

FARM AND GARDEN

Feeding Discarded Lambs.

There are various ways suggested to make a ewe mother her own lamb or a twin from another ewe that has not enough milk for both.

Some advise whipping the ewe into subjection, but this is very cruel and seldom satisfactory. When a ewe loses her own lamb and it is desired to make her own another it has been recommended to skin her own dead lamb and tie the pelt over the lamb that is to be adopted.

This plan is sometimes satisfactory if the ewe's sense of smell is not very keen, although it more often fails. Other breeders have tried tying a dog near by, claiming that the maternal instinct of the ewe will exert itself and it will own the lamb while trying to shield it from the dog.

Perhaps the most satisfactory method when a ewe refuses to own her lamb is to fasten her in between hurdles.

This gives her a chance to eat and at the same time prevents her from turning around to butt the lamb. In such a position, however, the ewe will often lie down. This may be prevented by passing a light pole through the hurdles, resting it on the lower bars beneath her belly.

The ewe can be confined this way throughout the day, and if the lamb is at all lively he will manage to get enough to eat. The ewe should always be released at night.

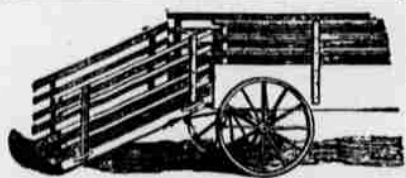
A day or two of such confinement is often sufficient to bring an obstinate ewe to reason. Such hurdles can easily be made by any farmer, and it is well to have them on hand for just such emergencies.

Protecting Orchards from Frost.

Some of the South Texas orange growers have taken up the study of devices to protect orchards against winter cold. The California plan of burning oil in pipes laid throughout the orchard and perforated at intervals of 50 to 100 feet seems most likely to be favored in South Texas. This region has the oil at its door, and oil is more easily handled than wood fires. It is a certainty that South Texas orange orchards ought to be given this protection, especially after the planting of other and more delicate varieties than the Satsuma becomes general. It may not be needed oftener than once in two or three years, but at such times it will save orchards that, lacking this protection, might be ruined. The orchard fires in California, where oil is burned, and in Florida, where wood is handled and cheaper and therefore most generally used, are regarded as a legitimate and necessary charge against the business. Not all the growers make fires—there are some men in every business that delight in taking chances—but the majority of the best growers in both States, and especially in California, are prepared to save their orchard investments. —Houston Chronicle.

A Hog Loader.

A loader for attachment to the wagon is made of two pine boards six inches wide by nine feet long, fastened together by the three cross-pieces of proper length so that they will fit between the sides of the wagon box. A floor is laid on these cross-pieces and short strips of lath to prevent hogs



HOG-LOADER.

slipping. At the upper end the sides are notched to fit on the bottom of wagon box and two staples on each side complete the fastening. The construction of the rack is shown in the illustration.

Hog Cholera.

The Department of Agriculture recommends the following remedy for hog cholera: Wood charcoal, 1 pound; sulphur, 1 pound; sodium chloride, 2 pounds; sodium bicarbonate, 2 pounds; sodium hyposulphite, 2 pounds; sodium sulphate, 1 pound; antimony sulphide, 1 pound. Pulverize and mix thoroughly and give one large tablespoonful for each 200 pounds' weight of hogs once a day.

Bureau of Entomology.

The work carried on by the bureau relates entirely to injurious insects, and the direct object of this work is to discover remedial measures and to make them known to the public. The object of the work, therefore, is of the most practical character, and every effort is devoted to the practical end. It

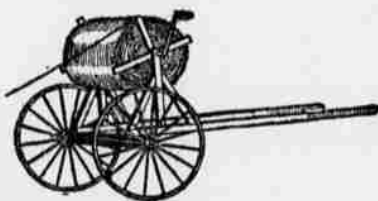
has been conservatively estimated that the United States suffers an annual economic loss from injurious insects of one kind or another of surely \$700,000,000. This estimate includes the damage done to agricultural industries, to live stock and to stored products, to forests and forest products, and to other property, but it does not include the economic loss to communities and to the nation through the lessening of the productive capacity of the population through the prevalence of diseases that are carried by the insects, such as malaria, typhoid fever, yellow fever, and possibly many others.

Care of the Heifer.

The treatment a heifer receives before freshening not only determines to great extent the character of the calf which she is expected to bring forth, but also influences largely her entire future life as a dairy cow. The time was when many people held fast to the opinion that if a dairy cow or heifer became fat her prospects for ever becoming a profitable producing cow were small, indeed. Experience has taught, however, that many of the best milk and butter records have been made by cows which had rested from four to eight weeks prior to freshening and had calved in strong, vigorous and rather fleshy condition. The feed given should be determined by the condition of the animal. If fat and in strong, vigorous condition, her feed need not be great in amount nor fattening in its nature. On the other hand, if she is poor she should be well fed with corn meal, alfalfa hay, oats, etc., with a view to building up all the nerve force, energy and power possible before parturition time.

Barbed Wire Reel.

Here is a device on which we can wind barbed wire which is much better than an old barrel. The reel is mounted on a truck made of old buggy wheels with short shafts. The cart may be drawn along by a man while a boy steadies the reel to keep



it from unwinding too rapidly. For winding up wire the machine is best pushed just fast enough to keep up with the wire as it is being wound on the reel. A crank placed upon the reel proves serviceable in winding up. —Farm and Home.

Profit in Sheep.

Sheep eat and thrive on weeds and material that other stock do not relish. Every fence corner, fence row and weed patch will be more completely cleaned by them than by the scythe or hoe. A hundred sheep could be kept on any Western farm of eighty acres and one would scarcely miss the cost of their care and keeping. They return in fertilizers about 95 per cent of all they have eaten. There is an old Spanish proverb, "The sheep's foot is golden," originating doubtless from the fact that sheep enrich the soil. No expensive buildings are needed. Secure some good range ewes and a pure-bred ram of some breed, and in a few years an excellent grade of sheep will result. We know a man over on the Western slope who runs a little band of sheep on his home ranch and gives them very little attention, yet they keep the pasture free from weeds, and the returns from the lambs and the wool net a satisfactory profit. —Denver Field and Farm.

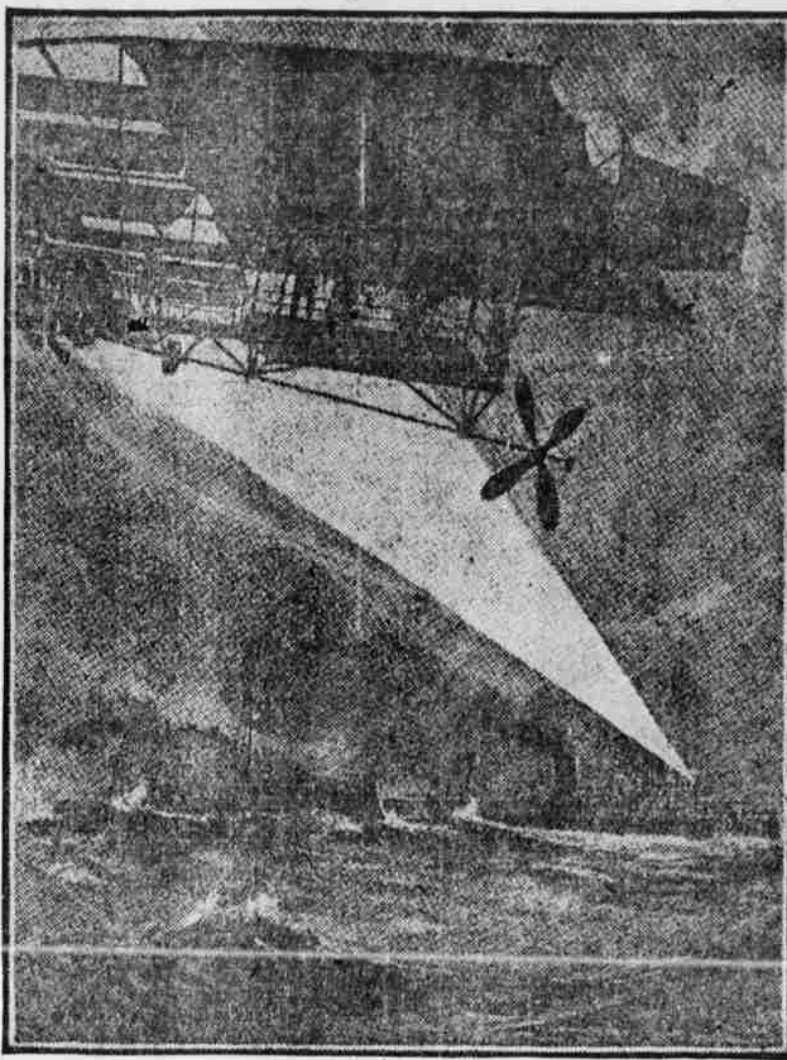
Prose Poetry.

A North Missouri farmer whose hog was killed by a train wrote to the company's claim agent for a settlement. He penned his communication thus: "Dear Sir—My razorback strolled down your track a week ago to-day. Your twenty-nine came down the line and snuffed his life away. You can't blame me, the hog, you see, slipped through a cattle gate, so kindly pen a check for ten, the debt to liquidate." He received the following reply: "Old twenty-nine came down the line and killed your hog we know, but razorbacks on railroad tracks quite often meet with woe. Therefore, my friend, we can not send the check for which you pine. Just plant the dead, place o'er its head, 'Here lies a foolish swine.'" —Waif.

A Hardy Alfalfa Discovered.

N. E. Hanson, the agricultural explorer and horticulturist, who has been traveling through Russia, Siberia, Central Asia, Turkestan and Northern Africa, in quest of new varieties of alfalfa and clover for cultivation in this country, has returned with more than 300 lots of seeds and plants to be used by the department in experimental work. Prof. Hanson has found two new varieties of alfalfa, which grows in a section of Siberia, where the mercury freezes and where there is no snow. The Department of Agriculture will conduct experiments with the new plant in several Northwestern States.

MENACE OF THE AIRSHIP.



LATEST ENEMY THAT WARSHIPS MUST FACE.

England is having all sorts of military scares. After having the possibility of an invasion by sea held before the people by their soldier idol, Lord Roberts, and others, with an inadequate home force to defend the land, comes the menace of the airship which may destroy their mighty warships, and this is giving inhabitants of the "tight little island" another fit of fear.

The airship is a factor to be reckoned with at any modern naval conference, says a writer in the Sphere, for since the exploits of Wright and Farman the idea of aerial navies "grappling in the blue" seems to be in a fair way of realization. Before very long it is possible that in time of war the lookouts on board a man-of-war will not only have to "keep their eyes skinned" for the first glimpse of a torpedo boat or the diminutive periscope of a submarine, but will also have to direct their attention to the sky above, into which at any moment a hostile aerodrome might sweep up from the horizon, prepared to drop her deadly cargo of high-explosive bombs upon the Leviathan of the sea. Possibly at night special men chosen for their acuteness of hearing might be placed aloft at the mastheads as far as practicable from the noises of the sea and engines to listen for the first whirr and rattle of an approaching airship's motors and propellers. Light guns so mounted as to be fired almost vertically and provided with specially-designed projectiles will doubtless form a part of the warship's equipment, and with their muzzles trained aloft and their crews sleeping beside them will be ready to belch fire and destruction at the hovering aeroplane, whether seen coming up by daylight or suddenly discovered by the sweeping beams of the searchlights. And it is by no means certain that the battleship would come off second best. She is built to take punishment—which the aeroplane is not—and though she may be badly damaged she may still bring down her opponent flaming and headlong into the sea.

SOME MARRIED MEDITATIONS.

By Clarence L. Cullen.

What most women think they know: That men are crazy over widows.

She'll laugh gayly with you about these new cabriolet or peach-basket hats but she'll sting you for the price of one of them, all the same.

The modern woman's idea of an "allowance" for herself is this: All that is left of the roll after the rent and household expenses have been paid.

No woman ever becomes so outlandishly fat that she doesn't imagine that her husband takes ecstatic delight in having her plump herself into his lap.

Some women have a sufficient sense of humor to chortle inwardly when their lovers or husbands—synonymous terms in this case—place them on pedestals.

A woman imagines that she's the dandy little homemaker all right, all right, when she buys her husband a new green velvet Morris chair on the installment plan.

The reason why she reads aloud to you the list of the wealthy bride's lingerie trousseau is to show you what a tightwad you are for not getting her the same kind of stuff.

Every woman ought to know that there are plenty of husbands—not necessarily prigs, either—who distinctly dislike to hear their wives tell off-color stories, even if they don't say so.

"Trial marriages," that new time-will-tell matrimonial scheme, sounds all right, but the idea is lacking in novelty. Anybody who has tried it knows that the average marriage is a trial.

Often, when a woman fondly imagines that she is making a man her slave with her languishing glances and subtle flattery, his inner self is riotously, raucously laughing at her vain imaginings.

When a man's little old carefully concealed dreams and illusions are all warped out of shape through constant contiguity to the selfishness and greed of his home, his wife calls him "calculus."

A married woman hates to think of getting to be 45 years old because she feels that at that age she'll look middle-aged, whereas her husband will be

just a young fellow and still keenly in the game, looks and all.

The wife says to her women friends, "Land sakes alive, I'd hate to have a man tied to my apron strings," generally is the one who fights like a wildcat when her husband intimates that he'd like to carry a latchkey.

When a woman's gray hairs can no longer be pushed underneath, combed over, or otherwise hidden, she says, nonchalantly: "Oh, I've been as gray as a badger ever since I was 19—a family trait, you know."

It makes no difference how artfully and resolutely she led you to the hymeneal altar, she is bound to twist it around, after a few years, to make it appear as if you had threatened to commit suicide if she rejected you.

Although most of the royal princesses of Europe are taught in their girlhood how to cook, many a \$15-a-week young fellow on this side marries an American princess whose knowledge of cooking is confined exclusively to fudge.

Man is such an unreasonable brute that he's bound to become a bit thoughtful when, upon arriving home in the evening, he finds his wife (still wearing the crumpled kimono he saw her in at breakfast and her hair yet undone) huddled up on the couch "telling her fortune" with a dog's eared deck of cards.

Arago's Modesty.

Arago, the great French scientist, was never seen with a decoration on his breast. He valued honors lightly. One evening Leverrier, the astronomer, called on him on his way to dine with a minister. He expressed a wish to appear decorated with an order to which he was entitled, having received the official notice of the honor, although he had not as yet the decoration itself.

"Open that drawer," said Arago, "and take whatever you want."

In that drawer were all the crosses and ribbon which kings and emperors confer. While Arago wished above everything to promulgate science and to make his researches useful, he did not attempt to identify himself forever with his discoveries by writing books. He had no time for writing, but contented himself with noting the results of his work in the record of the bureau of longitude or announcing it verbally to the academy.

SOMETHING FOR EVERYBODY

The cost of England's old age pensions will be about \$35,000,000.

About \$5,000,000 worth of quinine is consumed annually the world over.

The largest pontoon bridge in the world connects Calcutta with Howrah.

The blackening of incandescent lamps is due to the vaporizing of the carbon.

It is likely that the height of the new buildings in Messina will be limited to about thirty-three feet.

In New Zealand property left by a husband to his wife or by a wife to her husband is exempt from death duty.

If the demands of the Women's Social and Political Union of England are conceded, about a million and a half women will have the vote.

While a serious decline is shown in the international trade of last year, the balance of trade is greater than ever before in favor of the United States.

The quaint Shrove-tide custom of kicking a football through the public thoroughfares was observed in the market town of Atherstone, the old headquarters of the hatching industry of

There are ten women among the fifty commissioners that the Government of Mexico has sent out for the purpose of studying the best methods of education in the different countries.

Warwickshire, this year. For more than 700 years the practice has been religiously observed. Documents exist to prove the origin of the custom on Shrove Tuesday in the year 1200.—London Standard.

Business is picking up some since the blizzard. A Jack rabbit ran through town the other day, fishing is getting good again and there is some talk of a street car line being established here. —Tonkawa (Okla.) News.

The petroleum production of the United States in 1908 has been estimated at between 175,000,000 and 180,000,000 barrels, an increase of 5 to 9 per cent, as compared with the production of 166,000,000 barrels in 1907.

Last year the export of electrical instruments and heavy machinery amounted to \$12,613,730, as compared with \$17,460,775 the previous year, or a net falling off of \$4,847,045. This is a loss of over 25 per cent in the one year.

Prof. Trevor Kincaid of the department of zoology, University of Washington, will leave Seattle for Simferopol, Crimea, Russia, where he will undertake, for the United States Bureau of Entomology, the collection and shipment of parasites of the Gypsy moth.

Three fine lions, shot by Capt. Geoffrey Buxton in East Africa, have just been placed in the Castle Museum. All three beasts were shot within fifteen minutes, and when Mrs. Buxton arrived at the spot twenty minutes after her husband's setting out she found him regarding the three bodies. —London Daily Mail.

King Gustav and the royal family of Sweden were among those attending a lecture recently given by Dr. Sven Hedin on his recent travels in Central Asia. The Walburg medal of the Geographical Society was conferred on Dr. Hedin and the society has raised a fund of over \$2,500, to be known by the explorer's name which will be devoted to geographical research.

Canada has a Dr. Wiley—the Dominion analyst—who has been testing samples of "pure apple cider." His report is calculated to raise something of a stir among drinkers of so-called "apple juice." Of sixty-two samples examined the chemist finds that many contain salicylic acid, others are colored with aniline dyes and contain chlorides and sulphates, while some are not cider at all, although sold under that name.

Concrete lamp posts are being experimented with in the District of Columbia. Several of these have been erected in Massachusetts avenue and observations will be made to determine the permanency, efficiency and lasting qualities of this type. The posts are modeled in the shape of a Grecian column with a scroll and other ornamentation at the top. They support each a round globe of frosted glass, in which there is a large incandescent electric light.

Thomas A. Barrett of Pine street has a curiosity in the form of an oyster-shell which grew inside the neck of a broken bottle, the latter remaining around the center of the shell, which accommodated itself to the unusual shape, while the ends continued to grow, fan-shaped. He came upon it about six inches under the surface of the sand while clamming, the oyster being alive at the time. The thin side of the shell has since been broken off, leaving the thick side in its original shape. The glass which forms the neck of the shell was apparently the neck of a pint flask, inside of which the oyster grew perfectly round, the shell pressing so closely to the glass that it is immovable. —Providence Journal.