

# YOUNG FOLKS

**Satisfied.**  
I'd hate to be an Indian,  
With face and hands all red,  
And have myself all painted up,  
And feathers on my head.

Nor would I like to be a little  
Frosty Eskimo.



And live away up north where there  
Is naught but ice and snow.

I wouldn't like to be a "Jap"  
In far-away Japan,  
And so I think I'd rather be  
A girl just like I am!

—Detroit Free Press.

## Cold-Water Music.

This is an old amusement, but only those who have tried it know how much melody may lurk in a glass of water. If you have eight thin tumblers of the same size and shape, you may make a musical scale easily. Each tumbler contains a certain amount of cold water, more or less, according to the volume of sound required; this you may find out practically by dipping your finger in the water and drawing it briskly round and round the sharp outer rim of your glass. This produces a musical note. The fuller the glass the deeper the note. The swift motion of the finger round the edge produces a vibration

## EXCITING FISHING.

One can easily imagine that after feeding for many weeks upon hippopotamus steaks, the flesh of elephants and other coarse food of that nature, fish of almost any variety would form an agreeable and pleasant change. Such, at all events, was the opinion of Sir Samuel Baker, who, after a long march in Africa, through a wild and dangerous country, arrived upon the borders of a broad river. He took his fishing-rod, and wandering up the stream, cast his line over the water in the hope of enticing some beauty of the deep to take issue with him.

I put on a large bait, and threw it about forty yards into the river, well up the stream, and allowed the float to sweep the water in a half-circle, thus taking the chance of different distances from the shore.

For about half an hour nothing moved. I was just preparing to alter my position, when out rushed my line, and striking hard, I believe I fixed this "old gentleman" himself, for I had no control over him whatever.

Holding him was out of the question. The line flew through my hands and out them till the blood flowed, and I was obliged to let the fish take his own way.

This he did for about eighty yards, when he suddenly stopped. This unexpected halt was a great calamity, for the reel overran itself, having no check-wheel, and the slack coils of the line caught the handle just as he rushed forward again, and with a jerk that nearly pulled the rod from my hands he was gone.

I found one of my large hooks broken short off. The fish was a monster. After this bad luck I had no run until the evening, when, putting on a large bait and fishing at the tail of a rock between the stream and still water, I once more had a grand rush, and hooked a big one.

There were no rocks down-stream, all was fair play and clear water, and away he went at racing pace straight for the middle of the river. To check the pace, I grasped the line with the stuff of my loose trousers, and pressed it between my fingers so as to act as a brake, and compel him to labor for every yard; but he pulled like a horse, and nearly cut through the thick cotton cloth, making straight running for at least a hundred yards without a halt.

I now put so severe a strain upon him that my strong bamboo bent nearly double, and the fish presently so far yielded to the pressure that I could enforce his running in half-circles instead of straight-away.

I kept gaining line until at length I led him into a shallow bay, and after a great fight, Bacheet embraced him

on the surface of the water, particularly if the edge is thin and clean cut. The glasses, with graduated amounts of water, might be placed in regular scale order on a table covered with both cloth and table felt. At each glass put a performer with a good ear for music and a steady middle finger, which is the best and strongest to use. Each glass must be held firmly, near the bottom, so as not to mar the sound, with the forefinger and thumb of the left hand. In this way all familiar airs may be produced with some really sweet vibrations, if you know how to use your finger to the best advantage.

## About Eye-Glasses.

It is hard to realize what our ancestors did without the help of spectacles. The first mentioned of them seems to be towards the end of the thirteenth century, when convex spectacles were invented—it is supposed—by Roger Bacon. Concave glasses were introduced soon afterward, but the Spectacle Makers' company of London was not incorporated until 1630. It seems that the ancients knew nothing of these aids of vision; and it is more than likely that Homer and even Milton might have been spared their blindness had they understood the use of powerful lens. Eye-glasses came in much later, when the spectacles were considered too cumbersome for fashionable wear; and longnettes came even later, when great ladies wished an ornamental case for their eye-glasses. The eye-glasses of to-day fit on the nose with a spring—formerly they were held in place with the hand.

## Beliefs About Sneezes.

There is a quaint old rhyme about sneezing which runs as follows:

Sneeze on Monday, sneeze for danger,  
Sneeze on Tuesday, kiss a stranger,  
Sneeze on Wednesday, have a letter,  
Sneeze on Thursday, something better.  
Sneeze on Friday, sneeze for sorrow,  
Sneeze on Saturday, see true love to-morrow.

A sneeze on Sunday meant a visit from the parson the next day, and the good old English housewife set everything in order against his coming.

The sneeze has certain unerring traditions attached to it, especially among the earlier English peasants, and handed down to our day they have become superstitions.

by falling upon him; and clutching the monster with hands and knees, he then tugged to the shore a magnificent fish of upward of sixty pounds. For about twenty minutes he had fought against such a strain as I had never before used upon a fish. It measured three feet eight inches to the root of the tail, and two feet three inches in girth of shoulders, and the head measured one foot ten inches in circumference.

## A Practical Demonstration.

"The best way to study nature is to go right to it."

"I suppose so."

"Oh, I know it. I was once disposed to doubt the industry of the ant, of which so much is said."

"And you learned better?"

"I did. I had a controversy with a naturalist over the question, and I thought I had him beaten until he gave me a demonstration."

"Took you out and showed you the ants at work, did he?"

"Well, not exactly that, but he took me along on one of his scientific expeditions and then maliciously pitched my tent over an ant hill. By the time I discovered what was happening the conviction was forced upon me that ants are really and truly industrious. They are small, but they made me move, and some of them went right along with us to the next camping place."—New York Times.

## Under Examination.

"Do you know the prisoner well?" asked the attorney.

"Never knew him ill," replied the witness.

"Did you ever see the prisoner at the bar?"

"Took many a drink with him," was the reply.

"How long have you known this man?"

"From two feet up to five feet ten."

"Stand down," yelled the lawyer in disgust.

"Can't do it," said he. "I'll sit down or stand up."

"Officer, remove that man." And he did.

## Bolivia.

Bolivia is famous for its silver, but also possesses considerable quantities of gold, which, however, cannot be extracted without great expense. In the seventeenth century an Indian near the town of La Paz found a mass of native gold, supposed to have been detached from the neighboring mountain by lightning. Bolivia is, on the whole, in a backward condition, political changes and internal conflicts having hindered the development of its natural wealth.

## Largest Kite on Record.

The largest kite ever made was 50 feet by 40 feet. Its weight, including tail, exceeded three-quarters of a ton.

## SURPRISE FOR A SHOPPER.

Coin She Had Just Laid Down Picked Up by Another.

"Shouldn't you think," said the shopper, "that they'd lose lots of these Christmas cards, have lots of them stolen? One place where I went for cards they always have a whole roomful of them, Christmas cards and nothing else."

"You see this room crowded with customers, all the people that can get in, and to wait on them you see three or four or half a dozen saleswomen, enough I suppose to attend to the business. The customers go rummaging around, turning the cards over and searching for what they want, and pawing them over generally. I should think lots of them would get torn and bent and soiled; and what's to prevent anybody from picking up cards and carrying them away? Still, I don't suppose the people that come here would steal, anyway; but I did have one queer experience in that room the last time I shopped there."

"I had bought a bunch of cards and paid for them, and had them put in separate envelopes and then all in one big one, and then I saw some little cards that caught my fancy, that were two for five cents, and I took two of them and carried them to the saleswoman I had dealt with and said: 'Can't I put these right in this envelope?' and she said 'Certainly,' and that's what I did."

"But I couldn't hand the nickel to her because she had both hands full at that moment doing up some cards for somebody else, and so I said I would lay the five cents down here, on the table, and that's what I did. And then what do you suppose happened?"

"I stood there for a moment waiting to see the saleswoman pick it up, and as I stood there the woman standing beside me opened her purse and put that nickel in it."

"Why! I was so surprised that I didn't know what to say or do, and I didn't say or do anything and I don't know yet what to think of it."

# TALKS ON ADVERTISING

## To Combat Mail Order Houses.

Don't blame people for buying goods from the mail-order houses. Don't imagine that the average citizen is going to be moved by any great patriotic impulse to trade at home simply to benefit the community. The fact is that the average man is already feeling a little grouchy at the high prices of almost everything, and if he can find some way to buy his goods, wares and merchandise a little cheaper by sending away for them, he will probably send. Of course he is likely to be fooled. He is likely to get inferior goods, and all that, but what's the difference, if he sends away? The money is gone, and won't come back.

The place to head off on the mail-order buying is before it starts. And the way to head it off is to convince people that they can actually do better by trading at home. It can be done, but it takes some exercise of brains. Whenever a clever antagonist is using brains to devise schemes to get the best of you in some way, whether it is in a game of chess, a battle for blood, or a fight for business, it becomes necessary for you to use brains, too, or he will "get" you. The mail-order house is using brains in its advertising. In order to meet that sort of competition you, too, must use brains. You must study your advertising; plan it out carefully to meet the exact conditions which are presented. Make your advertising with this point in view; to convince prospective customers that you can sell them better goods at better prices than anyone else.

If these mail-order advertisements are sufficiently convincing, if they make people believe that they can get goods cheaper by sending away, the money will go, and no amount of high-sounding argument about patronizing home industries will do any good. The merchant himself buys where he can get goods cheapest and the customer will certainly do the same.

The way to meet such competition is to study their advertising. Make your advertising readable. Give the customer a square deal. Do not pretend to be selling goods at a loss. You are entitled to a profit and the customer has sense enough to know it. Make your profit a reasonable one, advertise your prices, and deliver the goods as advertised, and the customer will in most cases be satisfied. The customer would rather trade at home than send his money away, but he will not sacrifice his own welfare to do so, and you wouldn't do it yourself.—Merchants' Journal.

## The Poet of the Attie.

It is reported that a modern verse-maker has been sued for a \$27 grocery bill.

This seems to advance him a little nearer the real poet class.

In the earlier day, however, the real poet never got within hailing distance of \$27 worth of credit.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Within a month after you first start a lawsuit, it doesn't look so favorable.

A lucky man is one who can have his rascality overlooked as a mistake.

# FARMERS' CORNER

## The Milking Shed.

A plan that has been proven successful, not only in the improvement of the milk, but in the saving of the manure, is to have a separate barn or shed to do the milking in. This can be a comparatively cheap structure, as it would be intended to keep the cows in it only during the process of milking.

The barn, however, should be constructed in a substantial and sanitary way. After the cows are milked they are turned into a roomy shed or barn, where they remain loose and can eat forage or lie down at will. There are in this shed racks and troughs for feeding hay and ensilage in.

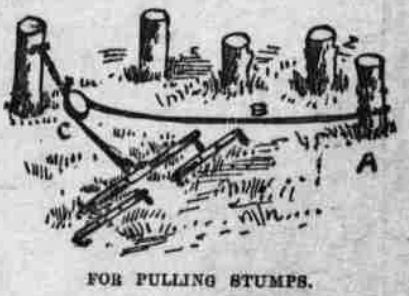
In the milking shed the cows are fastened by means of rigid stanchions, and the feed mangers, where the concentrates are fed, are built high enough to prevent the cow from lying down, thus she remains clean until the milking is done.

The floors should be of concrete, and there should be a gutter behind the cows. These stables should be thoroughly cleaned out each day, and, if possible, washed occasionally, so that there will be as few flies as possible and no offensive odors. There should be no hay or feed stored in this barn and it should be well ventilated, so that the air will be pure and free from dust.

This is about the most practical way to keep cows clean. The feeding shed, which could and really should be the lower floor of the main feed barn, should be well ventilated and bedded, for in there the cows are allowed to accumulate, being covered up each day with new bedding. This plan saves absolutely all of the manure with the least amount of handling, it being hauled directly to the land in the spring.—Southern Agriculturist.

## Method of Pulling Stumps.

A very handy device for pulling stumps from old orchards, and can pull 200 or more a day by this means, is shown. The limbs are cut off and the stumps (B) left as long as possible. A short rope or chain with a single pulley is attached to the stump. The anchor rope or chain with a single pulley is attached to the top of stump (C). The anchor rope (B) which runs through the pulley is fast-



FOR PULLING STUMPS.

ened to the bottom of a stout stump (A).

A pair of steady horses is attached to the rope and always pull toward the anchor stump. With a steady pull there is no jumping or jerking, and they will walk right off as if pulling a loaded wagon. Use about sixty feet of one-inch rope, which costs \$2.40 and the pulley \$1.75, making a total cost of \$4.15.

## Better Breeding Each Time.

No line of breeding requires more thought and study than horse breeding. This is why so many fail in producing the highest types. One of the essentials is knowing the type of sire to breed the mare to. Many farmers will breed a light mare to a heavy horse or the very opposite, and the result is nothing tangible in the way of improvement. Every farmer should know what kind of an animal he has and be able to select a sire to breed her to that will give an improved offspring. With a proper selection made here the remainder will be easy.

It is well to note at the outset that no horse is absolutely perfect. Every animal has some defect, be it large or small. The defects in the mare should therefore be carefully noted, and the sire selected should be especially strong in the weak points the mare may have. It should be hardly necessary to mention that it is never a good plan to cross breeds. To make a success of the business the horse breeder must select one breed and stick to it.

**Weeding Out Unprofitable Cows.**  
Dairy farms are constantly advancing in value, which should be regarded as part of the profits. Grain farming is hard on the land.

With the case in test it will be possible to weed out the poor cheese cows on the same principle used in the Babcock butter test to weed out the poor butter cows. Instead of keeping cows for cheese which average seventy pounds of casein per 100 pounds of fat, one may breed cows that will produce milk containing close to 100 pounds of casein to 100 pounds of fat.

## Creating Interest in Boys.

Better lighted farm houses, music and inviting reading matter on the sitting room table have done much to solve the problem of keeping the boys on the farm. Make home attractive, and don't crowd the work too hard.

## Preventing Diseases.

The poultry papers are flooded with letters asking remedies for fowl diseases. Many of the letters may be read between the lines and give a story of conditions which should not exist. Nearly all poultry ailments are preventable if a few simple rules are observed.

Plenty of grit is necessary. It may be placed in the water, in which charcoal should be also placed. The water must be clean, and if allowed to accumulate, the droppings from the fowls is a most prolific breeder of disease germs.

The henhouses must be well ventilated and dry at all times. Drafts and damp floors claim a heavy toll.

Impure food and soured mash cause inflammation and other diseases of the digestive organs. Any chickens showing symptoms of an unhealthy condition should be at once isolated from the flock. Better care can be given it, and the danger of infecting other fowls is removed.—Farm and Ranch.

## Handy Barrow for Winter.

I have had many a tussle in trying to push a wheelbarrow through drifts of snow. My pigpen is some distance from the other buildings, and it is very necessary to have some sort of conveyance for the feed. After having tried my patience to the limit for several winter, I finally devised the scheme shown in the cut. I made a large runner and put it on the barrow in place of the wheel. This skips over the snow in fine shape, and runs fully as easy as a wheel does on solid ground.—C. W. Beecher in Farm and Home.

## USEFUL BARROW.

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er winter, I finally devised the scheme shown in the cut. I made a large runner and put it on the barrow in place of the wheel. This skips over the snow in fine shape, and runs fully as easy as a wheel does on solid ground.—C. W. Beecher in Farm and Home.

## To Simplify Sugar Beet Culture.

The Department of Agriculture is experimenting with a view to obtaining a single germ beet seed. Last year's investigations were successful in increasing the percentage of the single germ seed to 50 per cent, as compared to 26 per cent for the year previous. By methods of selection from single-seed plants this percentage may be still further increased.

The ultimate establishment of a single germ beet will revolutionize sugar beet growing, since the several sprouts sent up by the ordinary seed, all of which must be carefully removed by hand, constitutes the most difficult problem in beet raising.

## Hogs for Turning Over Money.

The hog commends itself to the general farmer on account of its prolific qualities. A sow will produce two litters of six to a dozen each per year and the farmer can turn his money over several times with hogs while he is waiting for other animals to mature.

Hogs require a little more care at times than other some animals, but the man who likes to work with them and is willing to study their needs and give them regular care will find them a most profitable adjunct to the farm. They can be turned into money or food as the owner chooses.

## Swine Breeding.

A swine breeder of experience and good judgment says: "The best show pig may come from the smallest sow in the herd, but it is not safe, as a rule, to select breeders from that class. We want the most size in the shortest time, and we can safely forego a little of the fattening tendency, provided we secure in the prospective breeder ranginess and a tendency to growth. I don't care how good the individual, if only three or four pigs were farrowed in the litter I would not reserve one of them for a breeder."

## Barrel Traps for Rats.

Two effective devices for trapping rats are made with barrels as shown here. Coarse brown paper, with cross



slits, is stretched across the barrel head in the one case and a light cover of wood hinged on a rod in the other plan. The best bait is usually food of a kind that the rats do not get in the vicinity.

## Farm Notes.

Alfalfa is growing in favor as a rotation crop.

Give the colts plenty of room to run about in.

The plow has its share in the good roads movement.

Fit the collar to the horse, not the horse to the collar.

Owls are vermin destroyers. Encourage their presence on the farm.

It is a poor policy to feed inferior grain to horses—especially to the work team.

On cold nights do not leave the cows out to sleep on the damp ground where they may be chilled.

The manure heap is not the farmer's bank unless he gets it out on the land. Then it returns goods interest.

Make every square rod on your farm yield its quota of profit. Some use can be found for even the poor strips.

Study out how you can best use all your land.

# THE WEEKLY HISTORIAN



1635—Society of Jesuits founded by Ignatius Loyola.

1724—Philip V. of Spain abdicated in favor of his son.

1758—France and Austria concluded a treaty of alliance.

1772—The first vessel left Quebec for the West Indies.

1775—Quebec besieged in vain by the American provincials, under Gen. Montgomery, who was slain.

1777—Washington surprised and defeated the British at Princeton, N. J.

1780—Richard Howley elected Governor of Georgia.

1781—Congress chartered the Bank of North America.

1813—British burned Black Rock and Buffalo.

1830—Methodism introduced into Germany....Illinois College opened.

1836—Constitutional convention of Arkansas met.

1849—Hudson River Railroad opened to Poughkeepsie....First number of the "Alta California" issued.

1851—Louis Kossuth, the noted Hungarian patriot, spoke before the United States Congress at Washington.

1858—Election held in Kansas under the Lecompton constitution.

1861—Governor Brown of Georgia arrived in Savannah and ordered the seizure of the defenses of that city.

1862—The siege of Vicksburg was abandoned by Gen. Sherman.

1863—Arkansas Post attacked by the Federals....The Federals occupied Murfreesborough, Tenn.

1875—Political riots in New Orleans.

1885—Archbishop Ryan of Philadelphia invested with the pallium.

1897—The Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain visited Toronto.

1891—United States troops engaged in battle with Sioux Indians near Gordon, Neb.

1893—Nathaniel Wheeler, sewing machine inventor and manufacturer, died in Bridgeport, Conn.

1896—The President proclaimed Utah a State.

1898—A score of lives lost by the collapse of the city hall in London, Ont.

1900—Canadian troops won their first victory over the Boers in South Africa....Second contingent of Canadian troops departed for South Africa.

1902—Nearly 600 lives lost in the Iroquois Theatre fire in Chicago.

1904—Market price of cotton declined to 6 1/2 cents.

1905—R. F. Sutherland appointed speaker of the Dominion House of Commons.

1908—Joseph B. Foraker and Charles P. Taft withdrew from the Ohio senatorial contest.

# LABOR NOTES

A movement has been started in St. Paul, Minn., for the formation of a pipe trades council.

The Alabama State Federation advocates the establishment of a national tuberculosis sanatorium.

According to the last available figures, those of 1907, Denmark had a trade union membership of 109,914.

Oklahoma City has started a movement to get the convention of the International Typographical Union in 1912.

Steps have been taken looking to the formation of a State organization of bricklayers and stone masons in Minnesota.

Short time notices have been posted in the locomotive industry at Horwich, England, where five thousand men are employed.

Boston (Mass.) boiler makers have unanimously rejected the terms proposed for their return to the A. F. of L. International fold.

For the two-year period ending June 30, the International Association of Machinists paid strike benefits amounting to \$612,896.60.

A deadlock has occurred in the South Derbyshire (England) pottery trade with regard to the revised scale of payments to the sanitary pressers.

The Swedish government has intervened to settle the dispute which was the cause of the general strike in Stockholm. Arbitrators have been appointed for this purpose, and to draft regulations for settlement of future disputes.

The journeymen bakers of Paris, France, and suburbs have issued, as appeal to the public to boycott all bakeries where Sunday work is still carried on.

The master tailors' organization of London, England, is considering the advisability of forming a strong trade union in order to protect their interests under the trades boards bill.

New England cigarmakers' unions will undertake a vigorous label campaign in Vermont, and the most particular attention will be paid to Rutland and vicinity.