

# DURBAR AT DELHI MOST GORGEOUS

Splendor of Ceremony Never Before Equalled in India.

## GREAT DISPLAY OF JEWELS

George and Mary, Seated on Imperial Thrones of Hindustan, Witness a Wonderful Pageant.

Delhi, India, Dec. 12.—Amid scenes of splendor never before equalled even in India, the country of marvelous pageants, nor in any other land in modern times, George and Mary,

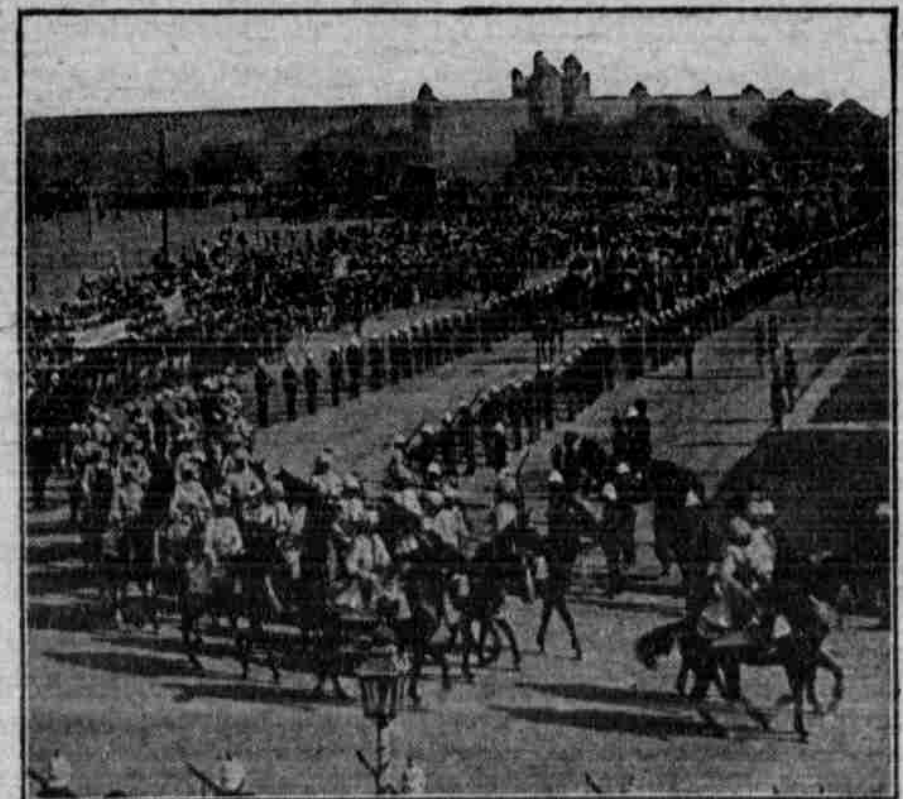


The Great Durbar Procession.

king and queen of Great Britain, were recognized today as emperor and empress of India. Up to their thrones marched the proudest chiefs of Hindustan and there did homage. The ceremony was without precedent, for never before has a British emperor of India come to Delhi, the ancient seat of the kings of India, to assume his title. The Durbar, for which elaborate preparations had been under way for months, took place in a great camp to the north of the city, some five miles square. The temporary population of this camp is about a quarter of a million, and it is furnished with all the conveniences of modern life, including 31 post offices, ten telegraph offices and even electric light, railways, motor cars and taxi-cabs. There the people gathered

beautiful lotus flower of diamonds. She was garbed in the white and gold embroidered robe worn at the coronation. Close beside the imperial thrones when the twenty-four state trumpeters with their silver trumpets heralded the durbar were, of course Lord Hardinge, viceroy of India, and Lady Hardinge. Most spectacular was the grand review of troops, about 90,000 in number. Most of these were native troops, and they were garbed in the most gorgeous uniforms in the world. The rajahs and other native princes present brought their own elephants, the size of the animal depending on the rank of its owner, and the huge brutes with their magnificent howdahs and other trappings added

much to the oriental splendor of the scene. Presents for Indian Subjects. The king and queen brought from England a vast number of presents for their Indian subjects, including a thousand plum puddings made in the Buckingham palace kitchens, and a great number of rich cakes, York hams and Stilton cheeses. Then there are rolls of English linen, piles of Buckinghamshire, honiton and point laces, illustrated books, fancy leather goods, silverware of all kinds, British silks and velvets, pictures and photographs and a great variety of other articles.



Native Princes on Black Chargers.

for the durbar have been amusing themselves for several days with polo, hockey and military tournaments and other festivities. Display of Jewels is Wonderful. The durbar proper took place in an immense semi-circular amphitheater on the historic ridge where a few Englishmen once made a heroic stand against the revolting natives. In the center of the semi-circle was a throne of gold and silver surmounted by a copper dome. Taking his seat on this, George received the homage of the rulers of the "dim millions" of his subjects, about 150 million princes of Hindustan. These

duky potentates were resplendent in the magnificent jewels for which they have long been famous. Indeed such a display of precious stones never before was seen in modern times. The rajahs, after making their obeisances, grouped themselves about the throne, where also stood the governors of the Asiatic colonies of the crown, other distinguished government officials and invited guests. Queen Wears the Kohinoor. The king was crowned king-emperor at Westminster, so he took his throne already wearing a crown that had been made especially for this occasion, garbed in the royal robes of state, wearing the state jewels and carrying the scepter. By his side sat Queen Mary, on her brow the crown that was made for her coronation and in the front of which blazed the great Kohinoor, the Indian diamond supposed to bring good fortune if worn by a woman. Her jewels were even more magnificent than those she wore at the coronation at Westminster, among her new ornaments being a

## NOTES From MEADOWBROOK FARM



By William Pitt

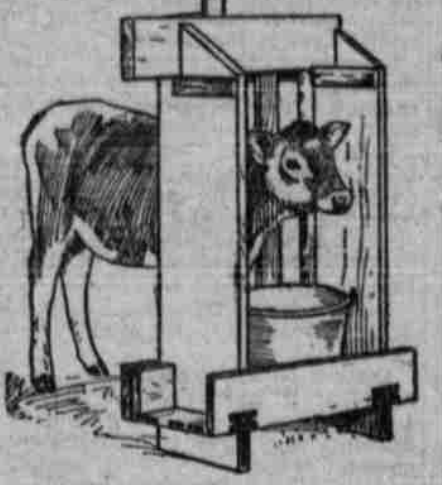
Use care with separator. The farmer must have a horse. Soft corn makes an excellent late fall feed. Never allow the ewes to get wet during the winter. Cold milk will not separate as completely as warm milk. A suffering, frozen hog or pig cannot be making profitable growth. Fall is the best season for planting all deciduous trees and bushes. For best results separate the milk as soon after milking as possible. Locate the separator on a solid foundation in a place free from dust. The soy bean has been grown very little north of the latitude of southern Iowa. Having secured a tester and learned how to use it, weigh the milk and test it. Cows afflicted with the disease of abortion convey this disease to their offspring. The mare with the fall colt should be kept most of the time in a roomy, warm box stall. Concrete vats in the milk houses are reasonably cheap, eternally durable and highly sanitary. Early autumn is a very trying time on the swes on the account of the shortage of pasture. If the farm as a whole doesn't pay, make some part of it a garden spot, for gardens always pay. Never breed a nervous, high-strung sow that is always ready to jump and run at the drop of the hat. Besides the white grub, there are several other pests which trouble the roots of strawberry plants. All breeds of hogs look good when taken care of, all of them will yield good money if rightly handled. Owing to the scarcity of hay and the high price of all kinds of grain, farmers having plenty of straw are fortunate. Drafts under the floors should be prevented by placing boards over the openings and then banking with straw or chaff. The germinating power of the middle kernels of an ear of corn is much stronger than that of the tip and butt kernels. No matter whether the corn is bought or saved from your own farm it should be stored in a dry, well-ventilated place. A good ration for rams during the breeding season is oats, bran and linseed-meal, with such fodders as rape, the vetches and alfalfa. Prepare the soil for your bedding plants which are to be planted next spring. You cannot take too much pains in preparing the soil. No man that is inexperienced should undertake the business of raising hogs unless he expects to make a study of it, and to profit by his mistakes. Better run a dairy without a dog than have one that is irritable to the cows. Many kicking cows are caused by the dogs nipping at their heels. Sheep that are well kept and fed during the fall season so that they enter the winter quarters in thrifty and vigorous condition will keep easily over winter. If you are a beginner with sheep go slow until you have mastered the industry. As in poultrying or any other like business, experience is the safe, sure teacher. One of the most general methods adopted for cooling milk is to place the cans in a vat containing water which reaches a point slightly above surface of milk. This year's sprouts may be pulled from the peach trees with the hands if it is done this fall, when it should be, which will save considerable work next spring. Cleanliness in handling, in straining, and in separating the milk is a thing that cannot be too religiously adhered to, for prevention is the key word to quality in all dairy work.

Kill the vicious hog. Frost bitten grass has no value. The hog is not naturally a dirty animal. By all means give the hogs pure water to drink. Sawdust can be used in the absence of other materials. The best way to handle manure is to spread it at once. Mares bred in November drop their colts the following October. The mare with the fall colt must have a good milk-making ration. Cows giving 8,000 to 9,000 pounds of milk in a year are worth keeping. Look out for ticks. Ticks make poor sheep, poor lambs and spoil the fleece. Make two sowings of peas of an early wrinkled variety for a late crop. Many lambs are far from being as good individuals as either of their parents. Cool the cream after it has been separated and feed the milk while it is warm. Bushes and small trees, too large for the plow to root out, should be cut with the ax. Wheat bran has just the elements in it that sheep and lambs need to make good growth. Clover and grass seed will nearly always do best when they can be started to early growth. Don't expect the flock to drink from a dirty trough. They won't do it, and will suffer in consequence. The fleece of the ram should be dense, even in quality, and of a strong, clear white fiber throughout. Large, fat, plump poultry of all varieties is always in good demand and brings more than scrawny stock. It is a good sign that the pure-bred sheep are increasing rapidly and are, therefore, improving all of the flocks. By intelligent breeding, selection, feeding and care, most dairy herds can be brought up to double their production. In buying a ram get a young one. He can be disposed of more advantageously when one is through with him. The vicious hog that is forever breaking out and causing trouble for one's neighbors cannot be killed too quickly. Dried beet pulp, wheat bran, dried distillers' grains and alfalfa meal may be had at first hands free from any adulteration. While growing colts should be allowed to run out as long as the weather will permit them to be exposed to the storm. Goats will breed at six months of age, but this early breeding destroys vitality. Eighteen months is about the right age for breeding. Salt is good for chickens in very small quantities, rather less if anything than we would use for our own food, yet brine is often poisonous. No man that is inexperienced should undertake the business of raising hogs unless he expects to make a study of it and to profit by his mistakes. The good dairy cow has a capacity for a tremendous amount of feed and this feed must be furnished her if she is going to yield the best returns. The future of the mutton crop depends upon the attention given the young lambs, and the degree to which they are kept growing from the start. Fruit trees should never be planted on the lawn, as, unless the trees are given careful culture throughout the growing season, they will not make healthy growth. At this season, with the coming of late fall rains, provide shelter for the sheep. Sheep will endure cold weather without injury, but they must be kept dry. The good cow is the one having persistent milking qualities, that is, one that will, on fairly good feed and care, give a regular quantity of milk for 10 to 11 months in the year. About the proper mixture of ashes and salt for the lot is four quarts of salt to a bushel of ashes. Keep it in a trough or self-feeder, so it will not be trampled into the ground. The more a cow is compelled to tramp over pasture for feed, the less milk in proportion will she give. Moral: Have smaller but better pastures—bluegrass and clover "knee-deep." Why not set out those trees for fence posts this fall when you aren't very busy? Try a block of some forest trees on some land that you can spare. The yellow locust is more handy than the catalpa.

## POSSIBILITIES OF CALF ARE DETERMINED BY FEED AND CARE

Youngster Should Always be Allowed to Have First or Colostrum Milk of Its Mother and Permitted to Nurse Until Eighth or Ninth Milking—Eight Essentials.

(By D. H. OTIS, Wisconsin.) Young calves need whole milk for the first few days. The calf should always have the first or colostrum milk of the cow and be allowed to nurse the cow until the eighth or ninth milking, when the milk is suitable for human food. Feed often with small amounts to avoid over-feeding. Teach the calf to drink and feed whole milk for at least three weeks, changing to a skim milk diet gradually. The amount of milk fed should be carefully regulated. A good plan with the normal calf is to give four pounds (two quarts) of whole milk three times per day, fed sweet and at blood temperature. In the state of nature the calf gets milk containing about three per cent. fat. Our domesticated cows have been bred in some instances to give nearly twice this amount. Milk that is too rich may



Feed the Calf in a Comfortable Stanchion.

cause serious trouble from scours, and in feeding such milk care should be exercised to give limited amounts at the proper temperature. The feeding of whole milk should be continued for about three or four weeks, when the number of meals may be reduced to two per day. From one-half to a pint of skim-milk may now be substituted for an equal quantity of whole milk. The amount of skim-milk may be gradually increased and the amount of whole milk correspondingly decreased until, at the end of a week or ten days, the calf is getting all skim-milk. Skim-milk is a cheap feed for calves but should be fed carefully in limited quantities and only while it is warm and sweet. Skim-milk may form the

principal diet of the calf for eight months or a year. Factory skim-milk should always be pasteurized to avoid the spread of tuberculosis. The best skim-milk is that which is fresh from the separator and still warm. Experiments show that it is only one-fourth as expensive to raise a calf on skim-milk as whole milk. Two pounds of grain with the proper amount of skim-milk equals one pound of butter fat. Buttermilk or whey may profitably be fed to calves. Grain for calves should be fed first, while the calf is quite small with a little bran to aid the calf in learning to eat. High priced concentrates are unnecessary and give not better results than corn meal, oats and bran, ground barley, etc., when fed in proper combinations. At four to six weeks a calf has good teeth and can grind his own feed. A variety of feeds is advantageous and best results will usually be secured from mixtures. The following list may serve as a guide to the calf feeder in making selections or combinations to suit his conditions:

1. Corn meal gradually changed in four to six weeks to shelled corn with or without bran.
  2. Whole oats and bran.
  3. Whole oats and corn chop, the latter gradually replaced by shelled corn in four to six weeks.
  4. Ground barley with bran or shelled corn.
  5. Shelled corn and ground Kafr corn or sorghum.
  6. Whole oats, ground barley and bran.
  7. A mixture of 20 pounds of corn meal, 20 pounds of oat meal, 20 pounds of oil meal, 10 pounds of blood meal and 5 pounds of bone meal, changed to corn, oats and bran when calves are three months old.
  8. A mixture of 5 pounds whole oats, 3 pounds bran, 1 pound corn meal and 1 pound of linseed meal.
- The calf may be taught to eat grain by rubbing a little on its mouth when it is through drinking milk. From this it will soon learn to eat from the feed box. The roughage for calves should first be fed at two or three weeks of age when the calf begins to eat grain. Good clean hay, either timothy, blue grass, clover or alfalfa, may be used. Corn silage is an excellent calf feed when fed in moderate amounts. Good pasture is an essential after four to six months of age, and if the calf is turned out for only a few hours each day at first scours will be avoided.

## PURE-BRED IS MOST PROFITABLE

Farmer Will Find His Stock Not Only Better in Looks, But His Profits Will Show Big Increase.

Nearly every farmer has several dogs and in nearly all cases they are not worth their feed. A pair of good Scotch collies, English collies, shepherds, beagles, fox terriers or any other breed to which you may take a fancy can not only be made to pay



Well Bred Collie.

for their keep, but will add a nice little sum to the farm purse, as young dogs of a pure breed can always find a ready sale. To have all the stock on a farm of a pure breed seems to some people to be impossible, but the farmer will find that his stock are not only better in looks, but with careful management an increase of from 25 per cent. to 50 per cent. in his profits can easily be made. Eggs and Exercise. The hens to lay well in cold weather must have plenty of exercise. If they are to be confined, give them a deep litter of straw to scratch in, and place the grain feed in this straw so they will scratch. Inactive hens will not lay. It is a good plan on the farm to allow the chickens the run of all the barns and stables during the day. They will do no damage at this time and will secure a lot of feed that would otherwise go to waste. In securing it they will be compelled to exercise, which will promote laying. Also, the barn is a dry, warm place for fowls in winter, and dryness and warmth are great factors in their health and productiveness. They can easily be shut out of the barn at night. New Rake Patented. For weeding gardens and flower beds a rake has been patented which carries a small triangular hoe on the crossbar. Feeding Mare With Colt. It is fair to expect a mare to do a full day's work and suckle a vigorous and always hungry colt without extra allowance of feed?

## LARGE DEMAND FOR FAT GEESE

Corn Meal and Milk, With Some Beef Scraps, Makes Almost Ideal Ration—Mash Also Good.

Dressed geese are largely in demand in the cities during the fall months, but choice birds will bring good prices the entire year, writes W. F. Purdue, in an exchange. Do not offer old stock, however, as they are not desired by the purchasers, and are more suitable to their owners as breeders. There is no advantage of selling off the old stock of geese, as they live many years, and the older birds are generally best for breeding purposes, and the young ones bring better prices in the market. Do not proceed to fatten the geese suddenly, but confine gradually. Allow several in a small yard, which should be kept clean and somewhat darkened. Corn meal and milk, with some beef scraps, wheat and brewers' grains fatten well. A mash composed of four parts cornmeal, one part wheat bran, one part middlings and one part of beef scraps is a very good ration. Wet this just enough to have it in a dry, crumbly state, and feed all they will eat up clean three times a day. Do not give them green food while fattening. They should be kept away from bathing water during this period, but a plenty of water for drinking purposes should be kept in their pen. Also keep a good supply of grit before them. Fast for twenty-four hours before killing. Goslings may be put up to fatten when from 8 to 10 weeks old. After they are 12 weeks old they will begin to shed, and will fatten readily then until the end of the season. Previous to being confined they should have a good range where grass is plentiful, and it will then require but a few days to get them ready.

Dry Shelter for Sheep. If you are going in for a few sheep this season, don't overlook the matter of shelter. Sheep must be kept dry as to fleece and feet, otherwise your venture will result disastrously. Provide dry quarters for wet weather and you'll have no difficulty in carrying them over. Feeding Mare With Colt. It is fair to expect a mare to do a full day's work and suckle a vigorous and always hungry colt without extra allowance of feed?