

FOR YOUNG READERS

Do It Now!
When you've got a job to do,
If it's one you wish was through,
Do it now!
If you're sure the job's your own,
Don't hem and haw and groan—
Do it now!
Don't put off a bit of work,
It doesn't pay to shirk,
Do it now!
If you want to fill a place,
And be useful to the race,
Just get up and take a brace,
Do it now!
Don't linger by the way,
Do it now!
You'll lose if you delay,
Do it now!
If the other fellows wait,
Or postpone until it's late,
You sit up a faster gait—
Do it now!

—Frank Farrington.

Thought Reading by a Watch.
A most puzzling trick is "thought reading by a watch." Place a watch on a table, ask some one to think of a certain hour, and then to consider that he has counted up to that number. Tell him you will point at various hours on the watch, and that he must add the number of times you point to the number of the hour of which he thought. Instruct him that when he reaches No. 20 he must tell you to stop pointing, and you will then be pointing at the hour he selected.

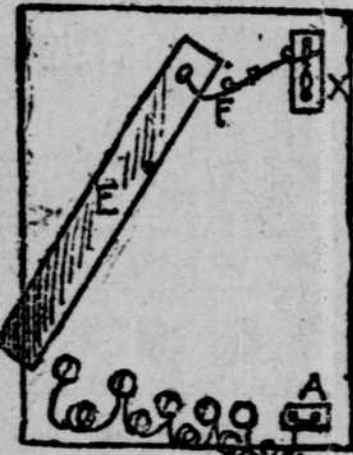
For example: Say he thinks of 7 o'clock. When you have pointed 13 times he must stop you, because he has then counted to 20. Now it does not matter what hour he thought; at the 20th count you will have arrived at the correct hour if you remember always to let your eighth pointing be to 12 o'clock, and from there to follow the hours around backward, i. e., from 12 to 11, and so on till you are told to stop.

Home-Made Switch.
Get a piece of board 4x5x1/2 in thickness, a piece of copper and some screws and wire; now we are ready to start.

The switch E is made of a piece of copper 1/2 inch wide. It is pivoted at F with a screw.

To the end of E is fastened a copper wire (No. 25), which leads to the upper binding post.

This switch has six contact points. These consist of brass screws and copper or tin washers. Having F as a center, draw the arc of circle that



has a radius of 4 inches. Place the contact screws along this arc and about 1/4 inch apart, center to center; the last screw forms a part of binding post A.

This switch can be also used as a speed regulator for small motors or dynamos.

Mystifying Card Trick.

A simple and mystifying card trick is the will power trick. You let any one shuffle the cards, then take them into your own hand and ask another person to cut them. Now throw them on a table, but as you do so get a glimpse of the bottom card, which is, we will say, the nine of hearts. Scatter the cards a little, but carefully note the position of the nine of hearts.

Now say that you have the power to will that a person shall, unknown to himself, select the card you want. You can call for the nine of hearts. Some one hands you a card without looking at its face. "Thank you," you say. "Quite right—nine of hearts." Really, however, it is the jack of spades; so you now ask for the jack of spades, and get, let us say, seven of diamonds. You then say that you will pick a card from the table yourself—the seven of diamonds. You take the card, however, which you know to be the nine of hearts. You then show the three cards, which are, of course, the three you named, so that it appears that you actually have made your spectators pick out the cards you wanted.

Holland Customs Unchanged.

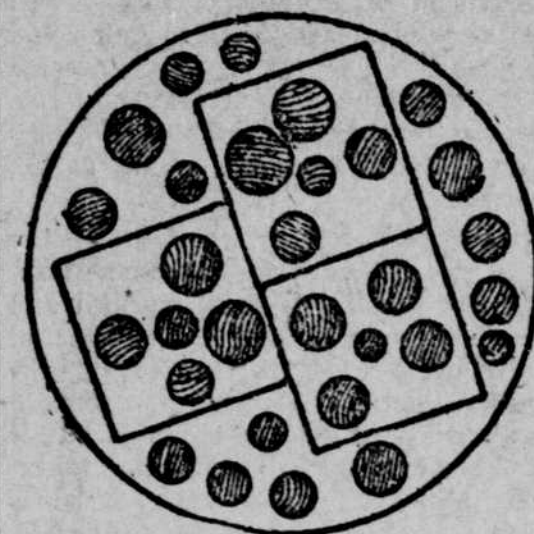
Almost every fishing village in Holland has its special dress and its own quaint customs. One can see from old Dutch pictures that these have not varied for the last 200 years. One most interesting place is the island of Marken, a tongue of land on the margin of the Zuider Zee, which can well be inspected in a couple of hours. It is so little above the sea level that the clusters of houses, or tiny villages, are built on mounds connected by bridges, and nearly every little house has its own little moat and its own little boat—everything, except the people, is on a diminutive scale in Holland—moored near the door, so as to be handy in case of flood. The houses, with the exception of the church and the clergyman's house, are built of wood on high piles. They are none of them very old, as the place has often been flooded and burnt; in winter Marken is often under water and the inhabitants use boats to pass from one village to another. The cottages, which are painted blue, green or black, with pointed gables, and roofed with red tiles, are all exactly alike and possess only a ground door built on high piles.

Fudge Recipe.

A recipe for fudge, the ever fascinating candy which girls love to make, is sent in as follows:
Two cups of white sugar, three tablespoons of cocoa (mix well), about two-thirds cup of milk, a piece of butter about the size of a small egg. Cook until it gets stringy, or else sugars around the edges. Just before taking off the stove add one-half teaspoonful of flavoring. When

taken off the stove beat it for a minute or two, or until it gets just hard enough to turn into buttered pans without hardening. This is fine with nuts in. When almost cool cut in squares.

Circle Puzzle.



These are the three equal squares, each containing five of the small circles.

Simple Experiments.

A very interesting branch of study is vibration.

A vibration you know, is defined as an impulse, but if a series or number of impulses are produced singly and at irregular intervals, very little effect upon anything can be produced. If the reverse is true, however, results often astounding will be noticed.

And that, by the way, teaches an important lesson. You cannot do anything of any account by means of a single effort. You must "keep at it," regularly and constantly.

Did you ever, with a playmate, cross a stream walking over a plank, keeping step the while?

What happened? Why, the plank began to jump and bounce until you both came near falling into the water. Your regular footfalls set up vibration, and the plank was obedient to its law.

Probably you know that as a rule soldiers are obliged to break step when crossing a bridge. If they continued marching such vibration would be set up that the bridge would probably fall. In going over a great many railroad bridges the speed of locomotives must be slackened, because the regular swing of the pistons results in the same manner.

Stubborn Paper Wad.

Did you ever see a paper wad that is so stubborn that it will fly in the face of one who tries to compel it to go into the neck of a bottle?

The more you try to blow it in the more it leaves the bottle.

You can try this with any large bottle, and a paper wad or cork small enough to fit very loosely in its neck. Holding the bottle so that it points directly at your mouth, and placing the cork in the neck, the harder you blow on the cork for the purpose of driving it into the bottle the more forcibly will the cork rush from its place in the neck.

Try this stunt and see if you can tell what causes the peculiar action of the paper wad.

A Tangle Party.

A tangle party is a jolly idea for parents. Lengths of ribbon or colored twine are twisted all over the house, and the children are told that if they can find the end of the thread they can have whatever they will find at

the end of it. The ribbons begin in one room and end in another. They are passed through keyholes, twisted around balusters, and perhaps one end is in the garret or in the kitchen.

If presents cannot be bought for all the children two handsome prizes can be purchased instead, one for a girl and one for a boy, and secured to the end of a blue ribbon and red ribbon, respectively. But a little present each is more pleasing on the whole, as children like to carry home some little souvenir of a party, if it is only a tiny toy or a pretty red notebook or a nice little box of sweets.

Riddles and Answers.

Describe the wise man's head (colloquially) in five letters? Level.

Something worn by baby in three letters? Bib.

A palindromic for the neck in six letters? Tippet.

A man's name in abbreviated form, three letters? Bob.

A word meaning before in three letters? Ere.

A sharp, sudden noise, three letters? Pop.

One who resuscitates in seven letters? Reviver.

A feminine name occurring in the Bible in four letters? Anna.

A diminutive form of the preceding in three letters? Nan.

A form of address for a lady in five letters? Madam.

The tramp's way of saying the above? Mum.

Part of a ship in four letters? Poop.

The small boy's way of saying it in three letters? Mam.

How Biddy, just over, would say it in three letters? Mim.

A powerful scent in four letters? Otto.

Floating Triangle—A Trick.

Here is an interesting experiment, boys and girls:

Take a wet lead pencil point and draw on thick paper a triangle (which need not be mathematically perfect).

Take a basin of water and lay this paper on the surface of the water, with the drawing up. Very carefully fill the space inside the lines with water. (The water will not flow beyond the lines which you drew with your wet lead pencil point).

Next take a needle or pin, dip the point of it into the wet triangle near one of the angles. But don't let it touch the paper.



Now an odd thing will happen; the paper will be sure to move on the water until the center of area comes directly under the point.

You should previously have found where the center of area is by drawing lines from any two angles to the centers of the opposite sides. (See the picture.) The point where the two lines cross will be the center of area.

Try this interesting experiment.

LIVING PICTURES.

To make living pictures provide yourself with a sheet of stiff white cardboard and a spool, one end of which you cut off squarely.

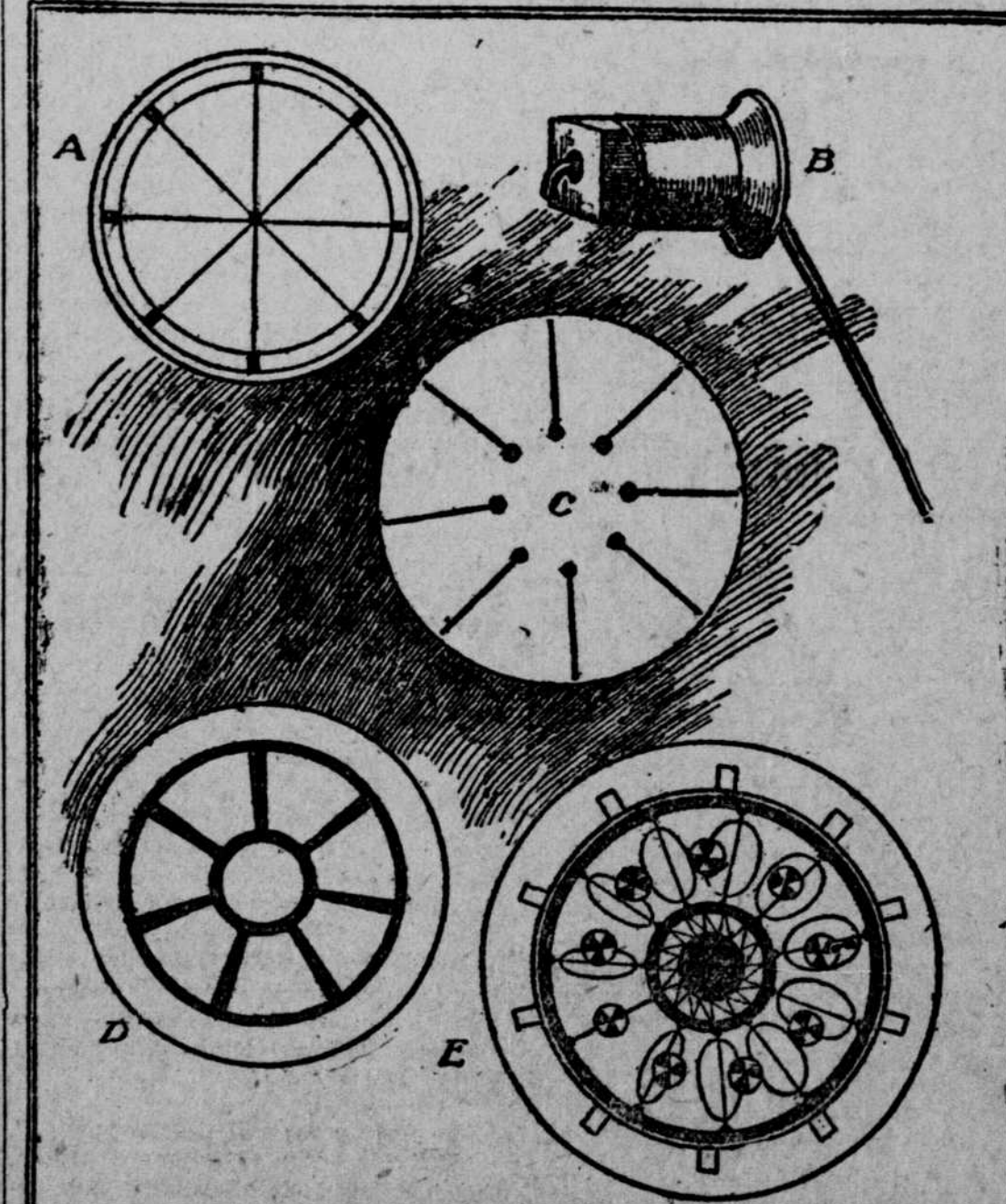
Now to make the living pictures. We cut out circles six inches in diameter and copy C and D as they appear in the drawing. Fig. E shows a circle with a design of living pictures attached to the large circle with the little windows.

D is a wheel with seven spokes. We attach the circle to the large circle on the spool with the help of a little wax and stand before a large

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a second circle three-eighths of an inch from the edge of the first circle and divide it with a pen into eight parts, which you connect with the center of the circle by lines. A third circle which you draw is seven-eighths of an inch from the edge. Between the two inside circles, at each of the divisions, cut out square windows, as shown in A. Cut out a square at the center of the circle to

mirror, turning the front of the circle toward the glass. Now we give the circle a quick turn with the hand, looking through the little windows at the same time. The wheel will appear to have all its eight spokes instead of seven and will turn in the opposite direction from the circle we hold in our hand. Fig. C will show the pendulum of a clock in motion. Fig. E a ball flying through a ring.

USED BY JAPANESE CENSOR.

Peculiar Double Envelope in Which Letters Are Inclosed.

Inclosed in a peculiar double envelope, typically Japanese, every letter received in Louisville from Miss Frederica Straeffler, who is doing missionary work in Korea, bears the marks of the Japanese press censor, and shows how carefully the Japanese are protecting their information and throwing every safeguard around the inside facts which might tend to assist the Russians.

It is really two envelopes skillfully fastened into one, both sealed so that it is hard to get into it. The inner envelope is made of rice paper, and on this account cannot be written on with ink. The outer envelope is of different grade of paper, thicker and stiffer, and on this is the address. The Louisville missionary is near Seoul, and her letters are sent through that city. They are received by the censor, are opened and read, and then sealed again in the envelopes of the Japanese government.

If there is nothing in the letter to which the Japanese could object, it is marked by the censor with a number of letters which mean nothing to the American, but which show the postal authorities of Korea that the letter has been officially passed by the censor.

After this preliminary it is allowed to come on its way across the waters, arriving about two months after it was posted.

Miss Straeffler writes that for several months just before the war between Russia and Japan broke out she did not receive any letters, even from her relatives at home.

She then made complaint to the American minister, who took it up with the representatives of the Japanese government, and in a few days a boat landed at her station and a large bundle of letters was brought to her. All of them had been read by the censor.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

"The Legend of the Onions."

A strange ceremony is always celebrated in the Abruzzo—one of the gayest regions of Italy—when the onions have reached maturity. Onions form the staple product of this part of the country, and the legend runs that long ago a hermit planted in a soil that was absolutely sterile some of these vegetables, which, by the blessing of God, grew and multiplied, and that those who ate of them remained immune from the plague which was then ravaging the country. So every year an old villager, a hermit to the waist, personifies the onion to the waists, lectures his hearers on the old legend, after which they gather some seeds and take them home to plant them, in order to insure a good crop for the coming year.—London Graphic.

Proctor's Sense of Honor.

United States Senator Redfield Proctor's strict regard for the laws, even those of minor importance, is well known. An illustration of this happened recently. The Senator and his son, Redfield Proctor, Jr., were hunting rabbits in the mountains east of Rutland a few months ago. The younger man, who had become separated from his father, shot a large raccoon, and when he next met the Senator he proudly exhibited his prize. "My son," said the Senator, sternly, "the open season for coon hunting has not yet begun. Come with me."

The Senator thereupon marched the young man off to the residence of a justice of the peace, where he appeared against him, and the boy was fined for the offense, the money being advanced by the senator himself.

The Earth Stopper.

Through soaking fields and gateways deep,
He plods, this toiler of the night,
That tuckler others now asleep,
Where he has sown the seed, may reap
Their full delight.

The air is damp and chilly his bones;
Across the moon a black cloud flees;
The wind, unresting, sobbing and moans,
Swinging with dismal, ghostly tones,
Among the trees.

And sounds, unnoticed in the day,
Come echoing clearly through the gloom:
A farm dog's bark, a horse's neigh,
A sheep's loud cough, and far away
A church clock's boom.

But in the covert silence sits,
Enthroned in solitude complete,
Save when a brown owl snaps his firs,
Or where a branch snaps to bits
Beneath his feet.

Yet on he goes with fearless stride,
And there above the water's rim,
Where in the spring the birch grows,
His lantern's light, subdued and dim,
Peopling the glade with shadows grim.
The great earth he stands beside
The still, dark pool.

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The Freak Season Opens.

Remarkably late season has retarded the approach of the sea serpent to our shores, but Stony Run, Md., has come gallantly to the front with a bit of news in the freak line in the shape of a wild man, clad in yellow canvas overalls, whose specialty is kneeling in an attitude of supplication on a large boulder near a dismantled ice-house. Glad to hear from other sections.

Largest Stone-Arch Bridge.

The largest stone-arch bridge in the world is now in course of erection at Plauen, Saxony. This bridge will have a span of 295 feet, exceeding by 20 feet the famous Luxembourg bridge opened last year, and by still more the Morbegno bridge in Lombardy and the Cabin John bridge near Washington, D. C., which have held in turn the record as the longest stone-arch bridges.

Oil and Coal in California.

The recent report of Dr. C. T. Deane that the total output of the California oil wells last year amounted to over 23,000,000 barrels only partially represents the important influence and value of the industry. Its true significance is pointed out by J. W. Harrison, a prominent local coal dealer, who says it practically displaces 6,000,000 tons of coal as fuel.

Increase in Cotton Mills.

The number of cotton spindles in use in the United States increased last year from 15,500,000 to 20,000,000, owing principally to new factories in the cotton belt.



POULTRY

Ponds and Rape for Ducks.

Last year was the first season that we ever used a pond in connection with the raising of ducks, and the result was so satisfactory that we will give an account of it for the benefit of the reapers of your paper. We began the season with seven Rouen ducks and two drakes for breeding stock. Back of the barn there is quite a good sized pond, and, as we did not need the water for the stock, we allowed the ducks to enjoy it. They spent their days in it and very profitable days they proved. They found all the corn they wanted at a crib near the pond, and all the cars they received was that they were brought up to the duck house near the house at night and were fed a bran mash each morning. More often than not we found seven eggs each morning. We sold a good many eggs and raised over 110 ducklings. So much for the utility of a pond for breeding stock.

We were a little afraid of turtles in the pond, so kept the ducklings away from it until five or six weeks old. They were kept in a yard near the house and the well, so the work of feeding, watering and caring for them was as light as possible. During this time they were at first fed four times, afterwards three times a day, and were given lettuce, onion or beet tops, endive or cabbage leaves from the garden for green food. What a jubilee there was when we first drove about fifty of these fellows to the pond. Such darting about, diving and splashing! Only those who have watched the antics of ducks in water can imagine the scene.

After that they were fed every morning with enough drinking water to wash the food down so they could eat a good breakfast, then were driven to the pond, which soon became an easy task. By feeding time in the evening they were anxious to be turned back, so they could come to the house for supper and to their house to sleep.

Our neighbors laughed at us driving our ducks to water. There was a little yard containing some blue grass and more weeds near the pond that was disced early in the spring and sown with Essex Rape. The ducklings needed no teaching as to the usefulness of this plant, but freely helped themselves as had the old ducks all spring.

When it was not convenient to leave them for an hour or so in the rape patch, the rape was mowed and carried to them. They were as anxious for it as for a feed of corn or mash. We never had ducklings grow faster or seem harder. If our yards had been so arranged that the ducks could have gone freely to the rape patch and the pond without being let through the gates, it would have been less trouble and no doubt have been better, but there was other stock in the yards, making it necessary to keep them closed.

One thing absolutely necessary to success in raising ducks is that they must all, young and old alike, have a clean, dry sleeping place. It does not need to be warm, but it must be dry. A little carelessness in the matter of supplying plenty of dry bedding whenever it is needed, and the little fellows have camp, or with either young or old, rheumatism, and then we have dead ducks. This is about the only disease from which ducks suffer, and with reasonable care can be avoided.

Danger from sudden storms at night, also from marauding animals, can be in a great measure avoided by yarding the ducklings so they cannot wander far from their house at night. Now a few words for the Rouen ducks. What is more beautiful? The drake, with his bright green head, claret breast, ash-gray body feathers, the black of the back and tail, the blue ribbon band of the wing; then the pleasing contrast of the beautifully pencilled brown of the female, make them birds to be admired by all who see them. Then they do not pull their feathers before picking time. They are hardy, will sit on their own eggs if allowed and make good mothers. They are good eating and sell well on the market.

J. H. Howarth & Son,
Appanoose Co., Iowa.

Bad Eggs Have Good Uses.

The career of the egg may not be so romantic, but frequently it is interesting. The full and perfect career is without doubt to develop into a lusty young chick.

But the full and perfect career is as rare among eggs as among human beings, for many things intervene to cut it short, and its usefulness is diverted into channels of which few housewives and poultry-raisers dream, says an exchange.

It may be that the egg is broken on its way to market or its shell is checked so that it will not sell. Then it is broken with countless others into five gallon cans and frozen. The rumor is that these frozen eggs are sold to bakers in the larger cities to be used in winter.

Should the egg survive until it passes the zenith of its existence and enters into a decline it may be sent to some of the large coffee roasters of the east and be used to glaze coffee.

Even should the egg survive the first period of decline and enter into the last stage it is not without value. It is used commercially for tanning kid gloves and other fine leathers.

The usefulness of the egg is not exhausted when it has met with one of these several fates. The shells, where large quantities of eggs are used are carefully gathered and the portion which it not used for hen food is ground and forms a common adulterant for spices. The shell can be roasted to the desired shade, is absolutely harmless and is very difficult for any but the chemist to detect.

Vermilion attack hogs in the places where they find the greatest protection and where the skin is most susceptible to puncture. They are commonly found around the ears, inside the legs and in the folds of the skin on the jaw, sides and flanks.



LIVE STOCK

Locating the Sheep Pen.

John Campbell, speaking to an audience of Canadian farmers, said: In building a suitable pen, as in other successful farm operations, notice should be taken of the preference of sheep for resting on dry roads as compared with grassy plots. This characteristic demonstrates that the building site of a sheep house cannot be too high and dry for the best comfort of the stock, for if there is one thing more than another that sheep do not like it is dampness; and to ensure perfect dryness in a pen it must be well lighted. Another characteristic of sheep to remember when building a house is that they require a lot of exercise during their whole lives. Notice how well lambs grow on the roadside, where they have to follow the dams over considerable distances. Especially do pregnant ewes require exercise. These are points to bear in mind in selecting a site for building. The house itself can then be built of the desired material, but wooden walls are to be preferred. The place must not be made too warm, and must be well ventilated, else the sheep will show their disapproval of arrangements by sleeping out in the yards. The feed racks may vary, according to the variety of stock kept. With the short woolled sheep the side of the rack from which the sheep feed should be perpendicular, to prevent the chaff getting into the wool. Beneath this rack there should be a trough for feeding grain and roots. Mangels should never be fed to pregnant ewes, and never more than two pounds of turnips per day to the smaller breeds, nor four or five to the larger breeds, gradually accustoming them to this amount. Always look well to the water supply, in order to prevent the sheep acquiring an appetite for snow. Clean the pen out frequently, if roots and other succulent foods are fed.

Strength of Formaldehyde.

A report from North Dakota shows that much of the formaldehyde sold in that state has been under strength and that the farmers have in the last few years lost many thousands of dollars in the way of paying for what they did not get. Formalin is supposed to exist in formaldehyde to the extent of 40 per cent, the rest being water. When the strength falls below this, with it for the prevention of smut, it is not effective and the losses from the continuance of the smut in the fields are very great. The state experiment station has taken up the matter and has made some analyses which showed that some of the formaldehyde sold contained only about 26 per cent of pure formalin. What is true in North Dakota is doubtless true in other states and the matter should be looked into by our other experiment stations. As they are recommending the formalin treatment for the prevention of smut, it is to the interest of the recommenders to know that the formalin is in proper abundance to do the work. If a large amount of the formaldehyde sold is too weak to be effective, the farmers will declare that the professors did not know what they were talking about when they recommended the formalin treatment for the prevention of smut. There is another phase of this matter that will be looking into in all the states and that is the giving of short measure by the druggists. One Dakota druggist declares that in many instances only ten ounces of formaldehyde are sold for a pound, but as the liquid is in a bottle the farmers do not find it out and do not reweigh it. This further reduces the chance of the treatment with formaldehyde being effective.

Cactus for Stock Feed.

Recently the city daily papers have been printing long articles on the use of cactus as stock food, representing this to be a new idea. The fact is, the cactus has been used quite extensively as stock food for at least ten years and perhaps longer. In the Southwest the variety principally used is the Nopal. The spines have to be singed off with fire or the cactus is boiled till the spines can be rubbed off. Within the last few years extensive experiments have been made in Australia in the feeding of cactus, the boiling process being most used, in preparing the cactus. Several years ago the Farmers' Review expressed the hope that the government would undertake the breeding of cactus, with the object of getting some varieties without spines. The government stations have not yet taken up this work so far as we are aware, but we believe it will be done in the not far distant future. A good-sized spineless cactus of the variety liked by stock would prove of unequaled value on our western plains, where the rainfall is insufficient to clothe the plains with grass. The time may come when those same plains will be clothed with miles of spineless nutritious cactus.

American Horses in Germany.

Germany is at the present time importing more than 100,000 horses a year, but few of them come from the United States. It was hoped a few years ago that we would catch a great deal of the German horse trade, but that hope has not materialized. Instead of gaining, we are losing. The latest figures we have are for the year 1902, but there has been little or no improvement since that time. In 1899 we sent Germany 4,343 horses; in 1901 we sent 553 horses, and in 1902 only 137 horses. This is near the vanishing point. Germany's sources of supply and numbers of horses imported from each country in 1902 were as follows: Belgium, 20,963; Denmark, 21,691; Russia, 35,131; Austria-Hungary, 14,485; Netherlands, 10,785; France, 6,218; Great Britain, 1,020; Switzerland, 840; United States, 137; all other countries, 402; total, 111,667. American consuls in Germany are told that the reason American horses are not being extensively imported into Germany is not the price, but the quality or lack of quality in the draft horses that can be picked up on American farms.

A Gambler Worth \$5,000,000.

For the next two years at least there will be little done in the gambling business in New York—that is, there will be few, if any, large houses maintained. Since the Jerome willow bill was passed and signed in New York state it has become a very dangerous business. Richard Canfield is not to run a house there while Jerome is in power. He has sold a piece of property for \$125,000 that he would not have taken \$250,000 for six months ago. It is understood that Canfield is to part with all his real estate in New York and expatriate himself. Canfield is said to be worth \$5,000,000, and the least figure placed on his fortune is \$3,000,000. Since he has never been engaged in any industrial or commercial business the inference is that he made all his money in speculating on the turn of cards—he supplying the cards.

He Spoke Too Soon.

In a magazine article on Max Von Pettenkofer, who has been called the founder of scientific hygiene and, next to Humboldt, the most popular of all German naturalists, Max Gruber tells a story of the professor's absent-mindedness. He lost a fortune in umbrellas, seldom bringing back that which he had taken away. Once, however, he made a trip as far as England and was very proud of having actually succeeded in bringing back his umbrella to Germany. At Augsburg he stopped on business, but sent a telegram reading: "At 6 o'clock I return with my umbrella." He did return at 6 o'clock, but as he entered his house in Munich he saw to his dismay that he had no umbrella. He had left it at the telegraph station.

Mr. Albee's Opinion.

Alpine, Cal., June 6.—Mr. T. M. Albee, our postmaster, has expressed an opinion based on his own experience which will no doubt be of interest to many. Mr. Albee is a man of few words, but his well known thoroughness and uprightness of character adds much weight to any statement he makes. He says:

"The first box of Dodd's Kidney Pills that I used convinced me of their good qualities and I used altogether four boxes with the very best results. I can heartily recommend this remedy."

This voluntary expression of opinion will doubtless find an echo in many homes in California for Dodd's Kidney Pills have been making some miraculous cures in this state.

From the evidence already published it seems safe to conclude that this medicine will be found to be a perfect cure for rheumatism, urinary trouble, backache and any and every form or symptom of kidney complaint.

Won "By a Close Shave."

Archbishop Ryan's telegram of congratulation to Archbishop Glennon of St. Louis was read at an ecclesiastical dinner recently. When the archbishop of St. Louis became vacant the names of two auxiliary bishops were sent to Rome on the slate of the clergy and prelates. The two were Bishop Dunn of Dallas, Tex., and Bishop Nessmer of Green Bay, Wis., whom, contrary to the general custom of Roman Catholic prelates, wear beards. Neither of the candidates pleased Rome and Archbishop