

# FARMS AND FARMERS

## Cabbage Worms.

When the first appearance of the worm is made the plants should be dusted with the paris green and flour mixture. When the heads are forming use one pound of pyrethrum powder to four pounds of flour to dust the plants. This is harmless to man. After the head begins forming paris green should not be used. Those who are afraid to use paris green are generally successful by beginning early to use the pyrethrum powder and spraying often.

Cabbage and other plant lice are best controlled by spraying with kerosene emulsion, using the 15 per cent solution—a solution containing 15 per cent of kerosene. If the lice are on trees, flowers or rose bushes, tobacco decoction may be used with good results. The tobacco decoction is made by taking three pounds of tobacco stems and five gallons of water and boiling for two hours. It is used without diluting, but must not be applied too hot, or it may scald the plants.

If treatment is begun in time plant lice can be controlled. It must be done before the leaves are curled so the spray can reach the pests. There should be several sprayings, four or five days apart, as one spraying will not completely do the work. Clean culture is important in fighting these insects, as with many others.

## Automatic Dump Wagon.

The ease with which modern dump carts and wagons can be unloaded is illustrated in the automatic dump wagon shown in the accompanying illustration, the invention of a Connecticut man. The wagon box is pivoted on the



OPERATING THE DUMP WAGON.

axle, the greater portion of the load being in back of the pivoted point. The forward end of the box is normally held in position by a lever directly behind the driver's seat. When ready to dump the load the driver turns in his seat, releases the lever and the load automatically turns over. The driver is thus not compelled to leave his seat, saving considerable time.

## Wasted Road Money.

In a recent speech at Peoria, H. H. Gross, secretary of the Farmers' Good Road League and special agent for the National Department of Agriculture to study the question of highways, made the following statement: "In forty years enough money has been thrown away and squandered on the dirt roads of Illinois to pay for graveling or macadamizing every foot of highway in the State." He went on further to state that as good, hard roads could be built on the black land in the corn belt of Illinois as in Massachusetts, or in any other State, and at a moderate annual expense to the landowners of the State, possibly not exceeding their present annual tax for road and bridge purposes.

## Milk for Calves.

The calf finds in fresh milk while it is still warm with the animal heat of the cow, it is said, a constituent value not found in the milk after it is allowed to get cold. The chemist can not define it, and it can not be restored again by warming the milk. If every calf could be fed its milk sweet, and while it still retained its animal heat, there would no doubt be fewer cat-banned steers going to the block.

## Treatment for Loco.

The results of the loco weed when eaten by stock are unpleasantly familiar to the stockman of the plains east of the Rocky mountains. It has been estimated that the losses from this source in Colorado alone have reached the sum of a million dollars per annum. The national bureau of plant industry has been taking a turn

at the loco problem, and C. D. Marsh, expert in poison plants, reports that it has been found that locoed cattle can in most cases be cured by a course of treatment with strychnine, while locoed horses can generally be cured by a course of treatment with Fowler's solution. The animals under treatment must not be allowed to eat the loco weed and should be given not only nutritious food, but so far as possible, food with laxative properties. To this end magnesium sulphate was administered to correct the constipation which is almost universal among locoed animals. It should be noted, too, that magnesium sulphate may serve to some extent as an antidote to the poison.

It may be added in regard to the question of immunity that loco poisoning comes on in a slow and cumulative manner, so that there is no possibility of animals becoming immune.

**Southport Globe Onions.**  
Connecticut's famous Southport Globe onions stand unsurpassed among popular American varieties of the onion.

They are in high favor in some of the finest commercial onion growing districts of Ohio and New York and during a few years past have made a steady advance in standing everywhere as a highly bred, perfect onion. Eastern onion growers use the red and white Southport Globes to produce the exceptionally large, solid, beautifully formed bulbs that bring top prices in the New York City markets.

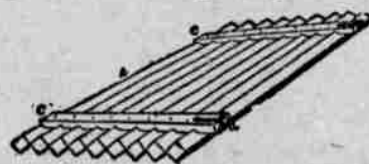
Besides the two varieties named, there is a yellow Southport Globe that resembles the others in shape and general character, but is of a rich yellow color.

The white is one of those beautifully white, perfectly globe shaped onions that take the eye and bring highest price in any market. Its skin is thin and paperlike, the flesh fine grained, crisp and mild flavored. Add to this that it is a tremendous cropper, and it represents almost an ideal product in its line.

## Disk Plows.

The twenty-four-inch size disk plow can safely be recommended as being superior to any other size. The smaller size pulls easier, but it does not pulverize the soil so well. The disk plow is capable of handling ground that has become too dry and hard for the moldboard plow. It is of somewhat lighter draft, does not require sharpening so often, cuts through trash better and does not clog so easily. Do not try to cut a furrow wider than eight or ten inches with a disk. The wider the furrow the deeper will corrugations be and the poorer will be the work. It is better to use two twenty-four-inch plows, each cutting eight inches in width, than to use a single twenty-eight or thirty-inch plow cutting sixteen inches.

## Smoothing Drag.



To break down clods and give a fine surface the field drag serves a useful purpose. It may be used in connection with the spring tooth harrow or even with the disk. The 6x8 inch pieces are 6 to 10 feet in length and are laid edgewise, being bound together by cross pieces made of 1 1/2 x 6 inch stuff.

## Farm News Notes.

In New Zealand the best demand is for Shorthorn bulls of the milking strain.

Kangaroo rats are destroying the vineyards near Santa Cruz, Cal. They have appeared in thousands and are feeding on the young buds and vines.

While attending a mule on a farm in Morgan County, W. Va., Frank Culp, a farm boy, was attacked by the animal and had his leg nearly chewed off.

Secretary Wilson says we ought to have bumper crops throughout the country this season. All conditions are favorable for record-breaking yields of all sorts.

While one class of stock may pay better than another, do not lose sight of the fact that the average farm needs a few head of every sort in order to make the best and closest use of all the products.

A Connecticut farmer is reported to use the incubator system in starting his potato crop. The seed potatoes are placed in a warm room in a rack, where they sprout, and are then transplanted in the field.

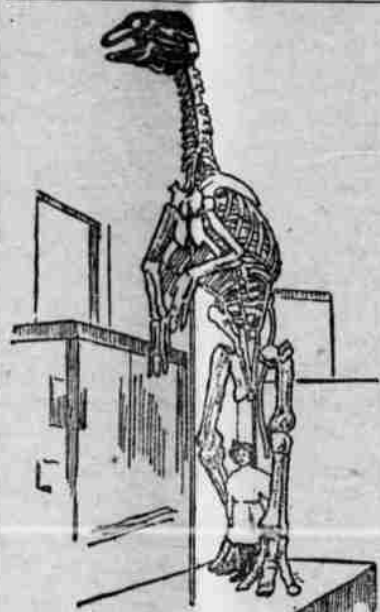
## THE TRACHODON.

**A Gigantic Herbivorous Monster of the Prehistoric Age.**

Prof. Henry F. Osborn, curator of vertebrate paleontology at the American Museum of Natural History in New York, has recently put on exhibition two specimens of the trachodon or duck bill dinosaur, a gigantic herbivorous creature which roamed western American in primeval times. One specimen is shown in a rearing attitude, which was probably a customary pose of the trachodon in life, while the other alongside is feeding.

An idea of the size and appearance of the trachodon may be had from the accompanying picture.

The trachodon which is shown standing towers up kangaroo fashion some



SKELTON OF THE TRACHODON.

seventeen feet in the air, the two short fore limbs, only a few feet in length, dangling in marked contrast to the long and powerful hind limbs.

This mighty reptile was one of the ancient inhabitants of Montana and flourished some three or more millions of years ago, during the upper cretaceous period, near the close of the age of reptiles. One of the remarkable features of the beast was that in his large head, nearly four feet long by two feet wide, there were some 2,000 teeth, the greatest number possessed by any animal in the world.

This dental battery was used in nibbling fruits and tearing up and munching various water plants and other soft substances which grew on the lake and river bottoms, as the dinosaur was entirely herbivorous. The simple teeth were closely packed together, were rod-like and single-rooted, and were arranged like a mosaic pavement. The enamel was only on one side, on the inside in the lower jaw and the outside in the upper jaw.

As the teeth were worn away another row appeared on the cutting surface and took their place. Each jaw has from forty-five to sixty vertical and from ten to fourteen horizontal rows of teeth.

The mouth, which broadened out in the shape of a duck-like bill, was covered with a horny sheath like that of birds or turtles.

There is a little story connected with the finding of the big trachodon. It escaped the keen, trained eyes of the fossil hunters sent out yearly by various colleges and scientific institutions



THE TRACHODON IN LIFE.

and was discovered by two cowboys riding along the Bad Lands of Montana.

One of these noticed a protruding, weathered bone coming out of the side of a cliff and held it to be a buffalo bone, while the other took the view that it was probably a fragment of a worthless fossil animal. In order to prove his theory he dismounted and proceeded to kick off the tops of precious ribs exposed above ground. These being brittle immediately fell in broken pieces, thus conclusively proving to the dissenting cowboy that they were fossils and not the bones of a modern buffalo.

Soon afterward another ranchman, a bit more wise, heard of the find, realized the possible value of the buried bones, having been around the camps of the fossil explorers, and traded a six-shooter with the first cowboy discoverer for his interest in the bone claim. The new owner sold his right for a small sum to Barnum Brown, one of the field explorers of the Museum of Natural History's paleontological departments who uncovered

ed the petrified remains of one of the most complete fossil specimens of modern times.

The quarry in which the skeleton had been buried some three millions of years is situated 130 miles northwest of Miles City, on Crooked Creek, Central Montana, perhaps the most inaccessible spot in America.

The country for miles around was its remote times the bed of a great lake or inland sea, and the bodies of these aquatic trachodons when they died became imbedded in the mire of the lake and sea bottoms. When in the course of ages the water disappeared and the mud hardened into rock their skeletons were preserved in a petrified state.

In this primeval sea and around its shores lived during the cretaceous age numerous herds of the great scaly-coated trachodons, who walked erect on their massive hind limbs and waded about in the swamps and marshes searching for food. Along with the trachodons there lived at the same time two fierce types of carnivorous dinosaurs, namely, the tyrannosaurus, and the three-horned monster, the triceratops. These were the deadly enemies of the trachodons and constantly attacked and preyed upon them.

The remains of the dinosaurs of herbivorous types are more frequently found than those of the flesh-eating dinosaurs, and their skeletons are likewise preserved more complete, all the parts being usually united together. Remains of large carnivorous dinosaurs are never found intact, but scattered.

## HIS TERRIBLE EYES.

**Senator Cass Could Almost Paralyze a Man With a Look.**

Giant heads, bodies and brains were Webster and Cass. All the strength of New Hampshire granite was concentrated in those two sons. To look upon them made the ordinary man feel small. Wonderful eyes they possessed, and men have been known to shiver with dread when one or the other allowed his glance to fall upon them. Cass could look through a stranger in a way to make his brain burn and his knees knock together. One searching stare seemed to destroy all mentality and fill the victim with paralytic emotions.

No man dared take liberties with Cass. In 1846 the proprietor of the National hotel in Washington was a man who so closely resembled the great senator from Michigan that he was often mistaken for him. An old friend, returning from a journey, entered the lobby, and, seeing him leaning against the desk, slipped up behind and hit him a terrific whack on the shoulder, saying cheerily and simultaneously: "Hello, old man! Here I am back again. How are you?" Senator Cass straightening up his six feet three and, turning upon the assailant his terrific, bloodshot eyes, almost annihilated him with a look. Not a word was spoken. That look was ample. The stranger was so "rattled" that he could not even apologize, but slunk dejectedly out of the hotel.

Later in the day when congress was supposed to be in session the stranger returned to the hotel to shake hands with the proprietor and tell him all about the Cass incident. Walking bravely up, he laid his hand down on his friend's shoulder and, without waiting for a greeting, surprised him with: "See here, old fellow, you got me in a deuce of a scrape this morning. Why, you know, I took old Cass for you, slapped him on the back, nearly taking off a shoulder, and the old fool looked at me as if he wanted to commit murder. The darned old lunatic, why doesn't he stay out of here? He knows—" Again the great senator from Michigan straightened up his six feet three, again he turned his bloodshot eyes, again he looked and again the victim fled. Two mistakes of that kind in one day!

## The Quality of Mercy.

The notorious mountain moonshiner, familiarly known as Wild Bill, was tried before a federal court in Georgia and was adjudged guilty. Before pronouncing sentence the judge lectured the prisoner on his long criminal record and at last informed him that the court entertained no feeling of anger toward him, but felt only unmixed pity, sentenced him to spend six years in the federal prison at Atlanta.

Bill stolidly shifted the quid of tobacco in his mouth and turned to leave the courtroom with the marshal. Once outside the only thing he said was this: "Well, I suah am glad he wa'n't mad at me!"

## Her Mission.

"Ethel has gone over to the church to pray."  
"To pray! What for?"  
"For her husband, of course."  
"Why, she hasn't any!"  
"I know it."—Smart Set.

## Not Important.

"Mrs. Jinx is taking on terribly because of the loss of her cook."  
"Her husband ran off with her, did he not?"  
"Yes, but that is merely a detail."—Houston Post.

## SOMETHING FOR EVERYBODY

The Forestry Service has administered over 164,000,000 acres of land.

Despite lower tolls, the receipts of the Suez Canal were greater last year than ever before.

The Salvation Army has a factory in Europe where musical instruments are made for its members.

In China the property of the parent must be equally shared by the children, on the death of the former.

The greatest daily change of temperature to be found on the earth's surface is in Arizona. There is frequently a change of 80 degrees in twelve hours.

Ivy growing over the walls of a house renders the structure cool in summer and warm in winter. It also keeps the walls dry. It is, however, very destructive to woodwork, forcing the joints apart.

The famous ruins of Tintern Abbey, Monmouthshire, England, are being restored as far as the four great arches are concerned, and more excavations are being made around it in hope of finding other buildings.

Bryn Mawr College was founded by Joseph W. Taylor, who began the erection of the college buildings in 1879. He died in 1888 and left an endowment of \$800,000 for the continuance of the work he had begun—a college for women.

Deep-water diving can be carried on with safety to a depth of 210 feet provided proper precautions are taken and suitable appliances used, according to a report of the British admiralty committee appointed to investigate the subject.

In the erection of a railroad bridge over the Susquehanna River at Havre de Grace, the American Bridge Company will make use of what is probably the largest wood block ever made. It has been made especially for the work, and weighs 1,350 pounds, measures thirty inches across the shell and is rated at sixty tons capacity. The shackle is a solid forging three and a half inches thick.

"I don't think Ibsen knew much about dramatic art," said the blonde young woman who had joined an Ibsen class. "I've just been to see The Master Builder' and they wore the same costumes all the way through." Her astonished instructor swallowed quickly and responded: "Don't judge Ibsen by one play. In 'Hedda Gabler' they wear morning, afternoon and evening clothes. It's really quite dressy."

Celluloid is a plastic material composed of guncotton and camphor. The guncotton, or nitro-cellulose, is made by treating tissue paper with a mixture of nitric and sulphuric acids. The product is mixed with camphor and various pigments to produce the desired color, and the materials are thoroughly incorporated by means of heated rolls. It is subsequently submitted to great pressure. It is afterward molded into form by means of heated dies, under pressure. It is very hard and elastic and takes a high finish.

Two principal theories have been advanced for the erection of the pyramids of Egypt. One, that each king, on ascending the throne, began to build a pyramid as a tomb and monument to himself. This was usually laid out upon a comparatively small scale, so that if the builder had but a short reign his tomb might be complete. As time passed successive layers were added and the size of the monument was thus proportioned to the length of the builder's reign. This theory is combated by Petrie, who believed that each pyramid was begun and carried out upon a definite design of size and arrangement.

The greatest river in the world in flood of waters is the Amazon, and it is one of the least useful owing to the character of the region through which it flows. What is classed as the longest system in the world is the Mississippi-Missouri, which is also the most useful, as great cities have grown up along its banks. The Nile, which ranks with these, is one of the longest rivers in the world, but it is not especially valuable as a navigable stream. Its chief benefit to the country is from the immense deposits of mud carried down in the annual floods and which have made the region overflowed one of the most fertile in the world.

More duels are fought in Germany than in any other country, and Jena and Gottingen are the cities which take the lead. It is said that a duel takes place in Gottingen every day, and on one occasion some years ago, twelve combats took place in the twenty-four hours. Jena's greatest number for the day is twenty-one. The German empire has about 4,000 duels a year; France has about 1,000 combats which may be regarded as such; Italy runs to about 270 per annum. In ten years it boasted of 2,759 meetings, of which 947 originated in newspaper articles or public letters. The great majority of the duels were fought with swords; only one with revolvers.—Pall Mall Gazette.