

FARM, GARDEN AND GARDEN



CONDUCTED BY
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IMPROVING THE FARM.
Every thoughtful farmer wishes to improve his farm, just as the business man wishes to improve his business so that it shall become more valuable each year.

Some farmers seek to increase the value of their farms by adding acres to them by building new barns or new fences. There are farmers who become poorer with every quarter section they add to their farm. They have more acres, but the original homestead is more intensively cultivated, and the land is more fertile. The children and wife, as well as the farmer, are enslaved to pay for the last quarter section bought, and the home farm is not worth as much as an investment as it was before being mortgaged to secure the payment on the latter part. New fences are not the only things that improve farms. Sometimes their addition to a farm makes the lack of other improvements more apparent. Again, not every farmer is able to build a new barn when he thinks it needs it, but this should not prevent him from making improvements each year. Should not prevent him from keeping up the improvements, so that each year his farm would sell better than the year before should be able to dispose of it.

Many dollars could be saved by the selling value of the majority of farms by a single day's work with man and team. On many farms this addition to the selling value could be made for several days in succession in the same way—simply cleaning up an outhouse and barn, making firewood and saw logs, and all around the farm and its implements and all other trash that can be used that way. All other rubbish that cannot be burned should be carted into some draw or water course on the farm, where it will make a dam and save tons of valuable soil. If the farmer is so fortunate as not to have one, he should get one. Let him take a plow and mow and make a trench deep enough to bury the trash below the level of the plow when plowing the field, dump the manure, things, traps, the soil back and let the rain wash it down. The improvement of the farm will be up to follow. A few trees scattered will be planted or the old ones trimmed, perhaps steps made so the front door may be entered, and it is too much to suggest that a coat of two or three coats of paint be put on the outside of the house. And it money value doubled, how much greater will be increased those values which are measured by the sense of pleasure and of pride in the home, the esthetic enjoyment and moral uplift and all the other things that make life so beautiful with beauty and a cultivated taste. Then the front porch would have to be straightened up or taken down for the improvements once begun and kept going on and it will not be long before old possessors will have to look back at the time they bought their homes and wonder if it could be bought.

The farmer cannot be too well informed relative to the advanced theories in modern agriculture, but it is equally important that those which prove to be unprofitable should be promptly discarded. Keep informed and make no mistakes. Results are what count. Keep in touch with the state experiment stations, especially in the matter of procuring pure seed from them.

ALL ROUND BUTTERMAKERS.
If a butter maker is to accomplish the greatest good for his creamery and win an enviable reputation among his patrons, he cannot be altogether a specialist. He cannot devote all his energy to an effort to get his butter to score one point higher, but must use some of his energy in furnishing his patrons first class pasteurized skim milk. He must be an expert in running the separator, for one point lost in skimming amounts to more than one point lost on score. He must be a careful freeman and a careful machinist, for waste in fuel and extras are an absolute loss, while it is lamentable but true that, under present conditions, butter that scores 96 brings but little if any more than butter that scores 94. He must be a good-natured critic, but not a crank, who can refuse unwholesome milk without giving offense. Deliver us from the one-sided fault-finder and chronic grumbler and give us the practical, all-around, general purpose buttermaker.

If Portland cement can be bought at \$3 per barrel it is as cheap as plank and timbers for stable floors, and far more durable and economical of maintenance. Besides it permits greater cleanliness and leaves no place for generation of ammonia.

WARM WATER FOR COWS.
It has long been known that the more water a cow drinks the more milk she will give, but it is not generally known that the cow will give much more milk if she drinks water at 75 degrees than at 55 to 65 degrees. This is the only legitimate way to water milk, and milk sellers should remember it when they warm water for milk cows in winter.

THE HORSE.
A horse in poor condition recently failed to put on an ounce of flesh with each feeding of a mixture of cracked corn and a cup of molasses were added to his diet. The corn and molasses were given twice each day in addition to his oats.

Another horse, aged, and was running down on crushed oats, and when a cup of molasses was added with each feeding he began at once to pick up in flesh and energy.

In feeding a run-down horse, attention must be paid to the palatability of the food. That which he eats with a relish will naturally benefit him more than food he does not eat.

Molasses seems to have a beneficial effect on the digestion; it is economical and well worth a trial.

SWINE NOTE.
Never put a cow in a damp, dark stable. She must have some light and pure air and comfort or you will be the loser.

Don't forget the meadow stubble when looking for a place to put the manure.

FAMOUS MASSACRES OF HISTORY

Fearful Tragedies Blot the Records of Many Nations—Notable Slaughter of Unarmed and Peaceful Citizens of Paris by Troops Under the Command of La Fayette.

Massacres of defenseless people are recorded in the history of many nations, but there are only few such occurrences affording anything like a real parallel to the slaughter of Russian workmen by the troops of the czar at St. Petersburg, Jan. 22. In the French revolution of 1848—the first great uprising of wage-earners and hence described in history as the "first revolution brought about by economics"—a large crowd of workmen were fired upon in mid-summer in the streets of Paris by troops under the command of Gen. Marat and Billard, in the name of the municipality of Paris, a circular letter to other municipal bodies urging them to imitate what had been done in Paris. In some cities the advice was acted upon the prisoners murdered. In August, 1793, the commune of Paris sent an army of 6,000 men against rebellious Lyons. The city, after a prolonged siege and the endurance of innumerable woes, was captured. The convention decreed that it should be utterly destroyed, and that over its ruins should be reared a monument with the inscription, "Lyons made war upon liberty, and behold! Lyons is no more!" Six thousand of the citizens of Lyons perished in the massacre following the capture of the city.



Pen picture of Gen. Grant.

How Famous Soldier Looked in Early Days of the War. In Col. Clark Carr's "The Illini," the author tells how Gen. U. S. Grant looked in the early days of the war: "While waiting I noticed a gentleman come down the gang plank and approach us, seemingly for the purpose of speaking to us. He was of medium height, had broad and rather rounded shoulders, auburn hair, sandy whiskers, clear blue eyes, a very quiet, modest expression and appeared to be perhaps a few years more than 30 years of age. He wore a blue sack coat and blue trousers, somewhat worn, but well brushed and cared for, which I afterward learned was the fatigue uniform of the United States army. He was smoking a cigar, which he removed as he came near us and raised his hat, but gave us no other greeting. We soon saw that instead of being interested in us he was interested in Rose's Kentucky mare. He looked the mare over with great interest for a considerable time, pulling away at his cigar, but without speaking. Then, again removing his cigar and raising his hat, he returned on board the boat."

French Politeness.
There is an agitation in France against the flattery politeness which winds up a letter. Frenchmen are asking why they should write: "Accept the assurance of my most distinguished sentiments and believe me your very humble and obedient servant." It is long and abject. "Your devoted" is considered more dignified as well as concise. If the person addressed be a man, but if one is writing to a woman he may be flowery still. There is a story of Victor Hugo, who was listening to a speech from an old republican colleague. The orator addressed his audience contemptuously as "Gloomy citizens." At last Hugo broke in, "I am a pretty good republican," he said, "but when I address a woman I call her my sovereign, my queen!" The company seems to have taken this protest with perfect gravity.

Age and Diplomacy.
While corporations are refusing to employ men older than 35 years, Joseph H. Choate, at the age of 73, is to return to the active practice of the law in New York city, says the New York World. There are undoubtedly many corporations, as well as individuals, who will be glad to avail themselves of Mr. Choate's services, except the fact that he is more than twice as old as the age limit which has been arbitrarily set by so many employers.

Mr. Choate's successor, Whitelaw Reid, is 67. So is Gen. Horace Porter, ambassador to Mexico, is 71. Charlemagne Tower, ambassador to Germany, is 57, the age of Bellamy Storer, ambassador to Austria-Hungary, is 55. McCormick, ambassador to Russia, is 53. The only American ambassador who is not yet 50 is George Von L. Meyer, who represents the Republic in Rome. He is 46, John Hay, the secretary of state, is 66.



The Massacre of St. Bartholomew.

his fascinating work, "The Story of France." Men, women and children were killed. Not a soldier was hurt. The crowd had no arms; it certainly was not expecting a fight. There may have been guilty men on the scene, but most of the victims were surely innocent. There were men and women, dressed in their Sunday clothes, who had no weapons whatever on their persons. And there were children held up to the hoisting mob, and the rest is too sordid to be told.

Took Stock Too Late.
A shy little widow, having inside information as to the financial rating of a certain widower running at large and looked upon as an eligible party, resolved to marry him out of hand. She, the widow, heard two things viz: that he had sisters of wealth and that he was really pining for some good woman to help him carry on his business. So she straightway took stock in the man. It is a pleasure to record that her love was reciprocated at the first glance, the more particularly as this man, too, had private advice which reputed the widow as being well off. Their marriage was on one day's sight. No carriage.

The very next day this widower had conversation with his bride concerning her accumulations. "It is true I am well off," she frankly told him. "I brought you 4 cents in gold and the divorce papers from my first husband. Taken them all; they are yours." Then, as he

came the true wife, she required of him a schedule of his riches. "My available assets," he confessed, "are seven children and a chronic case of gout. Of course, I expect to share everything with you."—Puck.

Little Fear of Premature Burial.
Although premature burial is extremely rare, except perhaps on the battlefield, the possibility of such an occurrence cannot be denied. It is well known that, owing to this possibility, remote as it is, many otherwise strong-minded persons have lived under the shadow of a great fear, and have in their wills directed payments to be made to physicians who should be willing to run the risk of homicide to prevent live burial. It may safely be said, however, that the horrors of the accident are imaginary rather than real. If a person in a state of trance were to be buried while life still persisted in a latent state, it is scarcely conceivable that the victim could awake; the unconsciousness of catalepsy would simply deepen until it became fixed in the dreamless sleep of death.—British Medical Journal.

Crusade on Tuberculosis

The Henry Phipps Institute of Philadelphia, which has been established by the generous gift of a wealthy resident of that city, is doing a great work on behalf of persons suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis or consumption. The physicians employed by this institution have compiled some excellent rules to be observed by persons suffering from this disease, the careful following of which will prevent the extension of the disease to others, and will greatly aid the sufferers to recover.

Don't spit on the sidewalk, on the street, nor into any place where you cannot destroy the germs which you spit up.

Be not swayed by any spit which comes up from your lungs or which comes out of the back part of your throat.

Always use a spit cup with a handle to it so that you can hold it close to your mouth.

When you use a china or earthenware spit cup always keep ice and water in it and scald the spit cup once or twice a day with boiling water.

When you use a tin spit cup with a paper spit cup inside burn the paper cup at least once a day and scald the tin cup with boiling water.

Never use handkerchief or rag or any material other than paper to spit in or to wipe your mouth with.

When you cannot spit into a spit cup, spit into a paper napkin.

Always use a paper napkin to wipe your mouth with, after spitting, and be careful not to soil your hands.

Always carry a cheap paper bag in your pocket or caba to put paper napkins in which you have used.

When you have used a paper napkin, either to spit in or to wipe your mouth with, fold it up carefully and put it away in the paper bag.

Every evening, before going to bed, burn your paper bag together with the napkins which you have deposited in it.

If you have a mustache or beard shave it off or crop it close.

Always wash your lips and hands before eating or drinking, and rinse out your mouth.

If you have a running sore take up the matter which is given off with absorbent cotton and burn it.

Avoid handshaking and kissing. These customs are dangerous to you as well as to others. They may give others consumption; they may bring you colds and influenza which will greatly aggravate your disease and may prevent your recovery.

Do not cough if you can help it. You can control your cough to a great extent by will power. When you cough severely hold a paper napkin to your mouth so as not to throw out spit while coughing.

Sit out of doors all you can. If you have no other place to sit than the pavement sit on the pavement in front of your house.

Don't take any exercise when you have a high fever.

Always sleep with your windows open, no difference what the weather may be.

Avoid fatigue. One single exhausted may change the course of your disease from a favorable one to an unfavorable one.

Go to bed early. If you are working, lie down when you have a few moments to spare.

Don't take any medicine unless it has been prescribed by your physician. Medicine may do you harm as well as good.

Don't use alcoholic stimulants of any kind.

Don't eat pastry or dainties. They do not nourish you and they may upset your stomach.

Take your milk and raw eggs whether you feel like it or not.

Keep up your courage. Make a brave fight for your life. Do what you are told to do as though your recovery depended upon the carrying out of every little detail.

Always keep in mind that consumption can be cured in many cases and that it can be prevented in all cases.

If your own disease is too far advanced for you to recover, console yourself with the idea that you can keep those who are near and dear to you from getting it.

Nerve Poisoning Through Indigestion.
Prof. Bouchard, the eminent French scientist, has shown that the decomposition of food which often takes place in the stomach and intestines in indigestion gives rise to powerful poisons. When absorbed into the body, these produce effects entirely similar to those produced by strychnine, opium, alcohol, and other poisonous drugs. If food is retained in the stomach beyond its normal time, either because of its indigestibility, the taking of too large a quantity of it, or a crippled state of the stomach, these changes are certain to take place.

This fact explains a very large share of the distressing symptoms which attend the chronic dyspeptic, the giddiness, the tingling sensations, the confusion of thought, and even partial insensibility, which are not infrequently observed a few hours after meals in chronic dyspeptics, are due to this cause. Here is the explanation of the irresponsibility, the despondency, the pessimism, the indecision, and various other forms of mental perversity and even moral depravity, which are not infrequently associated with certain forms of indigestion. The to-

Cardinal Gibbons a Pedestrian.
Cardinal Gibbons is a fervent advocate of pedestrianism as a means of prolonging life and of adding to both and vigor. His eminence has passed the allotted span of life, yet he does a ten-mile tramp almost every day of his life, only denying himself when the weather is most severe. To Baltimore he is a familiar sight, and he is a frequent sight in the streets of other cities as well. He is a man of great energy and vigor, and his example is being followed by many of his admirers.

Bright Library Attendant.
A man who has the general reading room of the congressional library in Washington the other day to get some specific data for a paper he was writing. He told an attendant he wanted to find out something about paper mills and asked if they had any record of anything of the kind. He had never been in the reading room before and did not know the habits of some of its attendants. He selected a desk and set down. At the end of half an hour the attendant returned. "I think, sir," he said, "you must find what you want here," and he laid before him an account of the partition report opened at an article on cattle.

Discovery of Pike's Peak.
Lieut. Zebulon Montzomery Pike, an officer in the United States army, discovered the famous peak Nov. 15, 1806. The chamber of commerce of Colorado Springs has started a movement to honor the one hundred anniversary of this event in 1906 by a celebration to be participated in by the entire state.