



America leads the world in the number and enthusiasm of its amateur photographers. Almost as much money is spent on the fad here each year as in all the countries of Europe. About \$11,000,000 is annually spent on cameras alone by the amateurs of the Union. From insignificant importance the business of providing for amateur snap-shooters has grown almost beyond comprehension in the last twelve years. Now men by the thousands are employed making cameras, while entire factories are given over to the manufacture of the finest article in an amateur's outfit.

For years inventors in that line have been at work trying to find some practical method of photographing in colors. Now the report comes that color photography has been practically demonstrated. The new process takes the negative after it is developed and fixed, and prints from it directly on the color-sensitized paper, and by a process of washing the most delicate differentiation of tone in the color scheme of nature is produced. The light waves attack the chemical layers with more or less energy, and accordingly as they produce different colors are stopped in their passage through the layers. The paper is then subjected to a flow of water of a certain degree of heat, which dissolves the gelatin and exposes the different colors according to the amount of light energy with which they have been affected in the process of printing. When the process of washing the print is finished the picture stands out in the full radiance of the colors of nature, the blue sky with the white clouds, and the different shades of green of the foreground with the shades of green of distant trees.



**Croup Remedy.**—The following is a simple German formula: Twenty-five parts of common salt, ten of flowers of sulphur, twenty-five of fennel seed, twenty-five of juniper berries, five of gentian root and five of the fennel seed. Any druggist can compound this preparation.

**Flatulency.**—This almost universal stomach disorder among people of sedentary habits can be overcome by taking two or three grains of the sublimate of bismuth before each meal and following thereafter with a five-grain tablet of pepsin. If this does not work use the following tonic: Sulphate of quinine twenty grains, aromatic sulphuric acid one dram, tincture of nuxvomica three drams, tincture of cardamom seed one-half ounce in water sufficient to make four ounces. The dose is a dessertspoonful in water before meals and it is better to begin the course after having taken three compound cathartic pills at night.

**The Art of Coughing.**—Few people know how to cough properly. In fact, it never occurs to an ordinary individual that there is a right way and a wrong way. This is a matter of no small importance. If each sigh means a drop of blood out of the heart as people say every cough means some greater or less proportion of time knocked off one's life. Most people cough as loudly and forcibly as they can while some chronic coughers seem proud of the terrible noise they make. But it is rather a costly noise for the simple reason that it tears and inflames the lungs which consist of an extraordinarily delicate sponge-like tissue that sometimes becomes inflamed and choked with phlegm. When we try to rid this substance we cough, but if it is removed violently the delicate lung tissue is injured. Therefore try to cough as gently as possible.

**Sprains and Strains.**—When a joint is sprained its ligaments are stretched and torn and the muscles are bruised and in many cases partially torn as well. Blood is poured out from the bruised tissues into the joint, which rapidly becomes swollen, stiff and painful, more especially when any attempt is made to move it. The treatment of sprains is a matter of the greatest importance, as a neglected sprain always leads to imperfect recovery of the joint, which is quite likely to become permanently stiff and immobile. Efforts should be directed to reduce the swelling and to prevent the joint from becoming fixed. At first, to allay the pain and swelling, hot fomentations should be applied for some hours. Then a large pad of cotton wool should be fixed in position over the joint by means of a bandage. Within forty-eight hours, or even less, gentle massage should be commenced, the joint being carefully manipulated at the same time. Douching with hot and cold water alternately will be found a useful adjunct to treatment and later friction with oil will add in restoration of movement.

#### HONORED BY A STATUE.

King whose Perfidy Caused One of Europe's Most Bloody Wars. Perfidy and vanity on the part of Frederick the Great of Prussia, to whom, with much spectacular show, a monument was recently set up in Washington, caused the great Seven Years' war in Europe—a war which

was frightfully destructive of human life and enormously productive of human misery.

Frederick was pledged by treaty to observe the rights of Maria Theresa, Queen of Hungary, but he violated that pledge, invaded and annexed Silesia, a province belonging to the Hungarian Queen, and thereby precipitated the Seven Years' war. In his own writings Frederick confessed that "ambition, interest, the desire of making people talk about me" caused him to go to war.

Austria, Russia, France, Saxony and Sweden combined against the little state of Prussia. But Frederick was supported by England, by his kinsman on the throne and by Pitt, the prime minister. He was given a subsidy of nearly \$4,000,000 a year from the British treasury. This war caused him to be known as Frederick the Great. With 5,000,000 people he faced a coalition representing 100,000,000. By his sagacity, his perseverance and his skill he made Prussia a world power. Many times he was on the edge of disaster, and he never was without a quill of deadly poison in his pocket. Prussia lost 500,000 inhabit-



STATUE OF FREDERICK THE GREAT.

ants in the seven years and one-sixth of its men were slaughtered in the field. Fifteen thousand Prussian homes were burned. In the battle of Leuthen, with 40,000 men against 60,000, Frederick killed or wounded or captured 27,000 Austrians and took 100 cannons and 4,000 wagons. In his last battle 200,000 Austrians and 13,000 Prussians were killed or wounded. The war cost France, Austria, Prussia and Russia 640,000 men. Prussia was in ruins. In seven villages in Hesse but one human being was found. Famine swept over the country. All the seed corn had been eaten. Nearly all the domestic animals had died with a plague. Death and desolation hung upon the nation. But Frederick retained Silesia.

#### The Family Tree.

A pleasant pastime, literally, for those who have no more pressing duties and wish to get outside their environment at least in thought will open up before her who begins to mount a family tree. Tracing one's genealogy may become—probably will become—a matter of absorbing amusement and attention, for it entails a thread gathered up here, dropped there, a letter to write, a book to read, a register to consult. To the self-absorbed, the dependent, the listless, one may recommend this diversion as certain to suit even rather morbid conditions of temperament, and yet as certain to gently force the mind away from itself to other persons and things in opening up a wider and wider field of reflection.—Harper's Cazar.

#### He Had One.

"Do you believe in the proverb, 'The happy man's without a shirt?'"  
"Yep."  
"Why so?"  
"I'm unhappy."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

#### Encouraging Ambidexterity.

The Ambidexterous society of London, has been formed with the object of encouraging people to use both hands with equal facility.

#### GOLDEN COLLAR LAID ASIDE.

Aguinaldo Is Now Cultivating Rice and Potatoes.

Col. William F. Scott, who is in the United States on leave of absence from the Philippines, was interviewed at Kansas City the other day, when he made an interesting statement concerning Aguinaldo. It appears that the former leader of our island wards has gone out of the business of rebellion, or patriotism, or whatever they call it over there, and turned his attention to the propagation of the potato and the production of hemp and rice. The dauntless warrior who made it necessary for Funston to swim a river with his sword in his teeth, has apparently put away ambition, along with the golden collar, the silver stick and other emblems of sovereignty which he had



EMILIO AGUINALDO.

specially constructed for him while Dewey was sitting over there waiting for the cable to be mended. Col. Scott says of the former leader of our little brown brothers:

"He apparently has no means and is practically living off his relatives. Rosario, a Filipino whom Aguinaldo befriended at one time during the struggle between the United States and the 'insurrectos,' perhaps contributes more to Aguinaldo's support than any one else. It was supposed, you know, that Aguinaldo had taken large sums of money that had been collected to aid the Filipinos in their struggle, but I happen to know that he is as poor as a church mouse. He has a small farm near Cavite, not far from Manila, which he is farming. He goes about without any of the fear of assassination that possessed him for some time after his capture. He is indeed a de-throned leader."

#### LAUGHED AT WRONG TIME.

Man Who Fell Down Simply Had to Fight to Keep His Dignity.

Because one man falls down and another man laughs at it is no reason why the former should whip the latter, and yet that is exactly what happened on San Francisco street the other afternoon. And, furthermore, it may be stated that the licking was administered in the most approved style, though both combatants subsequently found themselves in the calaboose. It happened because it had rained and the asphalt was unusually slippery. Otherwise black eyes and bruises for two would have been avoided.

Along came a cargador staggering under a heavy load held on his back by the head strap. His jig-jog trot was perfect, and he ambled along with the most serene indifference to weather conditions. But a catastrophe was in store. A quick turn to avoid an oncoming team caused him to miss a footstep. The next instant his heels were in the air and his head received a severe thump from the box, which had gone to the street and damaged his head with it. He extracted himself and looked on with a most pained expression of countenance—pained because of the shock administered to his dignity in falling. Then his eyes lighted on a bystander whose face was wreathed in smiles. Before the laugh could break forth, he had received a poke in the face which caused him to turn around several times as if to ascertain what struck him. When he found out, the fight was on in earnest. Both were fairly matched, and for ten minutes blows and blasphemy were about evenly divided. Then the cargador got his man down and was handing him a few about the region of the eyes when the gendarme appeared. The next minute both were headed for the station.—Mexican Herald.

#### The Pleasure of Old Age.

Free from the distractions of life, the aged are at leisure to observe and admire. "I never knew," said Cornaro, "that the world was beautiful until I reached old age." This period was frequently declared by him to be the most beautiful of his life. Writing at the age of 91, he said that he felt it his duty to make known to the world that man could attain to an earthly paradise after the age of 80; but only by means of the two virtues, self-restraint and temperance. At that time he was writing eight hours a day, walking and singing many other hours, enjoying the beauties of nature, and abundant in labors for the good of mankind.—Good Health.

#### It Was a Stayer.

"Yes," said he, letting out another notch beyond the speed limit, "the automobile has come to stay."

Then the machine slowed down, gave a shudder or two and a dry, rasping cough and stopped.  
"You were right," said his guest, a few hours later, as they trudged wearily into town.—Houston Post.

All the noted people the world has produced, have been workers; still, there are a few who do not believe work is respectable.



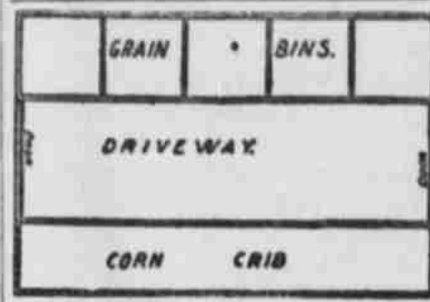
#### A Combination Building.

Here is a plan for a combined corn crib, granary and wagon shed as given in the Ohio Farmer. It is 32x20 and 10 feet high to eaves, and has a tight floor, which is reached by means of a movable platform, D. The building is set up on short wooden posts, B, standing on a flat stone, C, and a galvanized iron pan inverted over the top, A. This makes it rat and mouse proof, if the platform D is pulled away from the building when not in use. The plan is shown in the second picture. The grain bins are arranged with slid-



COMBINATION FARM BUILDING.

ing boards in front, same as in any granary. The attic can be used for storing tools or anything else desired. In that case there should be a window in each gable end. The center or driving door makes a good wagon and buggy shed. The platform D can be made stationary by covering the lower part of the door, and the door sill, with sheet iron and extending the sheet iron strip out toward corner of building a foot or so on each side. Such an approach can be provided at each end, so that the team can be driven through the building. Instead of posts and inverted pans, it is cheaper to set the building on 4-inch sewer pipe 2



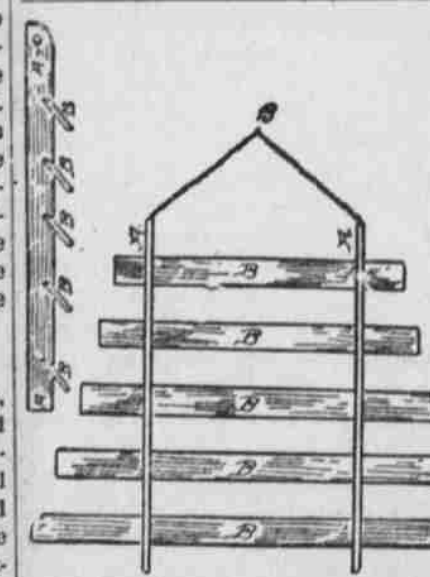
feet long. Rats and mice can't climb the glazed pipe.

#### Hogs for Next Season.

Hardly two men will agree in all respects as to what constitutes the best sow for breeding purposes, although the most successful hog raisers are coming around to the belief that the medium animal gives the best returns, so that the old idea that the brood sow should be of large size is being abandoned. Size determined on, then other characteristics should be sought. If the sow has had one litter it is easy to know if she is fitted to continue the work. If she was not a good mother, if she did not have the proper amount of milk (provided she was properly fed) then she will not prove a profitable mother for other seasons. When the sow is bred for the first time, then one is taking some chances, but it ought not to be hard, after the first year, to get together a fine lot of sows simply by remembering how they acted in previous years.

#### Home-Made Plank Drag.

I have a home-made plank leveler and clod crusher which I think an improvement upon those made by overlapping planks, writes a correspondent of the Rural New Yorker. It does exceedingly good work, leveling so a field may be made as even as a floor. Mine is about eight feet wide and six



EFFECTIVE PLANK DRAG.

feet long. I have tried to show how it is made in the cut. Two planks are set on edge, and a series of planks, notched into their lower edges, sloping backward at an angle of about 45 degrees. I have tried to present a view of one plank on edge, showing how the cross planks are inserted. I make the forward cross planks shorter than those in rear, as it leaves smoother work made thus. Board may be nailed on top to stand upon when it is desired to do extra heavy scraping.

#### Leaves Fed to Cattle.

The use of leaves for cattle fodder is seriously urged by a French writer, who declares that the idea is an old one, such food having been fed to cattle in ancient times. The Roman farmers, he says, used to feed green leaves during winter months of the year, and also in winter when fodder was scarce, they soaked dry leaves in water to soften them before feeding to the cat-

tle. The abundance of fodder in this country is not likely to force farmers to any such expedient, and dairy farmers have a well-founded suspicion that the flavor of milk is affected when cattle browse on various kinds of foliage.

#### Prices for Horses Are High.

All the large horse markets report high prices this year. The demand was never better in all parts of the country, particularly for the best animals. Some very fine drafters have sold for as much as \$200 to \$300 in the Chicago market. These, of course, are exceptional prices, and have certainly been very remunerative to the growers.

In the financial depression that followed 1893 values dropped to so low a figure that breeders restricted their operations to such an extent that breeding stock went away down below the numbers kept in previous years. In fact in some localities that were more or less distinguished for their industry, it went almost entirely out of existence.

Fortunately with the revival of prices a marked revival is manifesting itself in breeding. Of course, there is a possibility that breeding may be overdone, but the probability that such will be the case is not very strong. The depletion of this class of horses has been so great that unless depression should come and should be severe those who are rearing draft horses may expect to find a good market for them providing they have been properly reared.

#### Wherein the Silo Pays.

To permit the corn to stand in the field and be frost-bitten is to render it practically useless and valueless, but with the silo it is possible not only to save it but to have for the animals a food supply that is extremely valuable. If one has a silo and the kernels on the corn ears have begun to harden the crop is ready for the silo, ears and stalks. There are so many kinds of silos that are valuable that it is not possible to describe the best one nor the methods employed in filling one. The better way is to visit a silo near one and see how the structure is built and how the work is done and follow along the lines of success. Next thing to a silo is the plan of cutting the corn stover or shredding it so that the animals can get all there is to get of the nourishing part of the corn.

#### Grain Led by Cotton.

The exports of grain and flour from the United States for the ten months ending October were less than one-half in value of those of the corresponding period in 1903 or 1902, and only one-third as much as those of the corresponding period of 1901 or 1899. Yet the total volume of exports for the ten months was \$90,000,000 greater than for the same period of last year, indicating that the shortage of grain products was more than offset in other ways. Manufactured goods seem to have made up the bulk of increase, the gain being over \$50,000,000 as compared with last year. Shipments of raw cotton also show a gain of \$22,000,000, suggesting that for the time, at least, cotton, rather than wheat, is king of the agricultural export trade.

#### Stealing Fruit.

Any person who wilfully enters without the consent of the owner or occupant, any orchard, fruit garden, vineyard, or ground whereon is cultivated any fruit, with intent to take, injure or destroy anything there growing or grown; or cuts down, destroys or injures any shrub, tree or vine growing within and on such orchard, garden, vineyard, or upon any such ground, or any building, frame or erection thereon, is punishable by imprisonment not exceeding six months, or a fine not exceeding \$250, or both.—Green's Fruit Grower.

#### Farm Fences.

The legal fence should be of wire with a rail at the top so as not to obstruct snow, or to be affected by winds. The neighborhood could get along without any fences if suitable laws were passed. The coming age will know no farm fences. If the farmers could lay by all they spend on fences they would get rich. Farm fences and common pastures will both die a natural death soon. Both belong to a pioneer period which we have outgrown.

#### Poultry Pickings.

No success can be achieved with poultry without cleanliness! It's a poor plan to wash eggs for keeping. Don't do it, unless eggs are to be used right away.

Whatever you do, unless you fatten for market, don't give an exclusive corn diet, and better not even then. For sweeping the hen houses, perches, etc., what better do you want than an old broom which the good woman has cast aside as too much worn?

In poultry feeding there are innumerable ways that may lead to success. In fact, the combinations of foodstuffs that can be made are almost without limit. But when mixing feeds, mix common sense with the other ingredients.

Barns, outbuildings, back porches, etc., are poor places for poultry. Have the poultry house or houses, even on farms, in a sheltered place at some distance from house or barns, or so located that the hens will not be liable to make a nuisance of themselves.

To cure the chick upon whose throat gape worms have got a firm foothold, various methods of treatment are recommended. One is to remove the worms by means of a small feather, stripped to near the point, then dipped in turpentine and sweet oil, and inserted carefully into the windpipe, twisting it and finally removing it again together with the gape worms that were loosened from the windpipe in the process.

#### A Little Lesson in Patriotism

Thomas MacDonough, the hero of the battle of Lake Champlain, won his first laurels in the service of his country in active duty in connection with the Tripolitan war of 1804, when he was one of the adventurous sailors in the affair with Decatur and Lawrence, who engaged in the burning of the Philadelphia in the harbor. It was for his valiant service in the discharge of his duty in the Mediterranean that MacDonough was intrusted with the defenses of Lake Champlain in the war of 1812.



T. MAC DONOUGH.

The British force on the lake outnumbered the American both in guns and vessels. On the 11th of August, 1814, in the battle off Plattsburg, MacDonough distinguished himself not only for his success of command, but also for personal bravery in the face of overwhelming odds.

In the battle off Cumberland Head his vessel, the Saratoga, met and defeated an English vessel of double her tonnage and number of guns. Most men would have believed that without a single gun on one side engaged, a fourth of his men cut down, and the ship already a wreck, enough injury had been done to make submission inevitable. But MacDonough found a means to secure a victory in the desperate condition of his own ship.

The result of MacDonough's valor was the clearing of this lake region of the British forces, which did much to end the war. With Perry and Decatur and Porter, MacDonough is deserving of all the honor that a grateful country can render to her loyal sons.

#### AMERICANS IN MEXICO.

Capital and Special Training Required of Them There.

To the young man whose eyes are turning toward Mexico as a country presenting great opportunities for acquiring wealth without capital or special training the information embodied in a recent report of our consul at Mexico City should be timely and valuable.

Much that is in this consular report has been said before, but it will bear frequent reiteration, because of the singular tendencies of Americans to regard Mexico as a promising land for the pioneer. The type of pioneer who opened up the Western country for settlement is likely to fail in Mexico, for the reason that the country is already fairly well settled, and development of its resources calls for capital and special technical training.

The consular report warns Americans of the dangers and losses attending an indiscriminate emigration, such as blazed the way for civilization in our Western country. There is room only for men with capital or technical knowledge, or both. If one is not possessed of expert technical knowledge or ability in the industries that flourish in Mexico, one must be able to secure the services of men who are thus equipped. Capital will not extract wealth from the natural resources of Mexico unless it can command the services of the trained mining engineer, the trained architect, the trained veterinarian, the skilled agriculturist. In addition to technical skill, or the ability to employ it, the report urges a speaking knowledge of the Spanish language, without which the chances of success, it declares, are exceedingly small.

The report warns young men against taking any stock in the stories about the "easy-going methods of Mexico." The strain of the climate and the tussle with the elements severely tax the energy and strength. For the man of great physical energy, who knows how to take care of himself, and who possesses capital or technical ability, there are great opportunities for making money in Mexico.—Opportunity.

#### A Family of Clergymen.

The Clare family of Abbotstown, Adams county, probably holds the record in Pennsylvania for the largest number of clergymen in one family. At the meeting of the West Pennsylvania Lutheran synod Martin L. Clare was licensed to preach, making the fourth member of that family to enter the ministry, the others being Rev. R. L. Clare, pastor of the Lutheran Congregational at East Berlin and Abbotstown; Rev. Harry Clare of Philadelphia and Rev. Robert Clare of New York.

#### It Is All O.K.

"What's the matter?" Inquired Acum. "What are you searching your pockets for?"

"I tied a knot in my handkerchief this morning," said the absent-minded man, "to remind me of something I was to get for my wife. And now I can't find the handkerchief!"—Philadelphia Press.

#### Innuendo.

Ferdy—I think that fellow Harry Leer is a nincompoop. He's going to give a dinner to a lot of educated monkeys.

Percy—Well, what are you sore about? Didn't he invite you?—Pittsburg Post.

In a swell cafe there's many a tip 'twixt the cup and the lip.