobble, gobble me? Why, you must want us to eat you With cranberries and stuffing too.

"Why don't you, like a crow, caw, caw, Or, like a jackass, he-haw-haw, Or, like old Towser, bow, wow, wow? Then folks wouldn't cut off your red head And make of you a Christmas spread."

That gobbler then puffed his chest out, Shook the big noodle on his snout. Threw his head back in an awful proud And gobbled at me in a loud And thus replied to all I said. With stamp of foot and shake of head:

"Why, sir, should you butt in on me? I'm here to fulfill destiny, I mean. Or fly to my happy hunting ground Where grasshoppers immense abound, Where wigglers wiggle wondrously And gobblers gobble ever free.

"Bring here your hemlock! Smiling, bold, I'll drink like Socrates of old. Or fly to my drumsticks, slice my breast And pass me round to every guest. Then from the dish my wishbone pluck And wave to all for me good luck!"

C. M. BARNITZ.

KURIOS FROM KORRESPONDENTS

Q.—I notice fanciers claim that exposure to hot sun turns white birds brassy. Has it any bad effect on the plumage of colored fowls? A.—Yes; it deadens the color and gloss.

Q.—I recently read that hens never gorge themselves with oats and the grain should be kept before them all the time. How is this? A.—If hens are hungry they will gorge themselves on oats, as they will on any other grain they like. If turned into an oat field after being penned up they often stuff and get hard crop.

Q.—When is best time for hatching Rantams and what variety makes the best mother? A.—As small size is winning quality, they should be hatched late, May, June and July being the best months and the Cochon Bantam hen being the best mother.

Q.—Is there a school where poultry judging may be learned? A.—Certain agricultural colleges—Cornell, New York, and State college, Pennsylvania—give some instruction on the subject, but most of our poultry judges graduate from the school of experience.

Q.—What is inbreeding? A.—Breeding from birds that are closely related.

Q.—What is meant by a top cross? A.—By the mating of a male of one breed with the female of another.

Q.—Which takes on fat faster, the hen or rooster? A.—The hen. In breeding season males seldom take on fat, while hens often get fat as butter and thus lay infertile eggs.

FEATHERS AND EGGSHELLS.

Ireland has 24,000,000 hens and 50,000 goats and in the past year exported \$20,000,000 in poultry produce. England's egg output does not equal the consumption, and she must import \$35,000,000 worth of eggs.

Dr. Kyes of Chicago inoculated a White Leghorn rooster with a preparation obtained from a human lung involved with acute lobar pneumonia. He then secured an immune serum from the fowl that has a protective power against the disease.

Winter is not the hen's natural laying season, and this must be considered in our endeavor to make her lay those high priced eggs. A ration as near as possible to that which spring and summer furnish brings success, but stimulants, as with men, spell failure.

Many tell the sex of ducks by that pretty curl on the tail, but those who depend on that sign to select Indian Runner drakes often get left, as the male is often without that ornament. The female does all the talking in the duck tribe, as often in the human, so there's the cue for you.

One peculiarity of many amateurs is that they often select as their first breed a fowl that is very difficult to breed true to color and color markings, perhaps because such are the most beautiful. It is wiser to start with a simpler and easier breed and thus get the first principles before tackling the most difficult.

The recent invasion of locusts if it did no good to the trees, sure made a feast for the foxes, skunks, ground hogs, birds, poultry and even the pigs. But if you thought it was great to see your birds gobble the big bugs you should go to the east, where they are gathered by the ton, dried and gobbled by both hens and humans.

The farmer will tell you that the great fattener for hogs is yellow corn, and if you follow him when he feeds the hens you will likely find him feeding corn to them also. He expects those hogs to get fat and those hens to lay eggs on the same ration. "It's a poor rule that won't work both ways," and this is a poor one.

It is quite amusing to hear some of our poultry lecturers wrangling over the moist and dry mash question. The question is then generally given to the audience, and invariably the majority is for the moist mash. Try them both, and when you count the eggs and note condition of your fowls you will likely vote with the majority too.

Dr. Mary E. Pennington of the department of agriculture declares that "eggs laid in the cool days of spring and properly put away in storage are better than the eggs freshly laid in the hot weather and rushed to the city from the nest." English "eggsperts" are laughing loud at Dr. Mary's statement. Yes; mere man may safely laugh at a female with the Atlantic between.

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