



Corn Root Louse.

Time spent in killing insect pests must usually be set down as so much time lost from the constructive work of improving the tilth of the soil, and attending to the other needs of the crops. Occasionally, however, an improved system of cultivation gets rid of our insect enemies at the same time. This is conspicuously the case in the method recently proposed by Prof. Forbes, of Illinois, for destroying the corn root louse.

The pest works havoc to both sweet and field corn. The small brown ant attends the louse and is responsible for carrying it about the field. Professor Forbes found that by using a disk harrow one to three times early in the spring, before the corn is planted, from 80 to 95 per cent of the ants and corn root lice are destroyed, and no further treatment is required during the season. The peculiar virtues of this remedy are that it is simple, effective and good for the corn, since the soil is thereby put in a better state of cultivation.

Safe Chicken Coop.

It has been proven by statistics that the raising of chickens is the greatest industry in the United States. Of course this includes those who are in this business on a large scale for profit, and also those who probably keep a half dozen fowl in the back yard. Nevertheless, whether for business or pleasure, chicken raising is an interesting pastime that appeals to everybody. It is claimed that chickens should have as much care as a human being to insure the best results, and modern methods certainly tend in that direction. The chicken coop shown here is a good example. It is simple, efficient and durable. As shown here it is rectangular in form, being made of sheet metal. The top and sides are bent to shape, with flanges at the bottom which connect with the flooring. At each side are supports which hold the coop slightly above the ground, tending to keep the coop moisture-proof and preventing rain or other water from entering. At each end are perforated doors, which are very easily held in position. At the bottom of each door is an extension, through which passes a rod, the latter extending through the top of the coop and also into the ground, preventing the coop from being displaced. In this way the fowl are rendered safe against the attacks of animals.



CHICKEN COOP.

At Weaning Time.

At weaning time there is not so much danger of losing the pigs as of checking their growth. The pig is not yet a hog, and he can hardly subsist as the hog does. A good deal of nourishment in liquid form is needed, and also some tender grass. It does not take much grain, but they like a bit of oats, wheat or corn. Their teeth cannot handle much that is hard; hence softening it by soaking will be beneficial. Sweet milk and middlings warmed with hot water will appeal to their appetites at weaning time, and it need not be made as strong as when fed later. It is generally known that sour milk should not be given.—Field and Farm.

Routing Crab Grass with Clover.

Crab grass is like the dog in the manger, it kills out every other stem of green grass and then turns brown itself. It makes a coarse and ugly cover in the lawn and the individual who attempts to eradicate it by digging and cultivation may be entirely without a lawn for two or three years. If anything can get the best of crab grass in a fair contest, it is white clover. In a number of lawns in Washington and elsewhere white clover has furnished the means for a final victory over crab grass. The white clover gradually invades the area of crab grass, replacing the latter with a close, dark-green carpet.

Home-Made Kerosene Emulsion.

The amateur can make this very easily: Take of hard soap half a pound and dissolve in one gallon of boiling water; then add two gallons of kerosene and churn thoroughly for ten minutes. The efficiency of the preparation depends upon thorough mixing. This stock mixture is diluted four times for scale or up to twenty times for lice. The stronger dilution will have one gallon of kerosene to six and a half of water. Where the water is very hard, use one gallon of sour milk to two gallons of kerosene.

Dry Farming.

The Campbell system of dry farming, which was first tried in the semi-arid portions of North Dakota and about which much has appeared in newspapers and magazines within the past year or two, is doing great things for many portions of the Western States, where with a rainfall of but ten or twelve inches per annum bumper crops of corn, wheat, beets and other crops can be grown. This system of crop culture is based on the conservation of practically all of the moisture in the soil through a dust or surface mulch, and under it as high as forty bushels of corn to the acre have been grown in North Dakota, fifty bushels of wheat per acre in western Nebraska, while better than twenty tons of beets have been produced in Colorado. While this method of crop culture has little value in those portions of the country where there is an abundant rainfall, it does have a tremendous import in all territory where there is fertility in the soil, but an annual rainfall of less than twenty inches.

Sheep the Market Demands.

Says a Western writer on sheep: The market calls for sheep with a dark face and legs, and a close fleece is a advantage. There never has been a time when a fair profit could not be obtained from the keeping of sheep. There are in the world to-day 90,000,000 fewer sheep than twelve years ago, and the consumption of mutton and wool is rapidly increasing, hence it is safe to conclude that sheep to the farmer is a safe proposition. Do not start on a large scale; begin low and work up. The Western farmer does not like to do this, and you are no exception. You have never planted the apple because you did not expect to stay to eat the fruit. You must rush on and do big things. Do you not know that in the animal as well as the vegetable world rapid growth means rapid decay? Plant this live stock business and then give it time to strike its roots deep down, and after it is fairly rooted allow the top to grow.

Care of Orchards Pays.

Fruit growers about Saugatuck, Mich., have been busy trimming their apple trees, says Country Gentleman. Ten years ago they were thinking of cutting them down and setting out peach trees. To-day every half-dead tree is trimmed, and if there is not enough manure, fertilizer is bought for these half-dead trees. Six years ago one of Saugatuck's young farmers married a Chicago girl who used to spend her vacation there. She loved country life, and was a subscriber to agricultural magazines. Her husband's orchard was just like the rest, untrimmed and had never been sprayed. She made him buy manure, trim the trees, plow and spray. Two years ago he began to hire his neighbor's orchards. Last year he was the only one who had apples to sell, and cleared \$2,000.

Grow Feed on the Farm.

The Massachusetts State crop report contains an article by Prof. F. S. Cooley on "Some Causes Affecting the Profits of Dairying." On the subject of feeding dairy cattle the professor urges that feeds be produced on the farm as far as possible. Usually the best practice is to purchase only feeds rich in protein and raise the coarse fodders on the farm. Cows fed on starvation rations yield no profit, and those overfed with expensive feeds are also kept at a loss. The point of highest profit in feed must be determined by experiment and calculation, and varies with the locality and circumstances of the feeder.

Easy Way to Get Rid of Stumps.

A method of getting rid of stumps which has been highly recommended and which, to be effective, should be done now, is as follows: Bore a hole one or two inches in diameter and about eighteen inches deep into the center of the stump. Then put into this hole one or two ounces of saltpeter. Fill the hole with water and plug it up. In the spring take out the plug, pour in about one-half gallon of kerosene oil and light it. The stump will smolder away to the very extremities of the roots, leaving nothing but the ashes.—Farming.

Improving the Herd.

Select as far as possible females which conform to the standard of excellence of the breed. If this is accomplished it will insure a uniformity in type that is highly desirable. If in addition to this it is possible to select cows and heifers that are similarly bred they will be more likely to produce uniformity in their offspring.

Care of Machinery.

Thousands of dollars' worth of farm machinery is now being shipped into the country that will never again be protected from the weather.

This exposure means an appalling financial loss to the farmers, since it reduces fully one-half the period of usefulness of an intricate machine.

When buying your new implements, promise yourself that you will provide them shelter and the best of care. Make your arrangements for housing before you purchase. Summer rains are as destructive as winter snows.

THE HOLY JUMPERS



WAUKESHA'S RELIGIOUS COMMUNITY THAT DEPENDS SOLELY ON FAITH FOR MATERIAL SUPPORT AND VENTS ITS FERVOR IN ACROBATICS.

Perhaps the most remarkable of all religious colonies that accept the Bible as their only guide has been established at Waukesha, Wis. In the mineral water belt the colonists are known as the "Holy Jumpers," legally they are incorporated as the "Metropolitan Church Association," and for everyday purposes they call themselves members of the "Holiness" band.

In a sense the colony is communistic, but its underlying principle is opposed to the standards of business. No commercial or industrial feature is interwoven in the enterprise. There are eighty acres of corn and vegetables, but this will not support the hundreds who have identified themselves with the movement. There is a printing establishment, but no profits on the books or pamphlets.

"The Lord will provide," assert the colonists, who devote all their time to religion and unmaterial matters, without providing for feeding, clothing or housing. Yet the leaders in the movement were formerly shrewd and successful business men, while the rank and file are in intelligence above the average of the kind who usually identify themselves with a religious craze.

For the time being the Holy Jumpers are a great attraction at Waukesha and a marvel to every sober-minded person who visits them. Duke M. Farson, the most extraordinary person in "religion" in the country to-day, stands at the head of the Jumpers. He amassed a fortune in the bond business in Chicago and was regarded as a millionaire. He drifted from the luxuries and extravagances of city life deeper and deeper into religious matters until finally he sold out what was left of his business and disposed of his real estate, devoting his time to spiritual matters. A Methodist with inclinations toward "shouting," he occasionally filled the pulpits of prominent churches in Chicago until they came a time when the exuberance of his joy caused him and his friends to commit disturbing excesses, and then they organized what was constituted a Metropolitan Church, into which they have put their money as well as their faith. The organization increased and as they feared police interference in Chicago, they moved to Waukesha, where they bought the old

Fountain Springs Hotel, an enormous stone structure containing 500 rooms besides the grand dining-room. There are about 300 persons in the colony, nearly all adults, while Farson is the leader by common consent. Another important personage is F. M. Messenger, general superintendent, who for years was general manager of the Grosvenor Cotton Mills at North Grosvenor, Conn., and who, since joining the colony, has twice refused offers of \$15,000 to manage mills. He looks after the physical property. Edwin L. Harvey, vice president, has a chain of lodging houses in Chicago, which were patronized by 2,000 men every night. He gave up this business, with its large income, to join the jumpers. His wife is treasurer.

Heard and viewed from a little distance, one of the regular Sunday night church services of the Waukesha enthusiasts resembles a cross between a foot-ball rush and a red hot political convention. After the services have been opened with song it takes about one minute to develop the demonstrations which have given the colonists the name of "Jumpers." It is doubtful if there is an athlete who can perform the physical feats done daily by many of the members of this congregation. No sooner is the fervor of the congregation fired by the singing than the jumping begins. The word jumping is not used figuratively. Dozens and sometimes scores of the worshippers break into a perpendicular dance, which consists of jumping straight up and down with most marvelous rapidity. The jump is not merely the raising of the jumper on his or her toes, but a clean, flat-footed jump with both feet several inches from the ground.

The whirling of fanatical Arab dervishes has stood for the climax of physical demonstration in religion. Any dervish who will learn how to stand flat-footed and lift himself by his boot straps—or sandal thongs—as do the "jumpers" at Waukesha will have an accomplishment that will surpass his old-time calling.

Divine healing is one of the most pronounced of the "Jumpers' beliefs. A distinction is made, however, between surgery and medicine. "The setting of a broken bone," explained Mr. Farson, "is a mechanical process and the first aid to nature. Still even in surgical cases we have had the most remarkable instances of the power of prayer to facilitate healing."



The Faithful Housewife: "Why Can't You Put That in Your Political Platforms?"

Baited the Wrong Fish.

It sometimes happens that the cure is worse than the disease. It was in the case of the mother who tried to break her little Theodore of the habit of taking sweets off the sideboard.

"We often have bonbons when there are guests to luncheon," she said, "and although Theodore promises not to touch them he always does."

"You might do as I did in the same circumstances," suggested the neighbor, smiling reminiscently.

"What did you do?"

"I carefully removed the inside fill-

ing from a chocolate drop and stuffed the shell with red pepper."

"Did it work?"

"It might have worked," replied the neighbor, "if Johnny had happened to spy it. As it was, I forgot all about it in the press of other matters, and at dinner-time the guest of the evening got it."

Bookkeeping.

Secretary—Under what head shall I put down the cost of the operation performed on the baroness?

Baron—General repairs.—Translated for Tales from Simplicissimus.

A Little Lesson In Patriotism

Frederick Lyman Tremain was still a student in college when the firing on Fort Sumter aroused the North and

South to war. His only desire was to give his services for the union, but his father refused to allow him to enlist because of his extreme youth. It was in vain that he protested his desire. When the President's second call for troops aroused the country to the dangers that threatened the government, the father gave his consent.

Young Tremain's first duty was assisting in the defenses of the fortifications around Washington. For fifteen months he devoted himself zealously to this work. The exposure and the climate told on him and he was stricken with typhoid fever.

After his recovery he was placed in the cavalry. His first battle was the terrible one of the Wilderness, and in that he distinguished himself by the most gallant conduct, under fire. He won honors at Chickahominy. It was in this battle that a spent shell was hurled against him, wounding him severely. Throughout the entire campaign in Virginia Tremain was in every hot battle, and in every one displayed his courage and disregard of his own life when he might help to win the fight.

It was in the battle of Hatcher's Run on the 6th of February, 1865, that Tremain received the wound that caused his death two days later. He died in the City Point Hospital, Virginia, giving up his life for the cause he served almost at the time that the cause was won.

THE FUTURE CZAR OF RUSSIA.

This picture of the future Czar of Russia, only son of Czar Nicholas, was taken at Peterhof palace, fifteen miles from St. Petersburg. At the time the little fellow was practically a prisoner



ALEXIS NICOLAIEVITCH.

within the garden walls of the palace, which were heavily guarded. Cossacks patrolled the neighborhood day and night and the royal children were also watched over by an army of guards, police agents and spies.

The irony of fate reaches its climax in this photograph of Alexis Nicolaievitch, the Czar of Russia's only son and heir. All unconscious of the ever nearer rolling wave of revolution which threatens to outrun the horrors of the French revolution, knowing nothing of the ever increasing terrors of massacre which daily strike horror to the hearts of the whole civilized world, the future Czar of all the Russias plays in the grounds of Peterhof with his sisters, a prisoner, close guarded by the few loyal soldiers left to his father. Little Alexis is chief of all the Cossacks and of many regiments, all of whom are in a state of open or secret mutiny.

Worriment.

"You say that wealth brings you only worry?"

"Yes," answered Mr. Bullions.

"What kind of worry?"

"Worry for fear some of it will get away."—Washington Star.