

FARMS AND FARMERS



How to Bud Peaches.

"For a budding knife take a common case knife—a broken one will do—cut blade off square about one inch from haft, sharpen this end not very thin, but sharp. Keep the normal edge as keen as possible. Now, to use it. Set the end edge squarely across the branch, or seedling, where you wish to set your bud, and with gentle pressure cut through the bark to the wood. Next, set the same edge vertically just below where you have made the cross incision and cut through the bark as before, and before withdrawing the knife give it a slight twist, which will throw the bark open for the reception of the bud. The bud is cut from the scion of the variety desired by starting the knife in the scion about one-fourth of an inch below the bud, and cutting upward to the same distance above, taking off the bud with a shield shaped piece of bark and a small shaving of the wood of the scion. Insert this in the incision already made in the stock and tie the bark to the stock down over it firmly, but not too tightly. For tying, anything nearly will do. I have used corn husks when other material was not handy."

Making a Brooder at Home.

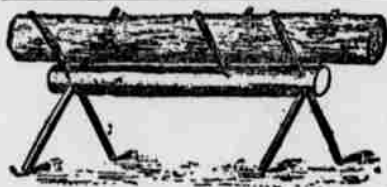
Here are the plans for a brooder that can be easily made by anyone: Make a box 5 feet 4 inches by 3 feet 8 inches and 2 feet high, using 2x2-inch pieces for corner posts, and matched boards for siding. Inside nail strips around 11 inches from bottom to support the floor, which should be made of matched lumber and left so it could be taken out and cleaned. Make door in end level with floor, also glass in upper half of each side for light. Top made to slant both ways and about half of each side hinged on so as to make feeding and cleaning easy. Place large piece of sheet iron on underside of floor with half-inch strips between floor and iron. Cut door in lower part of end; place good metal bowl lamp under sheet iron; bore several holes in floor over lamp, putting tin can punched full of holes over this to keep out dirt. Place thermometer on inside and you will have a brooder which will give the best of satisfaction.

Hard Mouthed Horses.

Here is something of practical value to anyone driving a horse that pulls on the bit: Fasten a small ring to each side of the bridle and as near the brow band as possible. Pass the line through the bit rings and snap them into the rings at the brow band. This, with a common jointed bit, will enable a child to hold a puller or hard mouthed horse with ease under almost all circumstances. It can be used on a fast horse in double team or on both, as desired. It is cheap and easily applied, and it won't make the mouth sore. It is better than any patent bit. —Farm Press.

Homemade Saw Horse.

The illustration shows the best contrivance for holding slabs or other



HANDY SAW HORSE.

refuse wood while sawing it for kindling or fuel.

Farm Notes.

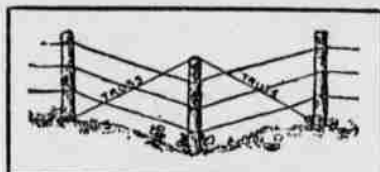
Farmers who make money by skinning the farm are like companies who pay dividends by watering their stock. The farmer who permits his chickens to roost in the stables does not deserve to own a horse. It generally requires but little effort to keep them out and it should be done by all means. It is useless to attempt to keep winter squashes that have been injured by frost. Those that are uninjured are best kept on shelves in layers in a location where the temperature does not fall below 40 degrees. Be careful that they are not kept too warm. The all around food for milk cows is grass. Therefore look well to the pastures and see that their quality is improved. Milk makes a splendid feed for hogs, but it should not be relied upon to furnish both food and drink. When a hog is thirsty it needs a drink of water. Dry farming, as they call the method of tilling the land in the West, is nothing more nor less than cultivating the land in a manner so that the greatest amount of moisture will be conserved. The idea is to keep a dry dust mulch on the surface at all times.

Why Young Trees Are Best.

These are the advantages of planting young trees: They can be trained to the desired form better than older trees, says Farming. A 2 or 3-year-old tree is branched and has had its head already formed by the nurseryman; a yearling tree of the apple, pear and sweet cherry, is usually unbranched. Sometimes the nurseryman has headed the tree too high or has not been careful enough about starting out the scaffold limbs, and it is difficult to correct the form of the head after it has been started. There is an unmistakable preference for low-headed trees, due chiefly to the need of economy and efficiency in spraying and harvesting. The single disadvantage of low-heading is greater inconvenience in tillage. This is much more than offset by the advantages, in the judgment of most growers. Within ten years the height recommended for heading apple trees in the East has been reduced at least two feet. The bearing of this on the matter of yearling trees is that the grower can head a yearling tree where he pleases.

Anchoring Fence Posts.

Here is a handy way of anchoring fence posts in draws or low places: Instead of hanging a stone to the post,



ANCHORING POSTS IN DRAWS.

take a double wire and use it in the form of a truss, as indicated in cut. The plan is so simple that little description is necessary. If the cut is very deep, one can use a longer post, or spike a 2x4 onto the post, and so put the truss wire yet higher, and hence that much more effective.

Cowpeas for Hogs.

Those living where they can successfully grow the cowpea should utilize this valuable crop as a cheap ration for pigs. The pea is rich in protein and furnishes the needed growth, and does away with the necessity of millstuff. Drill three or four pecks of seed per acre the latter part of May or the first part of June, and give the needed cultivation till the vines cover the ground enough to check weed growth. Turn the pigs into the field when the pods begin to ripen, and they will do the harvesting. If the old hogs are pastured on peas, they need corn or some other carbonaceous feed to give proper balance, for they cannot utilize so much protein as pigs. Try a patch of cowpea pasture this year, and get your hogs in fine shape for the corn when it comes.

New Meat Law Working Well.

In addressing the convention of the New York State Breeders' Association upon the new meat inspection law and its bearing upon the production and handling of meats, George P. McCabe, solicitor of the department of agriculture at Washington, said the law appeared to be working well and was serving as a guarantee of the healthfulness, purity and wholesomeness of our live stock and meats in the markets of the world. He declared that, to secure the best results, breeders of every state should take up vigorously the question of the extension of markets and should back the department of agriculture in an insistent demand for an absolute efficient, vigilant, fair and square meat inspection.

Apple Scab.

Experiments were carried on by the Washington State Station for the prevention of apple scab, in which trees were sprayed with ordinary Bordeaux mixture, and also dust Bordeaux. On eighty-five trees, representing fifteen varieties, sprayed with dust Bordeaux, the average percentage of clean fruit was 13 per cent, while on fifty trees representing the same number of varieties that were not sprayed the average percentage of clean fruit was 6 per cent. On the other hand, sixty trees representing eight varieties that were sprayed with liquid Bordeaux gave an average of 89 per cent clean fruit, showing the evident superiority of the liquid Bordeaux for the prevention of this disease.

Vitality of Alfalfa Seed.

Tests made at the Colorado station seem to indicate that "good, plump, mature, clean alfalfa seed does not lose its vitality rapidly when kept with ordinary precaution to prevent injury from moisture." The oldest sample had a germinating power of 93 per cent when six year old, and of 72 when ten years old and of 63 when sixteen years old. Professor W. P. Headen believes that the limit for the vitality of good, mature alfalfa seed exceeds sixteen years.

Popular Science.

Is Switzerland to lose its glaciers? The subject bears a close resemblance to that as to the exhaustion of the British coal beds. It will scarcely become acute in our time; but nonetheless scientific observations of the movement of the glaciers during 1905 shows, as similar observations in previous years have shown, a shrinkage in the surface. Some of the glaciers have shrunk as much as 290 yards since 1900. In no instance has growth been reported.

The city of Vienna has undertaken the installation of what is perhaps the most remarkable electric, or electrical lighted, fountain in existence. It is situated in the Schwarzenbergplatz. Underneath the fountain, in a huge cemented chamber, are placed twenty-seven reflecting lamps, capable of producing seventy different luminous and colored effects. The light is transmitted through the waters of the fountain. The light power of the plant is estimated as equal to 900,000,000 candles.

According to the results of recent experiments the flame of acetylene is perhaps the hottest known except that of the electric arc. The following figures have been given by Mr. Maffi: Bunsen burner, 1,871 degrees; acetylene flame, 2,548 degrees; alcohol flame, 1,705 degrees; Denayrouze burner—half alcohol, half petroleum—2,653 degrees; hydrogen flame, in air, 1,900 degrees; gas-jet flame, with oxygen, 2,200 degrees; oxygen flame, 2,420 degrees. These are all Centigrade degrees. One degree Centigrade equals one degree and eight-tenths Fahrenheit.

The lowest temperature yet recorded, says a medical journal, is that reached recently by K. Olszewski in an attempt to liquify helium. By the aid of solid hydrogen he cooled the gas to minus 259 degrees S. Under 180 atmospheres' pressure; then, suddenly releasing the pressure to that of the atmosphere, a degree of cold was created which, by calculation from Laplace and Boisson's formula, amounted to minus 271.3 degrees C. Helium, however, did not liquify, and he accordingly assumes that its boiling point must be below minus 271, and that there is but little prospect of reducing it to a liquid.

A French scientific writer points out that a mere gain in weight should not in itself be taken as an indication of improved bodily condition. It is, according to him, rather a question of the density than the quantity of tissue which covers the bones. When increased weight results from increased density, then the health is really improved. In order that this principle may be practically applied, he suggests the use of baths containing a known quantity of water and supplied with appliances for measurement whereby the density of the immersed body may be calculated, in the manner in which Archimedes ascertained the density of King Hiero's crown of adulterated gold.

So rapidly has the utilization of water power for generating electricity advanced that already a tendency may be seen to classify rivers and streams according to their peculiar qualifications as furnishers of raw power. For instance, a French engineer has pointed out that the glacial streams of France and Italy, which have been so largely availed of for electric purposes, are not well suited to supply power for lighting stations, because their flow is at a maximum in summer, when the mountain snows are melting, whereas the greatest demand for light is in winter. On the other hand, the slower navigable rivers of France are better adapted to furnish light, since their flow reaches a maximum in the winter season.

Unworthy.

It was the sweet scent of the lilies in the conservatory, or the beauty of the young girl's hair, that led to his proposing to the debutante in white, as they rested in the shadow beneath a palm.

"It cannot be," she said. "I am unworthy of you."

"Oh, rubbish," said he.

"It is true; it is true." And she sighed.

"You are an angel," he said, ardently.

"No, no; you are wrong," said the young girl. "I am vain, idle, silly, utterly unfit to be your helpmeet through life."

He laughed lightly, then said, in a soothing voice:

"Why, this is sheer madness. What sort of a wife do you think I ought to have?"

"A very wise, deliberate, practical woman," she replied; "one able to live on your small salary." —Titbits.

Having broken the women of the habit of keeping their hats on in the theater, the reformers should go after the young girls who wear such big bows of such wide ribbons on their heads that the man behind feels as if he is peering over the ribbon counter at a dry goods store.



Treatment of Consumption.

One of the earliest signs of consumption is a loss of strength and flesh, and this should always arouse suspicion in the case of a young man or woman when there is no other evident cause for it. In addition to the gradual emaciation there will usually be found a rapid pulse, shortness of breath, anemia, as shown by pale lips and extreme whiteness of the eyes, a poor appetite, and indigestion. There may be feverishness in the afternoon, together with a hacking cough and sometimes a little spitting of blood; but this is more commonly a sign which appears in the later stages.

The two mainstays of the person threatened with, or actually suffering from, consumption are fresh air and a generous diet. In no disease should the injunction to "throw physic to the dogs" be so faithfully obeyed.

If possible the consumptive should sleep actually in the open air, on a balcony sheltered from the north and east winds; but if this cannot be done, the windows of the bedroom should be kept wide open at night and the bed should be so placed that it is bathed in the air entering from without. The patients often fear this will give them "colds" or increase the cough, but it does just the opposite. Of course the sleeper should be well protected, with a hood in very cold weather, and a warm sleeping robe so as not to become chilled if the bedclothes are accidentally displaced.

The daytime should be passed in the open air. The patient, if weakness or a fever keeps him from walking, should sit all day on a porch or by an open window on the sunny side of the house, and should practice full, deep breathing for a few minutes at a time frequently.

The diet should be as nutritious as it is possible to make it. Eggs and good allowance of meat, and also of milk should be the standbys, with fat if fat can be digested. Care must be taken not to upset the stomach, for much depends upon good digestion; but a patient living in the open air day and night will be astonished at the quantity of food he can eat and assimilate. Fever at any part of the day is a sign to avoid fatiguing exercise. The bowels must be kept in proper condition.—Youth's Companion.

Pardon for an Old Crime.

France has just pardoned a criminal who enjoyed a moment of notoriety thirty-nine years ago, but who has since been practically forgotten. He is Berzowsky, who in 1867 fired a pistol at the Czar, Alexander II., as he was reviewing the French troops in the Bois de Boulogne.

The shot missed the Emperor. It struck a woman among the spectators, but she was only slightly wounded. The would-be assassin was a Polish workman. He was sentenced to deportation and life imprisonment and was shipped to New Caledonia in short order. He was really insane. The fact was recognized by the jailers. He has grown worse as the years passed. His delusions took the form of inventions, one of which was a perpetual motion machine, and he used to try to bargain with the governor of the penal colony for freedom in exchange for the secret.

For some years he has enjoyed relative freedom on the island. On reaching his 70th year he was allowed to live in a little cottage outside the prison and to dispose of his own time. The government still provided for his support and he amused himself cultivating mechanical projects. Lately his case was taken up by the Humanitarian League and his complete pardon was the result. The Parisian papers speak of it as a doubtful mercy. It is hard to see what shelter he can find in France now except in an insane asylum.

Good Show Except—

The show was all right, except there were too many guns, too many indifferent actors, too many climaxes, too many weak lines and too many bewhiskered jokes; otherwise the show was good. The best part was played by the scenery, which said nothing, and the worst by the actor, who said the most. The gallery was topheavy and the parquet fair.—Emporia Gazette.

No Cause for Alarm.

Young Doctor—Do you think the visitor is really a patient? I am afraid that he is a creditor.

Servant—Well, I heard him groaning. If he isn't ill he must have a very big bill to collect.—Fleegende Blaetter.

There is something missing out of the children's lives if there isn't a vacant lot next door.

For that Dandruff

There is one thing that will cure it—Ayer's Hair Vigor. It is a regular scalp-medicine. It quickly destroys the germs which cause this disease. The unhealthy scalp becomes healthy. The dandruff disappears, had to disappear. A healthy scalp means a great deal to you—healthy hair, no dandruff, no pimples, no eruptions.

The best kind of a testimonial—
"Sold for over sixty years."



Made by J. O. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass. Also manufacturers of Sarsaparilla, Pills, Cherry Pectoral.

More than Likely.

John Kendrick Bangs was discussing in a New York club a case of plagiarism, says the New York Tribune.

"The man admitted that plagiarism was suspected of him," said Mr. Bangs smiling. "He almost admitted it was proved. He reminded me of a Yonkers boy I used to know."

"This boy said to his chum one morning:

"I hid under the parlor sofa last night to hear what young Softleigh would say to my sister."

"Well, what did he say? The other boy asked.

"He only talked religion and politics, and he kicked me about thirty times on the head."

"He knew you were there, I guess," said the second boy.

"I'm afraid he suspected it."

FITS St. Vitus' Dance and all Nervous Diseases permanently cured by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE 24-trial bottle and treatise. Dr. R. H. Kline, M.D., 601 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Quite a Difference.

"What!" exclaimed the angry modiste. "You mean to say that Mrs. De Flasher used all the samples we sent up to make a fancy quilt? Why, she is an old crank."

"But Mrs. De Flasher is worth a hundred thousand."

"Really? Well, in that case I suppose she is eccentric."

"And she will inherit half a million by the first of the year."

"Half a million? Why, write the lady a note at once and tell her she can have another bundle of samples and compliment her on being so delightfully bizarre."

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.

The Imperial Board of Health in Germany has issued a statement that "total abstinence from strong drink is not injurious to health."

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm. West & Traux, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. WALKING, KINAS & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

The leopard is the most cowardly of animals.

Only Test.

"Is there any known test for true love?" asked the very young man.

"Nothing except marriage," answered the home-grown philosopher. "If that doesn't evaporate it you have got the real thing."

TERRIBLE TO RECALL.

Five Weeks in Bed With Intensely Painful Kidney Trouble.

Mrs. Mary Wagner, of 1367 Kossuth Ave., Bridgeport, Conn., says: "I was so weakened and generally run down with kidney disease that for a long time I could not do my work and was five weeks in bed. There was continual heating down pain, terrible backaches, headaches, and at times dizzy spells when everything was a blur before me. The passages of the kidney secretions were irregular and painful, and there was considerable sediment and odor. I don't know what I would have done but for Doan's Kidney Pills. I could see an improvement from the first box, and five boxes brought a final cure."

Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

