



CARDINAL MERRY DEL VAL

All the official business of the Vatican is transacted through this person. The direction of the struggle against the French government by the Catholic church has been in his charge.

ANTI-OPIUM CRUSADE.

GREAT DEMAND FOR CURE BY CHINESE OF MALAY.

Plant Discovered Which is a Specific For Smoking Habit—Free Dispensaries Established—Thousands Cured.

Washington.—The anti-opium movement in Malay, says a Penang correspondent, can only be described as colossal. It rapidly has it spread and so popular has it become that it remains one more of a Welsh revival than a movement undertaken by the solid Chinese.

When the news of the movement first came from China a few enthusiasts took up the matter in Singapore and opened a free hospital for the cure of smokers, but very little progress was made. A few weeks ago, however, a well-to-do Chinaman in Kuala Lumpur, the capital of Selangor, received from China specimens of a plant which was said to be a cure for the opium habit. A short search revealed the fact that the plant grew freely in Selangor in a wild state, and in a very short time a quantity was obtained and active operations commenced.

The leaves of the plant, which appears to be a shrub somewhat akin to gambier, are exposed to the sun for a day, then chopped fine and roasted, after which an infusion is made and the specific is ready for use. The first man experimented upon was a "coolie" employed by a European, and, although he was a confirmed opium smoker, he was pronounced cured in a week.

Now an anti-opium society has been formed in Kuala Lumpur, and the specific is distributed free, while so great has become the demand for the "opium plant," as the Chinese call it, that those who gather the leaves in the jungle demand \$10 per picul (133.3 pounds), for them. The dispensaries established for the distribution of the specific are hard pushed to keep up with the demand, the applicants in Kuala Lumpur alone numbering over 2,000 daily.

The anti-opiumists say they have cured in the few short weeks since the plant was discovered over 14,000

people in the Kuala Lumpur district alone, and the statement appears to be corroborated by the fact, which is touched for by a partner in the opium farm, who is naturally deeply interested in the matter, that the receipts of the opium shops in and around Kuala Lumpur have fallen off by two-thirds, while several shops have had to close for lack of custom.

The federated Malay states will not be very much affected, even if the opium habit be entirely stamped out, for they do not depend upon opium to any great extent for their revenue; but in the Straits Settlements matters will be very different, for the opium farm is the principal source of revenue, and although the farmers have not yet been affected like the opium dealers in Selangor, they are distinctly apprehensive as to the effect the spread of the anti-opium movement and the introduction of the specific in the colony will have upon their sales.

A month will show whether they really have anything to fear, for the movement may die out as rapidly as it has sprung up, or it may result in the ruin of the opium farmers and the consequent embarrassment of the colonial government.

Hot Water Lake Found.

Pierre, S. D.—Another artesian well has been secured on the line between here and the Black Hills, showing that the artesian basin underlies practically the whole western half of the state, as well as the eastern half. The water in this well, like that at Casp, is very warm, having a temperature over 120, and it is accompanied by a strong flow of gas. This indicates that a hot water well could be secured at Midland, where no borings have yet been made.

Township Has Only Ten Residents.

Lebanon, Pa.—Cold Spring township, the largest in area in Lebanon county, has had but one birth in the last four years, a child having been born to Mr. and Mrs. George Boltz. The population of the township now numbers ten, five of the residents being voters. The township also boasts of the oldest resident in the county, Mrs. Farney Ray, who will celebrate her one hundredth anniversary next month.

SAMPLES FOR MANUFACTURERS

Department of Commerce and Labor Has Goods Sold in Foreign Markets.

Washington.—American manufacturers who are desirous of capturing some of the trade in the Orient, South America and other countries now enjoyed by foreign manufacturers, says a report of the bureau of manufactures of the department of commerce and labor, should apply to that bureau for its varied lines of samples of goods that find a ready market in those countries.

These samples have been gathered primarily for American manufacturers and consist of cotton yarns, piece goods, belts, braids, handkerchiefs, gloves, laces, towels, etc., which are manufactured in foreign countries and sold in China, Japan, India, Australia, Turkey, Egypt, South Africa and South America.

Any or all of these samples, the report states, will be sent upon application to manufacturers, chambers of commerce and other commercial organizations located in cotton manufacturing centers.

The bureau also has samples of cloths of various sizes manufactured and worn in the north of England. Also a number of heel irons, sole blocks, soles and nails of different sizes and varieties used in the manufacture of shoes.

From Edinburgh, Scotland, there are a large number of samples of wall paper. From China there are toilet soaps made in Austria, France, Germany and Holland and leather gloves made in Germany, calabash pipe made in Cape Town, South Africa, and a calabash which it is believed may be profitably grown in the United States.

Wooden Shoe an Outlaw.

St. Louis Court Decides a Case of Surprising Interest.

St. Louis.—The ancient and honorable wooden shoe received an unexpected blow in the decision of a St. Louis magistrate that a German resident of this city must cease wearing shoes made of timber because a dweller in the same flat could not sleep on account of the noise. The law in the case seems somewhat strained, whatever the equity and the ethics may be. Wooden shoes are not illegal and at one time in the history of St. Louis they beat a tattoo on the city's pavements as their owners hastened to their daily toll in the dim morning hours. It was not the roar of the street cars that waked the later slumberers in those days, but a clatter equally insistent and penetrating.

of wooden shoes. Everything was aboveboard. The eavesdropper and the midnight highwayman were practically unknown. There could be no secret gatherings to plot and conspire. Where two men were gathered together or attempted to gather everybody in the block knew it. Did they ascend or descend the stairs or rise from their chairs to appropriate another pinch of snuff, the entire household and the neighbors were conscious of the fact.

Wooden shoes secured that publicity so needful to the leading of blameless second or descend the stairs or rise from their chairs to appropriate another pinch of snuff, the entire household and the neighbors were conscious of the fact. It belonged with old-fashioned honesty and virtue, now much less marked in these gumshoe days. It is gone, never to return, but where it still survives here and there as a relic of the past it deserves the respect even of the magistracy.

TRADE AT HOME

Why Farmer Should Give His Support to the Local Merchant.

PRESERVES HIS OWN MARKET

Depreciation of Village Property Must Inevitably Mean Depreciation of Agricultural Property and Encouragement of Monopoly.

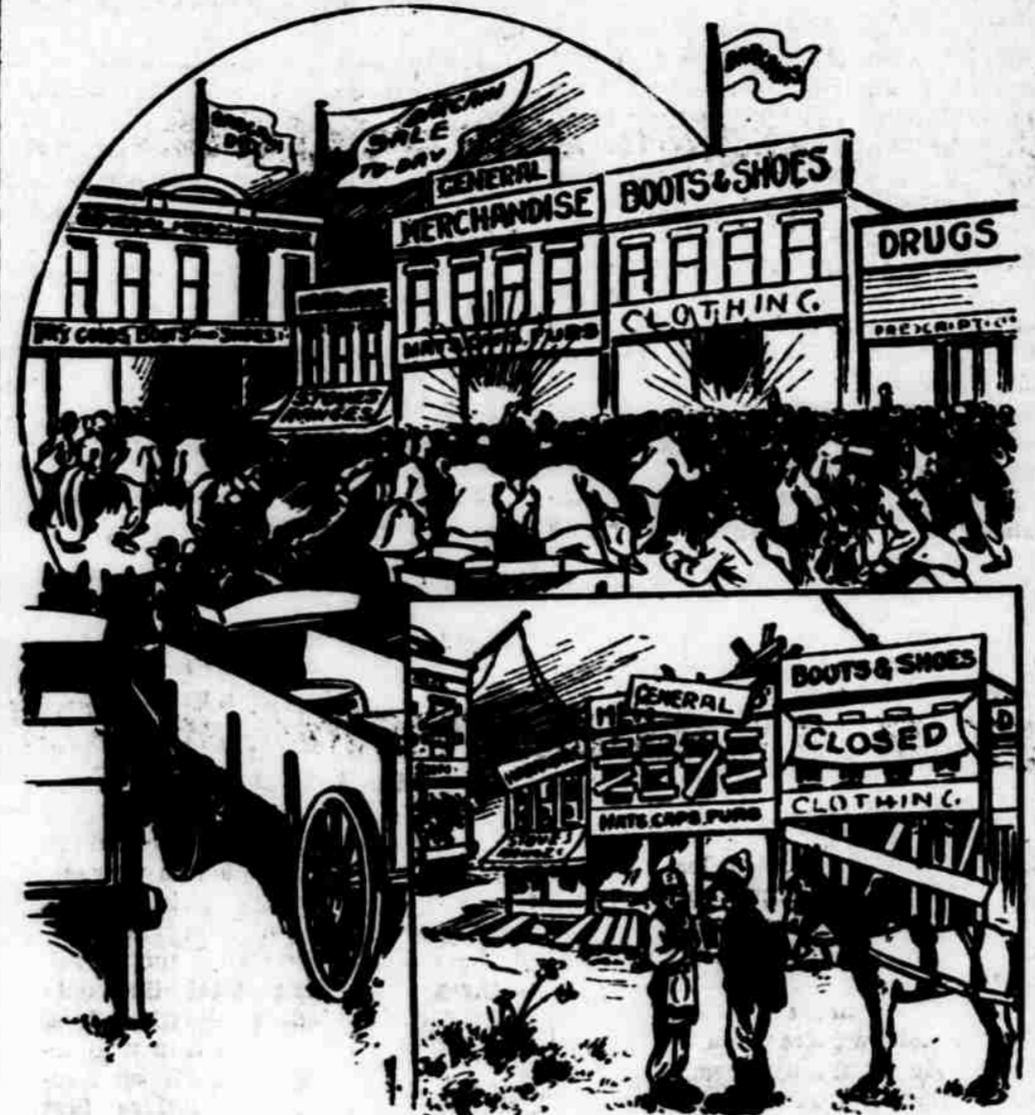
(Copyright, 1906, by Alfred C. Clark.) The most serious problem that confronts the rural towns and villages of this country is the competition of local enterprises by the catalogue houses of the large cities. It is a problem for which a solution must be found if the prosperity and stability of the nation is to stand.

And the solution of this great problem lies in the hands of the people of the towns and villages and the farms, especially the farms. The people of the rural communities have everything to lose and nothing

If you are doing these things it is time for you to stop and consider the future. You will have to look but a little way ahead to see the result, and it will not be an attractive picture that greets you. The prosperous community of which you are now a part will fade like the summer flowers before the winter winds, and almost as quickly.

It is the fact that there is a market within close proximity to your farm that makes your acres valuable. The men who maintain this local market for you are the men who cause the railroad trains to stop at your town. Take them away and soon the town will be wiped off the map. The churches will close for lack of support. The schools will cease to be a pride, and your sons and daughters will lack the opportunity that is theirs by right of birth, and your acres, that are now valuable because they lie in close proximity to a market, will show a depreciation that will astonish you.

Your interests are identical with those of the merchants of your town. By sending your dollars to the city you may cause the merchants to close their establishments, but when they are forced to this they can pack their stock of goods and go elsewhere, but you cannot pack up your farm and move it; your acres must lie in the



Give your town a chance by patronizing your local merchants and you may confidently expect the result in business and population and a raise in real estate values. Send your money to the catalogue houses and you may look for the reverse. The picture tells the story of the possibilities.

to gain by sending their money to the catalogue houses, by passing by their local merchants and sending their dollars to the concerns who have absolutely no interest in their communities.

These catalogue houses do not pay taxes in your town; the local merchant does. They do not build sidewalks in your town; the local merchant does. They do not contribute to the building of roads over which the crops of the farms are hauled to market; the local merchant does. They do not help to build school houses for your children; the local merchant does. They do not assist in the support of your churches; the local merchant does.

But there are some things the catalogue houses do for you and the first and greatest of these is to assist materially in bankrupting your community. The dollars they take away never come back to you. They will never help to make a city of your village. They will never increase the value of your real-estate holdings by making local improvements.

Let us look at the subject from the standpoint of the farmer, for it is the farmer who is the greatest patron of the catalogue houses.

The town or village one, two or three miles from his home is his market for the butter and eggs and other produce of his farm. The half dozen or more merchants of the town, each anxious to obtain his full share of the business of the community, maintain a competition that affords to the farmer at all times top prices for the products of his farm. It is these half dozen merchants that make farm profits possible; the profits are in no way due to the catalogue houses of the cities.

But the farmer persists in sending his dollars to the city. He wants a buggy, or a set of harness, or a pair of stockings, or any of the necessities or luxuries of life, and to get them he takes out his mail order catalogue and looks at the finely printed cards, reads the well written description, and, passing the local merchant by, the merchant who has purchased his produce at the best market prices, the merchant who has helped to build the community, he sends his dollars to the catalogue house in the city and takes what they choose to send him. What is the result?

One after another the doors of the local stores are closed, and where at one time there were half a dozen merchants, each bidding for his share of patronage by offering fair prices for that which the farmer had to sell, there is now but one merchant who has a monopoly, not only of the selling, but of the buying as well, and he pays what he pleases for the farmer's produce.

The farmer can continue to send his money to the catalogue house in the city for his supplies, but he cannot send his produce to the same place. In disposing of that he is absolutely dependent upon his local merchant, and by his patronage of the catalogue houses he has killed competition, and must now take whatever is offered for what he has to sell.

Mr. Farmer, are you helping to kill the goose that is laying your golden egg?

Are you sending your dollars to the catalogue houses and by so doing killing the local industries of your town?

Are you putting your merchants out of business, and creating a monopoly that will pay you what it pleases for the products of your farm?

bed you have builded for them whether it be fair or foul, and it is "up to you," Mr. Farmer, to spend your money at home, and in this way you can solve the greatest problem that now confronts this country. Will you do it?

YANKEE IN DIAMOND FIELDS.

Commissions to Study a Country Which Produces Such Men. Mr. Alfred Mosely is an Englishman who admires America ways so much that he sends commissions here to study us.

Mr. Mosely does not admire us without a reason. It is not a very specific reason. Its name is Mr. Gardner F. Williams, and it is by way of being an American mining engineer. Mr. Williams directs the diamond output of the world.

Mr. Mosely made his fortune in South Africa. He watched Cecil Rhodes' dream of empire develop and knew the men who made it real. The one who took his imagination was Gardner Williams.

Here was a man who had left Michigan at the age of 15 to go with a pioneering father to California in the flush days of the early mining camps, had had a taste of California mining, had gone when still a young man to explore in South Africa and had become a general manager of the great monopoly of the diamond mines.

A fighter of financial battles and a manager of men, a writer, a scientist and one of the world's greatest financiers, he so stamped his personality on the people among whom he lived that he was feted and cheered by all South Africa when he retired last spring and came back to the United States to build a home for his leisure years in the land of his birth.—World's Work.

Reed's Unruly Tenant. There used to live in Portland Joseph Reed, an uncle of the late Speaker Reed. He was a very large man, and was never known to lose his temper. He had an office on Exchange street, up one flight of stairs.

One day he sent one of his tenants, who was behind in his rent, a five days' notice to move, which made his tenant very mad. He called on Mr. Reed boiling over with rage, using some very profane language.

Mr. Reed was sitting and writing at a desk. He replied in his quiet, easy voice: "Mr. Stevens, you are mad, and you must not come up here when you are mad."

Mr. Stevens kept right on, only worse, if anything, when Mr. Reed started to get up, saying in the same easy tone of voice: "Mr. Stevens, you must go right down stairs, or I will have to cuff you."

Mr. Stevens went quietly down stairs.

In After Years. Father Time had been swinging his scythe for 20 years when they accidentally met again. He was a bachelor of 45, bald and slightly disfigured, but still in the ring. She a spinster, fat and 40, but not as fair as she used to be.

"Do you remember," she gurgled, "how you proposed to me the last time we met and I refused you?" "Well, I guess yes," he replied. "It is by long odds the happiest recollection of my life."

LAMB STEW WITH DUMPLINGS.

Economical, Simple and Delicious Dish For Dinner.

Stewing is, without question, the most economical and simplest mode of cooking meats, says the Woman's Home Companion. Meat which is not capable of being satisfactorily prepared by other processes of cooking is most acceptable when dealt with in this way. Stews are very common among the so-called working classes of Europe, and oftentimes different kinds of meat enter into their composition. Let us make ours of but one kind, namely, Lamb.

Buy three pounds of lamb cut from the forequarters. Wipe meat with a piece of cheese cloth wrung out of cold water, remove superfluous fat and the meat in one-and-one-half-inch cubes. Put in a graniteware kettle, cover with boiling water, bring gradually to the boiling point and let simmer (that means, you know, to let boil very, very slowly) until meat is tender, the time required being about two hours. After the first hour of the cooking add one small onion, from which the skin has been removed, then thinly sliced, and half a cupful each of carrot and turnip cut in half-inch cubes. Remember that the best flavor and the brightest color of a carrot lies very near the skin; therefore, carrots should be washed and scraped for the cooking, never pared. On the other hand, turnips should be pared after washing. To obtain the cubes of which I write, cut the vegetables in half-inch slices, then cut the slices in cubes. Wash and pare potatoes, and cut in one-fourth-inch slices; there should be three and one-half cupfuls. Cook five minutes in boiling salted water to cover drain and add to stew 15 minutes before serving time to finish the cooking. Melt three table-spoonfuls of butter, add four table-spoonfuls of flour, and stir until well blended; then pour on gradually, while stirring constantly, one cupful of the hot liquid in the stew. As soon as the boiling point is reached pour slowly into the stew. Season with salt and pepper, turn on a hot-platter and surround with dumplings.

Dumplings, when properly made, are light and delicious and perfectly easy of digestion; if improperly made just the reverse is true. Failures sometimes occur from not cooking the mixture as soon as it is mixed, and again, from cooking the mixture over water that falls below the boiling point.

Braining. This is a particularly good way to treat dry meats like veal, lean beef from the upper part of the round or the face of the rump, the shoulder of mutton, heart, liver, tough fowls, pigeons, or other dry game. The method of braining is like the old-time pot roast, only the braining is far easier in that the water in which it is cooked does not need replenishing, and there is much less danger of the kettle burning dry. In each case the meat is rolled in flour, seasoned with salt, pepper and just a dusting of sugar to assist in the quick browning. Then it is browned in the bottom of a kettle or frying pan, using some of its own fat, drippings or butter, as preferred. After this browning process it is put into a stew pan or braising kettle, covered with well flavored soup stock, gravy, or even hot water, with herbs and seasonings, then covered tightly and left to simmer gently for several hours.

Six Good Things to Remember. If you heat your knife you can cut hot bread easily. A teaspoonful of turpentine added to a pail of warm water is excellent for all cleaning purposes. Also put a little in suds on wash day. Straw matting should never be washed in anything but warm water and salt.

Angel cake can be cut easily if knife is wet in cold water. To polish floors rub them once a week in beeswax and turpentine.

To test eggs, drop eggs in dish of cold water; if they sink they are fresh.

Apple Cups. Sift together one pint of flour, one-half teaspoon of salt, two tablespoons of sugar, one-half teaspoon soda, one egg, four tablespoons of sweet milk, and stir into the dry mixture, adding more milk as necessary to make a thick batter. Add two tablespoons of butter (melted) and beat hard. Butter some baking cups and put in each a spoonful of the batter. Add one-half apple cut in quarters, add more batter to cover and two-thirds fill the cup. Steam or bake 30 minutes and serve with milk or a sauce.

Deep Apple Pie With Cream Cheese. Bake a nice deep pie about half an hour before dinner. Have a small cream cheese pressed through a ricer, mixed with a cup of whipped cream and a little salt. Press through a pastry tube or paper funnel on top of the pie in a pattern and serve as dessert while still warm. This makes a fine and always appreciated company dessert for cold weather. The cheese and cream combination may also be used on the ordinary two-crust apple pie.

New Idea for Quilts. The shops are showing wool wadding for quilts. It comes in sheets two yards wide and two yards and a quarter long, and costs about two dollars a yard. The most sanitary way to make these quilts is to cover them with cheese cloth, tacking with soft cotton. They are very pretty when dainty shades of cheese cloth are used. The ventilation with these quilts is as good as with woolen blankets.

Parasitic Cakes. For this purpose they must be boiled until tender, pressed through a colander, and to each four good sized parsnips a well beaten egg and one tablespoonful of flour should be added; mix, form into small round cakes and saute in a little beef dripping.

Soiled Clothes. No receptacle for soiled clothing should under any circumstances be kept in a bedroom.

NOTES FROM MEADOWBROOK FARM



Hen music is eggcellent.

What has happened to the Belgian hare craze?

Borrowing trouble, like borrowing tools, is a bad practice.

The dairyman who says that dairying doesn't pay is ten to one boarding several cows of that kind in his herd.

Experiments have proved that it does not pay to keep a hen after her second molt.

The selection of the ram is the most important thing in connection with sheep raising.

Alfalfa fever may be called a healthy disease. Have you become inoculated yet?

Bushel crates are handy. Have plenty of them to store the vegetables in when putting in the cellar, and it will save handling them twice.

The breeding yards for the turkeys should be gotten ready and the birds occasionally yarded so that they will get used to their laying quarters.

The false profit which the farmer needs to look out for is the penny overcharge which may cause him to lose a dollar customer.

There is no good reason why there should not be a bathroom and running water in every farmhouse. Bother it? Then why have you not supplied the convenience for your own house?

A good use to make of potatoes, turnips, apples, pumpkins, etc., that are small and unmarketable is to cook and feed to the cows, poultry, hogs or fattening beef cattle.

Fifty-two pounds of butter in 31 days is the record claimed for the cow belonging to a Mrs. J. B. Wright, of Hamilton township, Sullivan county, Illinois. Certainly the cow is all (W) right, too.

Experience by practical dairymen has demonstrated that the closed shed or covered barnyard for the cows during the day and using the stables only at milking time gives cleaner cows, more sanitary milking stables and hence cleaner milk.

Where running water is not abundant on the farm it should be pumped by other means. Water may be pumped by windmill, gasoline engine, hydraulic ram, or some other power, to a suitable reservoir, where it will supply all needs by gravity.

Carrots may be fed to chickens in the raw state in such a way as to give them plenty of exercise in tacking them. Fasten them upon a string from the ceiling and then slit the carrot up into strips well up to the large end. This will give the hens a chance to catch hold and snap out bits.

An eastern orchardist writes that a year ago last fall he wrapped the trees of his orchard which had been badly injured by mice the year before with tar paper, and that not a tree was touched, and the paper seemed as good as ever for tree protection this winter.

The agricultural department has found a new type of red clover in Russia, which in a test with the native clovers of the United States gave a better yield than any of them, was more upright, branched more freely, and was free from the hairs which characterize most of our strains.

Poultry raising is especially adapted to women, and the women of the farm have it in their power to make as great a success of poultry raising as their husbands make of raising horses, cattle, sheep or hogs. Cleanliness and faithfulness are two essentials in successful poultry raising; and here is where women excel.

A farmer was overheard the other day to remark that he had a seed drill that he had used for 30 years, and that it would not have lasted ten years if he had not kept it in the shed. That is, the careless farmer would have had to bear the expense of two more machines. It is not hard to figure how the careful farmer makes farming pay.

Farming is authority for the statement that a taint of tuberculosis contained in a herd of thoroughbred swine in Missouri has been thoroughly eradicated by crossing them with the German wild boar. Efforts are now being made to breed back this cross on the meat producing qualities of the American hogs were impaired, in breeding the new type.

One of the vexatious things about farm machinery is the tendency of the bolts to work loose and get lost. This can be prevented by occasionally examining the nuts and tightening them if they need it. The winter time gives good opportunity for overhauling all the farm machinery and being sure that it is in good condition for next season's work. Don't put it off. Spring work will be upon you almost before you realize it.

It's a happy, contented hen which is kept busy. Feed small grain in the morning in the litter so that the

hens will be kept busy until time to feed the mash. Then about an hour before roosting time in the afternoon, give a feeding of cracked corn for them to go to bed on. Be sure the hens have fresh water, grits, charcoal, and keep the hen house free from droppings and you will have healthy chickens, and will get eggs in the winter time.

Even in North Dakota they are raising alfalfa. Seed sown on the experimental station farm in 1901 and 1902 passed through the winters in good condition, and is still making vigorous growth. On June 27 of this year the first crop of Turkestan alfalfa was 26 inches high, and yielded 2.7 tons per acre. The second growth, which was as heavy as the first, was allowed to ripen seed. Grimm alfalfa, as compared with Turkestan, had finer stems and produced more branches and leaves.

A bushel measure (circular) is 18 1/2 inches in diameter and eight inches deep, and contains 2,150.4 cubic inches. In building the square wooden crate they should contain 2,300 cubic inches, so that the bushel content will not extend above the top edge of the crate, and the crates can be thus stacked one on top of the other. The dimensions of such a crate are 12 1/2 x 17 inches. The materials used in building are inch square posts, 12 inches long for the corners; slats 17 inches long by two and one-half inches wide by three-eighths inches thick for sides and bottom, and end slats of the same dimensions and 14 inches long.

An experiment in corn growing covering a period of 12 years made by the Rhode Island experiment station has demonstrated that where clover is used as a cover crop during the winter the yield of corn is greatly enhanced. In the test an acre of land was divided into four parts. All four were planted to corn each year, but section 1 was given a cover crop of clover for the fall and winter, the seed being sown at the last cultivation. Sections 2 and 4 were kept fallow during the fall and winter. Section 3 was given rye as a cover crop. It will be understood that the cover crop made what growth they could during each fall and early spring, but were turned under when the land was prepared for planting.

"Hogging corn" is a new method of feeding which has been tested by the Minnesota Agricultural college, and in a forthcoming bulletin the system will be explained and the result of the two years' experiments set forth. "Hogging corn" simply means that pigs are turned into a field of corn where they are allowed to eat the corn from the stalks. In this way the cost of labor in harvesting and husking the corn is saved, as well as the storage. Of course where such a system is followed a hog-proof fence must be built, but according to the experiments at the college the cost of erection was offset by the saving in labor. In addition to the saving in labor it is claimed that the ground is fertilized and stirred up by the rooting of the hogs which puts it in better condition for the next year's crops. It is also claimed that the hogs having free range fatten quicker. Pigs weighing about 125 pounds turned into the fields showed a gain of about 75 pounds each at the end of eight weeks.

The new era in farming is forcing itself more and more upon the attention of the general public outside the farming communities. Hardly a magazine or paper can be picked up without some article, comment or editorial, being found which bears upon the subject. A late number of the Review of Reviews contains an article by Richard H. Edmonds upon the strides which agriculture is making in which he says: "We have reached a time of improved methods in farming and of restoration of fertility to the soil. Much is heard about the increase in the fertilizer trade of the country—and the development of this industry has been commensurate with that of other large business interests, but the real improvement of farming is found more largely in better methods of handling the soil than in the wider use of commercial manures. Scientists are teaching farmers here and there, and from them others are learning, how to rejuvenate and rebuild their land by the use of alfalfa, cowpeas, vetch and other crops. They are learning how to diversify their products. Increasing wealth and the gain in population are creating an almost unlimited market for the diversified crops. The orchard, the truck garden, the dairy, are all yielding their fair share of wealth and helping materially to swell these great totals of agricultural output and increase in farm values."

A movement has been started among many leading dairymen to raise the rank of the dairy division of the bureau of animal industry of the government agricultural department to that of a bureau. The following are among the reasons which are advanced for the change: First, The present arrangement is illogical. The technical questions relating to market milk, butter and cheese have no possible affinity with inspecting meats at the stock yards, exterminating hog cholera, and the other natural divisions of the work of a bureau of animal industry. Second, The present arrangement is not in keeping with the magnitude of the dairy interests of the nation and their importance, and it has a tendency to belittle and cheapen dairying, relatively. On the other hand, the dignity of dairying would be enhanced by putting its official status on a par with that of the other great agricultural specialties, instead of being outclassed by the necessary subdivisions of the work of the steer and pig inspector. Third, The efficiency of the work would be increased if the officer in charge of the national dairy work were at the head of an independent bureau responsible only to the secretary of agriculture, rather than being one of half a dozen division chiefs subordinate to a veterinary bureau chief, busily busy with work relating to the best and pork exports of the nation, and the general health of all kinds of domestic animals—and having no particular interest in distinctive dairy problems.