

# FARMS AND FARMERS



## Be a "New Farmer."

The farm problem of America is not in bursting barns nor high bred stock, nor soil fertility, nor even in the rural school, but in the farmer himself. Its solution is in the individual known as the new farmer. The dreary drudgery of the old farm existence is fast passing away, and in its place is coming a broad, rich, free livelihood, never known before—"the new country life." The new farmer lives the new country life; the new farmer builds for his wife and children a modern, sanitary, attractive home; the new farmer makes hard roads. He installs a telephone, receives his mail by free delivery and encourages interurban service, supports a thriving rural church and demands an efficient consolidated school with a high school course for his sons and daughters at home. The new farmer reads and thinks; he studies his own environment, sees his opportunity and limitations; improves the one and removes the other. The new farmer is not only a scientist, but a sociologist. He works in harmony with his neighbors for the general good and uplift of his immediate community, and above all else he realizes the dignity and importance of his own profession and individuality in the permanent and national welfare.

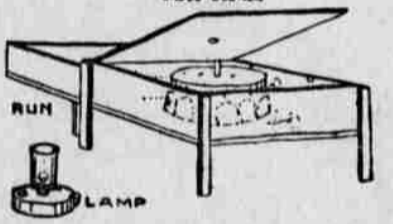
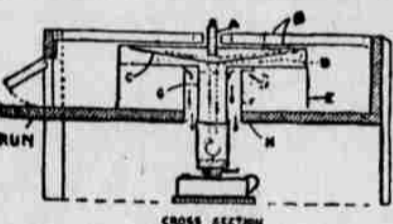
## Curry the Cows.

It is profitable to groom cows, especially in the spring. This is done in the same manner that a horse is curried and brushed, and the work as thoroughly done as if grooming a good horse. The cows are curried with a sharp currying comb until the loose hairs are combed off and the dandruff on the skin is loosened. They are then rubbed down with straw and afterward with a rub rag until the coat is smooth and glossy. This opens up the pores in the skin, sets up a healthy action in the small blood vessels just under the skin and helps a great deal in a direct way in putting the cows in good condition.

Give the cows plenty of outdoor air as soon as the weather moderates, but do not compel them to stand out in the rain. Keep them in the yard until the grass is well started, for the first blades are too watery to furnish nutrition, and it is false economy to turn stock on pasture until it is well started. Any saving of forage made in this way will be paid for later by the shortness of the grass when it is most needed.

## Home-Made Brooder.

A. Upper smoke pipe to carry off the fumes of the lamp. B. Cotton-covered frame or roof of brooder. C. Heat-reflector. D. Heating chamber.



CONSTRUCTION OF BROODER.

E. Two-ply flannel to form the warm hover for the chicks. F. Fresh air chamber. G. Lower smoke pipe. H. Galvanized iron rim on which the heater rests. I. Warm fresh air entering the hover.

## How to Milk a Cow.

Cows are always milked from the off, or right, side because they have been taught that way. A cow can be milked from either side if she is brought up right, but the lessons must begin at the earliest handling of the heifer. Milk first from one side and then the other, and in a short time the heifer will not mind. It often comes handy to milk from the left side and cows should be trained to stand for it. The man who will make a pet of his cow will have no trouble and will get greater benefit at milking time than the one who treats her as a stranger, if not an enemy.—Field and Farm.

## Winter Management of Stock.

Give all farm animals good warm shelter and plenty of feed during the winter. The better the shelter the less feed required, and feed is more expensive than shelter. Keep the young stock growing. Do not stunt an animal simply because it is winter and feed is scarce, for a stunted young animal will never after make the animal that it

would have made had it been kept growing right along. It is better business management to buy some feed rather than to cut short rations of young stock, for in the young growing animal feeds bring the largest returns.

## Eggs, Fresh and Otherwise.

Information comes from Secretary of Agriculture Wilson that henceforth eggs styled "fresh" or "strictly fresh" must live up to their profession. Storage eggs must be labeled as such. If this rule is rigidly enforced—and the States of Nebraska, Minnesota and Pennsylvania are leading the van in punishing violators of the law—there will be some queer experiences. It is a well known fact that many persons have been eating eggs two years old under the caption of "strictly fresh." While any person of sense realizes that "strictly fresh" eggs are almost unobtainable in midwinter and that the development of cold storage facilities has been a boon to the consumer, it goes without saying that free-born man has a right to know what he is getting for his money. Then if he prefers eggs under the ban, let him have them.

## For Harvesting Fruit.

Farmers and other persons with fruit orchards will find much to commend in the invention of an Indiana man, which makes the gathering of apples, pears and peaches a far easier and quicker proposition than it has been heretofore. This invention is simple enough, but, like many other simple expedients, it remained unthought of until recently.

The contrivance is of metal, made on the principle of a pair of scissors, except that where the point of the scissors would come there is on one side a disc and on the other a circular opening into a long bag, which is attached to it. The handles of the harvester are hollow, so that they will fit over the pointed ends of poles, which may be of any length required. By means of this device a person standing on the ground can reach fruit otherwise in inaccessible places, and by compressing the handles can snip the fruit from the limbs into the bag. In this way fruit can be plucked before it falls to the ground and becomes bruised.

## Incubator Chicks.

Chicks must be kept clean either with hens or in a brooder. To clean them every day is not too often. The heat from the brooder makes droppings produce foul air, as do hens when brooding chicks. Give no feed until the clutch is at least thirty-six hours old. They do not need it for the yolk absorbed just before hatching provides them until that age. Leave them in the incubator or under hens until ready to give the first feed, which should be fine gravel or sand on the bottom of the coop or brooder. They will eat quite a lot of it, and it provides the gizzard with grit to grind food.

## Care of the Young Horse.

Work with young horses intended for next season's work while you have time this winter. Halter and stall them, groom them daily and harness them frequently, so that they become accustomed to your working with them. It requires time for the young horse to find out many things required of it in regular work. If it is first taught the feel of the halter and harness there will be less for it to think about when it is hitched up for work. A well broken horse is worth much more than one poorly broken. In selling the horse that is the first inquiry of the buyer.

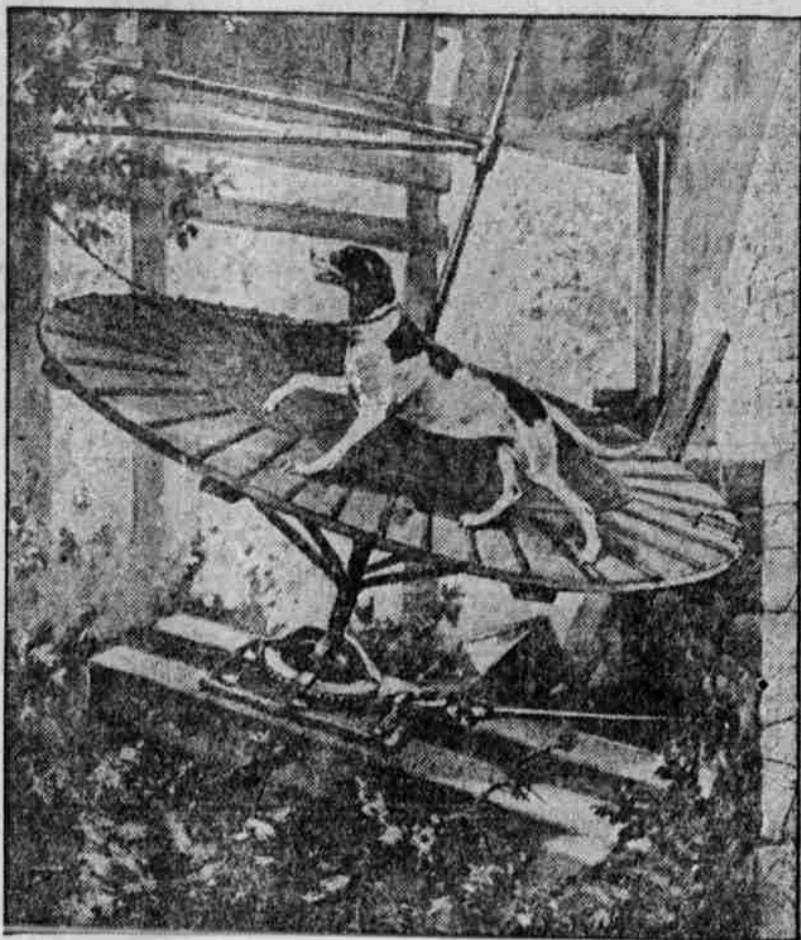
## Mulches of Manure.

During January and February heavy mulches of stable manure may be placed about perennial fruits and vegetables. The manure will act as a protection to the plants, some of its richness will soak into the soil and weathering will cause the manure to become mild, so that it may be safely used for any of the garden crops next spring. There is little danger of scattering too much manure in our gardens and orchards.

## Government Experiment.

The farmers of the country surrounding Shreveport will this year plant 250 acres in peanuts, at the instigation of government officials, who have recently come south for the purpose of testing the value of the peanut as a producer of fine oils. The cotton-seed oil mills, which are usually idle during the spring and summer months, will be equipped for the experiment.—Beaumont Journal.

## DOG MAKES THE BUTTER.



TREADMILL CHURN MAKES LIFE STRENUOUS FOR CANINES.

At some of the farms in East Haveland the churn is driven by dog power. Outside the dairy wall stands a little revolving table with shallow steps placed radially. The axis of this wheel is inclined in a slight angle, and the disk is accordingly tilted to the same degree. The axle of this wheel is connected by pinions with the driving shaft of the churn, this shaft passing through the

dairy wall. The dog is fastened by a chain in such a way that he cannot advance as he runs, and consequently the moving platform is forced to turn beneath his feet. There is no cruelty in the attachment, and the dog is not made to work very long at a time. The practice, however, is falling into disuse, as the farmers take most of their milk direct to town.—Illustrated London News.

## BATTLE CRY OF FREEDOM.

At 89 Mrs. Julia Ward Howe Tells How It Was Written.

When the literary history of the nation's capital is written, writes Margaret B. Downing, one of the chapters will contain the story of Julia Ward Howe's great war song, The Battle Cry of Freedom. It was written in the old Willard Hotel in the dark days of November, 1861, and looking back to those dreary, seemingly hopeless times, Mrs. Howe now considers this hymn as a direct inspiration and an answer to her prayer to aid her struggling country. During the recent celebration at her Boston home of her 89th birthday, Mrs. Howe told again the story of how she wrote the great battle hymn and the intervening years seem to shed new light on the mental processes which swayed her then.

"I recall vividly," she said to her friends on the afternoon when the fete was in progress, "that when this Battle Cry of Freedom was sung for the first time a friend remarked to me, 'Mrs. Howe, you should pray to die



MRS. JULIA WARD HOWE.

now, for you will never equal what you have accomplished in this grand hymn.' This criticism has proved true, that I did the best that was in me when I wrote that war cry, yet I have lived to realize that useful work is possible after one has done the best. It is almost fifty years since that day and I count it the greatest boon that God has given me that I have heard my reunited country sing, north and south together, that cry of my heart when brother had turned against brother and blood flowed like rivers through the land.

"I have told so often the story of this song that it would seem trite now to hear it again. But new light seems to come about why the hymn was written. I wrote the first draft of the Battle Cry of Freedom on the official paper of the sanitary commission of the Treasury Department, of which my revered husband, Dr. Samuel G. Howe, was a member. I had come to Washington depressed in spirit and I believe a little discouraged. My husband, who had given his youthful ardor to Greece and had fought her fight for freedom

with a stout heart, who had aided poor struggling Poland in her efforts to get free from the tyrant's clutches, was past the age to take up the sword for his own unhappy country. My eldest son was a mere stripling and family ties kept me to the duties of home.

"I longed to do something, something which would count, and I envied those women who could go to the battlefield with a ministering hand. These thoughts assailed me day and night, and one dark November day, when a horseback excursion led us to the hills on the Virginia side of the Potomac, the report came of great disaster to the Federal forces and the rumor that the southern troops were marching on Washington. We fled back to the capital, disheartened and troubled, and I had that awful sensation of darkness closing in on me and my country, and that nothing left was worth while. Late at night came the news that the report was wrong; that the rebels, as we said then, but I am glad to note that we use less harsh language now, had been defeated and that all was well. The reaction excited me tremendously. We were stopping at the old Willard and my rooms looked down on Pennsylvania avenue. Leaning out I could see the sentinels in the White House grounds and then the gleams of the night lamps which showed of the vigil kept by the one who's guided the ship of state.

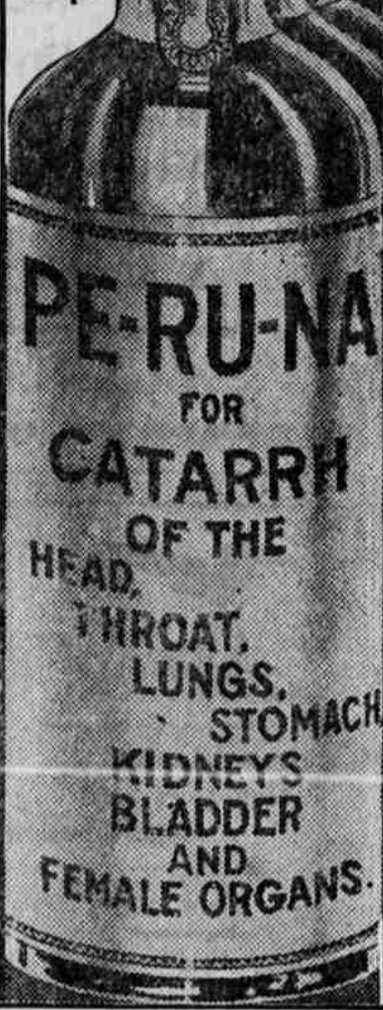
"The words of the hymn burst on me like a revelation, and seizing the first paper convenient, I jotted down first a few words, then the lines, and then the verses in the order in which they now stand. It was just the gray dawn of late November, gray as my thoughts had been the evening before when I finished my hymn. I knelt beside my bed and prayed a little, and then fell asleep. When I awoke the day was beautiful and sunshiny, and I never again despaired of my country. It has been given to me to see 'that God was marching on.'"

## Congressional Bell Signals.

On the floor of the house the door-keeper has his desk, and it is here that the bells are struck that give notice of the needs of Congress. One bell calls for tellers when the house is in committee of the whole; two bells indicate a call for yeas and nays; three declare a recess; with four bells the red light over the door goes out; five bells mean a "call of the house," under which the sergeant at arms is supposed to summarily arrest any member on sight and bring him in, whether on foot or horseback. Any member who is not present at a call of the house is subjected to a severe reprimand. Looking down the corridor, the going out of the red light gives the curious suggestion of the tail end of a passenger train dashing through a tunnel. While the red light burns bright and clear it means that Congress is under way, but when the light winks and goes out then the visitors understand that the wheels of legislation have ceased to revolve.—National Magazine.

The girl who claims she can marry any man she wants to seldom boasts of her selection of a husband in after years.

For Colds and Grip.



## Not for Ladies.

"Did you present that bill?"  
"Yes, sir."  
"What did he say?"  
"I'll tell you, sir, if you'll request the stenographer to leave the room for a few minutes. If she doesn't mind?"  
—Cleveland Leader.

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## Horrors of Minstrelsy.

Bones—Mistah Walkah, kin yo' tell me w'y a waud caucus am like a valise?  
Interlocutor—No, George; that's a hard one. Why is a waud caucus like a valise?  
Bones—'Cause yo' most jin'y packs it afo' yo' carries it.  
Interlocutor—Ladies and gentlemen, Sig. Jarr de Roofoff, the eminent and popular basso, will now sing the touching ballad, "Think of the Microbes on a Street Car Strap!"—Chicago Tribune.

Mothers will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup the best remedy to use for their children during the teething period.

## Tamed.

"Are you happier than you were before you were married?"  
"I can't answer that question."  
"Why not?"  
"Well, you see, I've got so that I have to accept my wife's opinion on all subjects. And when you ask me about this one, you put me in a quandary. I can't very well put it to her, can I? And without asking her, I can't be sure."—Cleveland Leader.

## Mix for Lame Back.

To one-half pint good whiskey add one ounce syrup sarsaparilla and one ounce Toris compound, which can be procured from any druggist. Take in teaspoonful doses before each meal and before retiring. This recipe is never-failing. Leading specialists prescribe it.

## Chinese Schools Copy American.

Dr. Ng Poon Chew, editor of a Chinese paper in San Francisco, said China made more progress in 1907 than in the previous 50 years. He ascribed the remarkable advancement in so short a time to the fact that the schools there are now patterned after those in the United States.

## Shake Into Your Shoes

Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It cures painful, swollen, smarting, aching feet. Makes new shoes easy. Sold by all Druggists and Shoe Stores. Don't accept any substitute. Sample FREE. Address A. S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

## In Distress.

The beautiful maiden was suffering from loneliness. In a voice scarcely above a whisper she spoke through the telephone:  
"C. Q. D."  
Her Dearest understood.  
He Came Quickly.—Chicago Tribune.

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Stop Coughing!  
Nothing breaks down the health so quickly and positively as a persistent cough. If you have a cough give it attention now. You can relieve it quickly with PISO'S CURE.  
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