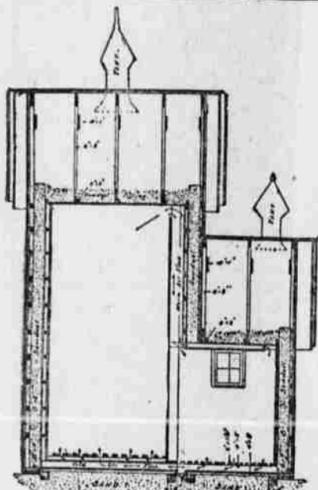


FARM AND GARDEN

Meat Refrigerator.

The accompanying illustration shows the plan of refrigerator with meat chamber attached, the accompanying illustration is given. Provision must



REFRIGERATOR WITH MEAT CHAMBER.

be made for the circulation of air so that it will not become stagnant at any point and by coming in frequent touch with the ice will be kept cool. The relative sizes and positions of the ice chamber and refrigerator are shown and these can be made larger or smaller in proportion to meet the requirements.

Keeping the Wheat Pure.

One of the most important factors in growing improved wheat for seed is to keep the wheat pure. Many farmers are careless on this point, often planting new seed on old wheat

woodchucks, but after several mornings of patient waiting, capture by trap proved unsuccessful. But, having heard that they were very fond of salt, he mixed a liberal quantity of paris green in about a quart of salt and placed a handful near each burrow. He was not troubled again that season, and this has been his remedy ever since.

The Cowpea as a Fertilizer.

The cow pea is a large beanlike plant that produces a large amount of forage. It is valuable as a green food or for plowing under for green manure. It has been used successfully for improving wornout soils, especially those that are light and sandy in texture. Its greatest advantage for this purpose is its ability to gather nitrogen from the air and mineral elements from subsoil. When the crop is plowed under, these are left near the surface, where they will be available to shallow-rooted crops and those which cannot get nitrogen from the air. It has been little used for hay in the North, because it cannot be readily dried in this climate. It makes a good green feed for milch cows between August 15 and September 15, or it may be preserved in the silo by mixing with corn fodder. For green manuring, the seed should be sown broadcast in late June or early July, at the rate of one and a half bushels per acre. It is especially valuable for growing in young orchards. When wanted for fodder it should be sown in early June, in drills 2 1/2 feet apart, at the rate of one bushel seed per acre.

Fly Repeller.

The Kansas Agricultural College has experimented with the various chemical formulas to repel flies from live stock and recommends the following as fairly satisfactory: Resin, 1 1/2 pounds; laundry soap, two cakes; fish oil, one-half pint; enough water to make three gallons. Dissolve resin in a solution of soap and water by heating, add the fish oil and the rest of the water. Apply with a brush. If to be used as a spray, add one-half pint of kerosene. This mixture will cost 7 to 8 cents a gallon and one-half pint is considered enough for one application for a cow. At first it will be necessary to use two or three appli-

FORMS OF HOOFS.

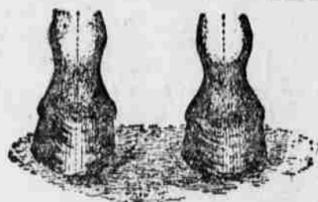


Fig. 1.

The form of a horse's foot determines the peculiarities of the shoe that is best adapted to it. Viewing the foot from the side the regular position is that shown in figure 1, in which the weight will be borne to best advantage. Looking from the front the regular form is that shown in figure 1, the wide toe being indicated by figure 2, and the narrow toe by figure 3. With the regular or normal shape the weight falls near the center of the hoof, and is evenly distributed over the whole bottom of the hoof. The toe points straight forward and when the horse is moving forward in a straight line the hoofs are picked up and carried forward in a line parallel to the middle line of the body. A pair of hoofs of the form shown in figure 2 allows the

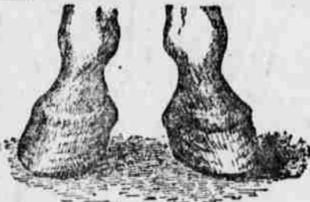


Fig. 2.

weight to fall largely into the inner half of the hoof. In motion the hoof is moved in a circle. Horses that are "toe-wide" are likely to interfere when

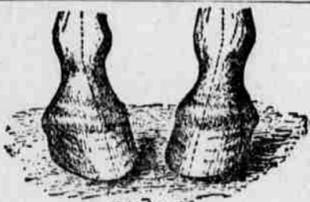


Fig. 3.

in motion. In the third form (figure 3) the weight of the body is directed on the outer half of the hoof. The irregularity of form causes a paddling motion and frequently interfering.



Fig. 4.—Regular Form is Shown in B.

ground, thus allowing it to become mixed with volunteer wheat the first year. This mixing of varieties causes wheat to deteriorate in yield and quality. When wheat is grown for seed it should be on clean land, which is free from volunteer wheat and from other volunteer grain, rye being especially objectionable. Care must be taken in harvesting and threshing the seed wheat to keep it from becoming mixed with other varieties of wheat. Again, in order to maintain the quality and yield of wheat it is necessary to maintain the fertility of the soil and to give the land good culture.—Farmers' Mail and Breeze.

To Destroy Woodchucks.

A Pennsylvania farmer gives this experience with woodchucks (ground hogs): He had set several hundred early cabbages, and in going through his patch early one morning he found several plants missing. He found the woodchucks' hole under the wall—in fact, several holes—near his cabbage field. He armed himself with several steel traps and used all his cunning in setting them in the burrows of the

cattions per week until the outer ends of the hair become coated with the resin. After that retouch those parts where the resin is rubbed off.

Preventing Disease.

It is more easy to prevent disease in animals than it is to cure. Hog cholera prevails more or less in all sections of the country, but in the majority of cases it is due to the condition of the herds and mismanagement in feeding than to any other cause. Hogs must have green or bulky food, also salt and charcoal. These substances are not in a direct way preventive of cholera, but they keep the animals in a more thrifty condition and render them less liable to disease.

Harvesting Horse-Radish.

Horse-radish may be harvested in the fall, before the ground freezes, or in the spring, before rank top growth begins. Run plow deeply along side of row to remove earth, lift out and trim main root; thoroughly wash and brush and rinse in clean water. Peel off outer skin and grate.

HOW WAGNER BEGAN HIS BASEBALL CAREER.



HANS WAGNER.

When Barney Dreyfuss, president of the Pittsburg club, sends out his contracts to his ball players he mails one to Hans Wagner that is free from ink except that placed on the paper by the printer. He doesn't put in the amount for which Honus is to play, leaving that to the "Big Dutchman." There's nothing surprising about that, for Hans is worth whatever he thinks is right. But when he signed his first contract, a few months after he won his nickname of "Big Dutchman," he signed up for \$35 a month.

A former player and manager declares that Hans Wagner had no thought of becoming anything but pitcher until 1895, when he became a member of the Steubenville club in the old Central Association. At that time Al Wagner, Claude Ritzey and Frank Bowerman were on the team. During a slump the manager sent out a call for a pitcher and Al asked that his brother Hans be given a chance. Well, that afternoon he had his trout and lasted two innings. He had nothing but a straight ball that was so swift it went over the fence if hit or through the catcher if it wasn't.

Of course, he didn't make good, but the manager was so short-handed he had to keep him around to play in the field, letting him eat and sleep with his brother. Then Hans took a shine to the job of shortstop and began to practice at it. Early in the morning and after the games he would get the kids to bat to him. Finding that he could not start quick enough, he dug holes in the field like sprinters do, but he was chased for spoiling the diamond and had to practice when and where he could.

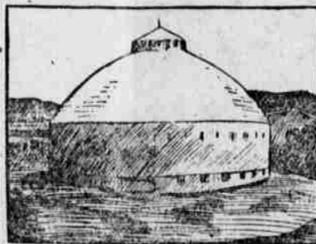
Finally he became fairly proficient. He could field all right, but was as awkward as a hog on ice. He picked up in batting and soon attracted the attention of rival clubs, but had made such an unfavorable impression with the manager that he was given to the Paterson club for nothing. There he signed a formal contract to play for \$35 a month, his first regular salary as a player. There he made good with a vengeance, and the following spring was sold to Louisville for \$2,500. He remained with the Colonels until the shift that took him to Pittsburg was made. And there he'll stay just as long as Barney Dreyfuss has money enough to cover the figures that Hans writes in the contract.

KANSAS' BIG BARN.

Houses 300 Cattle, 500 Tons of Hay, 10,000 Bushels of Grain.

The big round barn on Fred R. Cottrell's ranch, a short distance north-east of Irving, Ark., is said to be the largest barn in Kansas. It is round, 100 feet in diameter, the first story being built of stone with walls nine feet high. This is used as the stable. Sixteen feet inside of the wall is built a circular manger from which cattle may feed from either side. The center of the barn is utilized for vast bins to store feed and here also a feed grinder has been installed.

The wall second story of the barn is 20 feet high, and from this the dome roof is built which rises another 30 feet, on top of which is a 15-foot cupola, making the barn in all 74 feet high. An air shaft 10 feet square runs from the ground to the cupola, giving splendid ventilation on the ground floor and the proper airing to the hay stored in the immense loft. The barn



BIG KANSAS BARN.

is entirely covered with sheathing and outside this galvanized corrugated iron. The structure is surmounted by a monument to Mr. Cottrell's endeavors—a metal Hereford—for Mr. Cottrell is engaged in raising thoroughbred Hereford cattle on his 800-acre ranch. His herd now numbers 155 head, of which 100 are cows. However, the full capacity of his immense new barn is 300 head of cattle, and the high loft will hold 500 tons of hay and the grain bins 10,000 bushels.

Deadhead's Nerve.

Oscar Asche, who, with his wife, Miss Lily Brayton, is on his way to

Australia, his native land, which he left eighteen years ago, remarked just before he set sail, apropos of the slump in theaters, that the deadhead is a destroyer of drama.

"While I was touring with a certain highly respected manager we were playing at a long famous old playhouse in an ancient town. We had billed 'Macbeth' for the Friday night, but during that day the theater was burned down. For our next week there our chief contrived to borrow a playhouse a little way out of the district. On reaching there to rehearse on the Monday the manager received a letter saying that the writer had been given two dress circle orders for the performance of 'Macbeth,' but as that play was not performed owing to the destruction of the theater the writer surmised that the manager would remit the money value of those orders."—Tit-Bits.

Hopelessly Wrong.

"Heckling" is often an entertaining, although sometimes a tiresome incident of English meetings. The experienced public speaker is usually able to turn the laugh on the interrupter, but in the case reported by a writer in Tit-Bits the man in the audience was victorious to the last.

A political speaker was attacking the Government with more venom than reason. A man at the back of the hall at last cried out, "You're wrong, sir!"

A little nettled, the orator continued without heeding. Presently, in answer to another strong assertion, came again, "You're wrong, sir!"

The speaker looked angry, but continued on the war-path.

"You're wrong, sir!" again rang out. Angriest of all, the speaker interrupted, the orator cried, "Look here, I could tell this man something about the Government which would make his hair stand on end!"

"You're wrong again, sir!" came from the critic, as he stood up and removed his hat. His head was as bald as a billiard ball.

Looking for business is like looking for four-leaf clovers, which somebody else always finds easily enough.



Mack—When were you married? Dyer—Just about six checkbooks ago.—Puck.

"He's a nice chap to take a girl fishing, I must say." "Why, what did he do?" "He fished."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

"Did she refuse him?" "Practically; she said she would not marry him till he arrived at years of discretion."—Brooklyn Life.

Father—And so your teacher is dead. Sonny—What's the good of that while the school is still there?—Meggendorfer Blatter.

"What sort of a chap is he?" "Well, he's one of these fellows who think that anything mean is a joke, if it isn't on him."—Cleveland Leader.

He—Love me and the world is mine. She—How do you make that out? He—Why, aren't you all the world to me?—Baltimore American.

Mr. Rocks (to chauffeur who has lost control of machine)—Can you stop her? Chauffeur—No. Mr. Rocks—Well, then, run her into something cheap.

Redd—Have you ever timed your automobile? Greene—Oh, yes. It stood perfectly still for forty-eight minutes on the road to-day.—Yonkers Statesman.

Helen—Ruth was afraid the girls wouldn't notice her engagement ring. Grace—Did they? Helen—Did they? Six of them recognized it at once.—Evening Lamp.

"Sir, I want to marry your daughter." "Go slow, young man, go slow. When I was your age I wanted just as badly to marry her mother."—Baltimore American.

The Heiress—Do you think that more tall men marry than short ones? The Hunter—I think men who are short are the ones who marry most frequently.—Town Topics.

Mary—I'm positive Fred loves me and intends to make me his wife. Helen—Why? Has he proposed yet? Mary—No. But he dislikes mother more every time he sees her.—Jugend.

Magistrate—You say you want a divorce because your married life is one long series of fights. You don't look it. Would-Be Divorcee—No, your honor; but you ought to see my wife.—Circle.

Conductor (on railroad train)—This isn't the right ticket, sir. Absent-Minded Passenger—What's the matter with it? Conductor—This ticket calls for a diamond ring.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

She—She told me you told her that secret I told you not to tell her. He—The mean thing! I told her not to tell you I told her. She—I promised her I wouldn't tell you she told me, so don't tell her I told you.—Boston Herald.

Miss Coopah—Why, mah lan', if dere aint Pete Broker! What he git dem cloes? Miss Sinclair—S-s-s-h! O' course, dere ain' no tellin', but for de las' two weeks Pete's done bin de night watchman in a big gents' clothin' store.—Puck.

Mrs. Crawford—You say it is impossible to get any money out of your husband. Have you gone about it in the right way? Mrs. Crabshaw—I've tried everything, my dear, except sending him a Black Hand letter.—Brooklyn Life.

"Alas!" confessed the penitent man, "In a moment of weakness I stole a carload of brass fittings." "In a moment of weakness?" exclaimed the judge. "Goodness, man! what would you have taken if you had yielded in a moment when you felt strong?"—Boston Globe.

A small boy was hoeing corn in a sterile field by the roadside when a passerby stopped and said: "Pears to me your corn is rather small." "Certainly," said the boy. "It's dwarf corn." "But it looks yaller." "Certainly. We planted the yaller kind." "But it looks as if you wouldn't get more than half a crop." "Of course not," said the boy. "We planted her on shares."—Detroit News-Tribune.

Justice Brewer says that it is usually an easy matter to pick out the truth among a lot of conflicting evidence. By way of illustration he tells the following incident, which took place in a little village near New York. "A house-hunter, who had just got off the train, stepped up to a boy hanging around the depot, with this salutation: 'My lad, I am looking for Mr. Smithson's new block of semi-detached houses. How far are they from here?' 'About twenty minutes' walk,' the boy replied. 'Twenty minutes!' exclaimed the house-hunter. 'Nonsense! The advertisement says five.' 'Well,' said the boy, 'you can believe me or you can believe the advertisement, but I ain't tryin' to make a sale.'—Judge.