FACE FORWARD.

Brother, you are gazing backward, toward the scenes of your mistakes;
You are weeping o'er your errors till your proud heart almost breaks.
You're repenting and regretting, you are sighing, "O, alas!"
And you're missing all the glories of the present as they pass.
Leave the grim and grewsome picture—look the other way awhile,
For the face that's toward the future is the face that wears a smile.

When your back is toward the future then the blazing lamp of hope
Throws your shadow o'er your landscape and with blinded eyes you grope
For the blessings that had vanished with the times they strove to bless;
Face about and you'll discover all your groping's fruitlessness.
You'll be dazzled by the glory of the prospect for awhile,
But with face turned to the future you will learn to wear a smile.
—Baltimore American.

Proposal by Proxy

"UNCLE, I want your assistance."

"What's the matter, Joe?"

"You know Ellen Pickering?"

"Yes; a lovely girl."

"I want her. She is a very advantageous match. Help me to get her."

"How can I help you?"

"Uncle, you are devoted to her mother—don't deny it—and the widow is devoted to you. Your influence will turn the scale in my favor."

"Pooh, boy! Do you suppose a man of 45, an old bach, is a proper person to interefere in love affairs? Besides, are you sure Miss Pickering wishes to marry you?"

"No. I wish your intercession with her, too."

"Very well; I will see what I can do."

The next evening Major Joseph Stone, feeling in honor bound to keep his pledge to his nephew, called at Mrs. Pickering's.

"I have come to plead a cause," he said nervously. "Your daughter is a lovely woman, and I have come with reference to a proposal—from one—whose heart——"

The major broke down.

"Indeed!" The lady looked curious and pleased. "I have noticed the gentleman's attentions to my daughter. I am not surprised."

"He may be a little off as to age——"

"That would be no objection, I assure you."

"Then his income is very limited; but, you see, I——"

"I see very clearly, major. The income is of no consequence. My daughter is very well off. What she wishes is a man she can respect and love and be proud of. The hero of——"

"Pardon me. Heroism has nothing——"

"Not another word, major. Modesty is the most charming of qualities. You will find Ellen in the music room. Go and plead your cause with her, and may you have every success. I shall be proud——"

The major disappeared in the music room, and at the same moment Miss Pickering opened the door of the parlor, where she had left her mother.

"Oh, Ellen, I thought you were in there. Your hero has come to propose for you. Fortunate girl. He is returning. I will leave you here." And as the major re-entered the mother disappeared.

"Mamma was mistaken, major. Here I am."

"I am glad to see you looking so charming, for a woman cannot well look charming without feeling charming. This will make easier a delicate mission I have to execute."

"I am listening."

"I came to plead a cause, the cause of one who loves you.'

"Oh, major!" dropping her eyes.

"Yet one who admits that he needs some friend to help him."

"He needs no one but my mother. If she is pleased, there is no one else to be considered."

"Your mother sent me to you, wishing me success. She has noticed the drift of this affair, and she will be delighted with the match. You see, you have very good quality, while the man, though a trifle young for you."

"Ha, ha! What a pleasant irony! The man is just the age I could choose. You know I am a young thing of 28."

"He has many estimable qualities, I can assure you. He is—well, he is a bit of a trifler——"

"Oh, major, how you amuse me! A trifler! You are stumbling along as you stumbled up San Juan hill."

"That was an easy job compared with this," taking out his handkerchief and wiping the perspiration.

"I always said, major, even when a little girl, that I would marry none but a hero."

"That's too bad," disappointed. "The heroism in this case—the heroism of physical courage—has never yet been proved, but I dare say upon opportunity——"

"You dear major! You say that as innocently as if it were really true. Doubtless you think it so. The greatest heroes are the least aware of their heroism. One thing I will admit—because a man is a military hero it does not follow that he has courage in telling a woman he loves her."

"I confess there is some cowardice in this case. A man should not employ any one but himself to plead his cause with a woman."

"But mamma doesn't count, you know. You can't be accused of cowardice for speaking to her first. Major, you are as utterly unfitted for a proposition of this kind as you proved yourself fitted to lead men in battle."

"Well, then, to cut the matter short, you accept?"

"I do, most assuredly, and with my whole heart."

"Then, having nothing more to do, I shall wish you a very good evening and much happiness," moving away.

"Nothing more to do, major?" drawing very near and looking up at him reproachfully.

"Nothing whatever. It's all settled."

"Then I have something to do."

Throwing her arms about the major, she drew his face down till his lips were within an inch of her own.

"I know you love me, dear major, though you have been too blundering to tell me so, and I love you dearly."

"By thunder!" exclaimed the major internally, then externally: "Love you! I have loved you since you were a child."

* * * * * * *

"Confound that uncle of mine!" said Joe Stone, Jr., shortly after to a friend. "I sent him to plead my cause with a girl, and he got her for himself."—Indianapolis Sun.

You probably wouldn't feel flattered if you knew what the people you think are fools think of you.

LEO XIII., THE PONTIFF WHO HAS DIED.

CHRONOLOGY OF LIFE OF POPE LEO XIII.

Born at Carpineto March 2, 1810.
Entered college at Rome 1824.
Matriculated at Gregorian university, 1830.
Entered College of Noble Ecclesiastics, 1832.
Appointed domestic prelate by Gregory XVII., 1837.
Referendary to Court of Segnatura March 16, 1837.
Order of priesthood conferred Dec. 31, 1837.
Apostolic delegate at Benevento, 1837-1841.
Governor of Spoleto, 1841-1843.
Papal nuncio at Brussels, 1843-1845.
Made archbishop of Perugia, 1846.
Created cardinal Dec. 19, 1853.
Made cardinal camerlengo July, 1877.
Elected Pope Feb. 20, 1878.
Revived Roman Catholic hierarchy in Scotland March 4, 1878.
Encyclical condemning communism, socialism and nihilism Dec. 28, 1878.
Encyclical against heresy and socialism Nov. 5, 1882.
Recognized unity of Italy Oct. 7, 1883.
Encyclical condemning liberalism Nov. 6, 1885.
Celebrated golden jubilee, 1887.
Celebrated grand jubilee, 1888.
Encyclical on socialism and labor, May 16, 1891.
Celebrated episcopal jubilee February, 1893.
Issued appeal to England for reunion of Christendom April 14, 1894.
Celebrated sixtieth anniversary of his first mass Feb. 13, 1898.
Declared 1900 a year of universal jubilee May, 1899.
Held consistory and created eleven new cardinals June 19, 1899.
Celebrated ninetieth birthday March 2, 1900.

WAS SHE A KING'S DAUGHTER?

Legendary Spanish Girl Who Lived in a Mexican Convent.

The story of this young Spanish girl in Mexico, who lived a mysterious life in a convent, may be truly called legendary history. Micaela de los Angeles was believed to be a daughter of Philip II. of Spain, who was brought to Mexico and immured in the royal convent of Jesus Maria for reasons best known to the royal father. This convent was founded in 1578 by two Spaniards, Pedro T. Denia and Gregoria de Pesquera, purposely for the descendants of the conquerors, according to Modern Mexico.

Just when the nino Micaela entered the convent no one seemed to remember, her presence at first being scarcely noticed by any but the mother superior. She was plainly dressed and kept in great seclusion for a time, but by and by it was observed that she was gradually being surrounded with royal luxuries. The fact naturally incited inquiry and with curiosity on one hand and knowledge even in the minds of a few on the other it was soon known that Micaela was a direct descendant of the king and that her brother, the Archbishop Pedro de Contreras, had special care over her. For a long time it was thought that Micaela had been brought to the convent while a very small child, but her increasing unhappiness and longing for scenes of which the nuns knew nothing, convinced them that she had been rudely torn away from all that her affections held dear, or that she had been falsely lured to her imprisonment in a convent in a foreign land. The walls of the old convents of Mexico were very high and thick and a nun once behind them and protected also by the solemn oaths that she and all about her must take, was a nun for life—and yet even those walls had ears and there were eyes that saw and tongues that told tales. It was always so. Even Abelard and Heloise heard from each other at times.

Whether Micaela's lover was a priest or not neither records nor traditions tell, only that she had one. Perhaps he followed her over seas. Perhaps it was to part her from him that she was sent to Mexico to the royal convent. Perhaps the parting had the usual result, of strengthening the ties of love and making the lover more determined. Who knows? Alas, no one in Mexico. But that does not matter. Micaela was unhappy and she had a lover who would have taken her from the convent if he could. That is enough to stir the heart.

One night the convent was attacked, whether by Indians or robbers or heretics it could not be discovered in the darkness, for Mexico had no street lights in those early days. But the attack was repulsed, the doors doubly barred and guarded and on one entered and none escaped.

After that those who passed by the royal convent frequently heard sad moanings and demonical laughter and loud calls, repeated and repeated, until the voice seemed to die away in the distance or to be shut off by many walls and closing doors—at times even by the sudden placing of a strong hand over the mouth of the maniac. When the mad nun of the royal convent died it was known that Micaela de los Angeles, the daughter of Philip II. of Spain, was free and many secretly prayed that she had joined her lover in heaven.

A BALAKLAVA SPECTATOR.

Des Moines Resident Was Near When the "600" Took Their Famous Ride.

Jas. Lallay of Des Moines, Iowa, aged and infirm, but still maintaing a military bearing, was a British soldier during the Crimean war and was but a few miles from Balaklava when the famous 600 "rode into the jaws of death."

Lallay was born near Newport, Tolenda, Ireland, in 1836. In 1853, at the Queen's call for troops, he enlisted with the Connaught Rangers. After the war he went to Montreal, Can., where he was honorably discharged.

Among his deeds of bravery may be

JAMES LALLAY.

mentioned those at Green Hill, where he seized a burning torpedo which had been hurled into their ranks and threw it into a nearby lake, thus saving the lives of an entire company. At another time amid a hail of shot and shell he dragged a fallen comrade back of the firing line. Medals were given him for both these deeds.

Several other medals that were given him for bravery were stolen some years ago and he is endeavoring to get duplicates.

The Touch.

"A sweet book!" she exclaimed. "Not a touch of materialism in it!"

I opened the volume. On the first leaf I read:

"$2.50."

"Ha!" I thought, but said nothing. I would not for the world shatter my wife's illusions.

Crime in Massachusetts.

Massachusetts has 1,890 prisoners per million population.

Things that interest some people are those that were better left unsaid.

Things Worth Knowing.—For titling tints on dark mounts it is not generally known that best ink for the purpose is made from a cake of ordinary Chinese white water color. This must be rubbed up in very thin mucilage only, using no water. Brush development for bromide enlargements or direct prints has this advantage that it allows freedom of control in suppressing certain portions of the image or coaxing out portions that would otherwise print too light. The developer for this purpose should be diluted with double the ordinary quantity of water and glycerine equal to about one-third of the total amount of the developer added. The print is first soaked in water and then the superfluous moisture absorbed with blotting paper. The print is then laid in the bottom of a flat dish, tilted at an angle, and the developer brushed rapidly over the surface. This image appears slowly, and there is time to coax parts out and keep others back by applications of the developer.—Cam. and Dark Room.

Fixing Spoiled Dry Plates.—Spoiled dry plates, which have not been developed or fixed, can be utilized by immersing for five or six minutes in a bath of distilled water, ten ounces; chromic acid, thirty grains; bromide of potassium, sixty grains.

This operation should be conducted in the dark, the plate should be washed for twenty minutes in the dark and finally dried in the dark. The plates thus treated are very slow, but are suitable for transparencies, which are made by constant printing. These plates are developed and fixed in the usual manner.

OF INTEREST IN IOWA

A DIARY OF NOTEWORTHY HAPPENINGS.

New Labor Question Comes Up in Des Moines—Two Killed by Fast Train in Burlington—Murderess Makes Confession—Italians Cause Trouble.

An interesting fight has just been started in Des Moines on one phase of the wage question, which is attracting more attention than any other that has come up in a long time. The officers of the clerks' union have commenced a fight for union control of the clerks in the large department stores of the city and those stores that are employers of large numbers of girls at low wages. The demand is not so much for an increase of wages in these stores but that only such persons shall be employed as are competent and worth fair wages and that incompetent young persons shall not be employed at starvation wages. The claim is made that there are several hundred girls employed in these stores, mostly girls from the country towns about Des Moines or the daughters of workingmen of the city, and that they are paid from $2 to $4 a week for their labor, which is insufficient to support them.

Striking Italians in Riot.

One hundred and fifty striking Italians attacked about fifteen laborers who had replaced them at the grading job which the Illinois Central is doing in Webster City. They were repulsed by the city police. The discharge of six of the leading disturbers caused the strike.

Fast Mail Hits Carriage.

At a grade crossing in Burlington the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy fast mail train struck a carriage containing Mr. and Mrs. D. D. Grant and two boys named Stolting. Mrs. Grant and Walter Stolting were killed.

Confesses Killing a Man.

Mrs. Aurora Hodge, Denison, confessed to Grand Rapids (Mich.) police that she killed a traveling faker at Salt Lake City on July 11 when he attacked her. Officials were hunting her.

Within Our Borders.

Iowa will have a machinery exhibit at St. Louis.

An eighty-acre farm near Logan recently sold for $11,000 cash.

A young ladies' band of twenty pieces has been organized at Goldfield.

Muscatine horsemen are planning a race meet for the early autumn.

Waterloo papers are advocating the establishment of parks in that city.

A mammoth's tooth almost as large as a brick was found near Monticello.

Typographical unions have been organized at Shenandoah and Knoxville.

George Gilbertson, a wealthy pioneer business man of Rhodes, is dead, aged 76.

The site of the new government building at Mason City will be determined Aug. 21.

A clam digger near Dubuque found a pearl which he sold to a jeweler of that city for $600.

Mrs. Frank Haller of Burlington was seriously burned by the explosion of a gasoline stove.

More than 1,200 telephone companies reported to the State Auditor this year for assessment.

The prohibitionists are making arrangements to carry on an active campaign this fall.

A. L. Finde, formerly editor of the Springville New Era, now represents a lyceum bureau.

An exploding soda water bottle severely injured the hands of C. D. Schaefer of Eldridge.

Commissioners are now at work condemning land for the Davenport-Clinton inter-urban line.

It is predicted that Iowa will produce a fine crop of honey of most excellent flavor this year.

President Gompers of the Federation of Labor will deliver the Labor Day address at Ottumwa.

Andy Tucker, a negro wanted in Omaha on the charge of murder, was arrested in Ottumwa.

The annual session of the Iowa conference of the M. E. Church will convene at Muscatine Sept. 7.

John Deming, who was 74 years of age and came to Iowa in 1858, died at his home near Grinnell.

Warren Riley of Des Moines, aged 21, has disappeared, and his friends are anxious concerning his fate.

Mrs. Sarah Putnam Edgerton, for twenty-five years a resident of Waterloo, 85 years of age, is dead.

Miss Elizabeth Pearson, prominent in social circles at Des Moines, eloped with Edward Fines of Nevada.

A bolt of lightning started a fire which destroyed the home of Justice Livingston, near Des Moines. Loss $2,500.

J. L. Blake of Minneapolis has been appointed general manager of the Newton and Northwestern Railway.

Mayor Berg of Dubuque vetoed the action of the City Council in appropriating $1,000 for two fire cisterns.

Mrs. Elizabeth McCutcheon, who has just died at Keokuk at the age of 83, was a resident of that city for sixty-three years.

Apoplexy caused the death of Fred Reppert of Muscatine, a prominent citizen and botanical student, who was found lifeless at his home.

In a fit of temporary insanity, Mrs. Frank Rebachek of Riverside, attempted suicide by severing one of the arteries of her arm. The deed was committed with a sharp butcher knife. She will recover.

Harry Woods of Council Bluffs fell from the fourth story of an Omaha wholesale house and was instantly killed.

Mrs. Amanda Zenor is dead at Ames, aged 83. She was one of the first settlers of Story County, coming there in the early 40's.

Young Herbert Braunberger of Creston, while playing with some companions, fell from a hammock and fractured his left arm.

H. C. Smith, a well-to-do retired Cass County farmer, died as the result of taking carbolic acid by mistake for cough medicine.

A number of vags in the Scott County jail declined to hire out to farmers, saying they preferred the stone pile to work in the harvest fields.

It is reported that, owing to the cool nights, the melon crop in the vicinity of Muscatine this year will be three to four weeks later than usual.

John Kennedy, a Dubuque carpenter, while walking in his sleep, fell from a second story porch and sustained a broken thigh and broken arm.

Applications are being received at Des Moines for positions as operator in wireless telegraphy in the government naval service. The salary is from $30 to $60 per month.

Washington's Chautauqua did not pay out by about $300, but this does not deter the management in its announced determination to hold another next year at about the same date, June-July.

A statue of John Stewart, who in 1870 built and operated in Delaware County the first creamery ever built, will be exhibited at the coming world's fair. The statue will be made in butter and kept frozen.

Probably the worst wind, hail and rain storm of the season swept over a part of southwestern Iowa late on a recent evening, destroying all crops in its path and leveling many buildings and trees. A number of injuries have been reported.

The Bronson Savings Bank has incorporated.

There have been eight suicides in Des Moines in two months.

Creston bootleggers are being rounded up by Union County officials.

The Star barber shop at Ames was robbed of all its tools; no clue.

Several changes have been made in the faculty at Ames State College.

The Creston City Council will establish a swimming pool for boys.

An equestrian club has been formed among Dubuque young people.

Marshalltown has operated its own lighting plant for sixteen years.

Several of the streets of Charlton have been ordered paved with brick.

The Dubuque Y. W. C. A. has opened a dormitory for working women.

Two saloons at Parkersburg have been closed by the injunction process.

St. Patrick's congregation at Burlington will erect a new church edifice.

The Fifty-sixth regiment, I. N. G., will probably camp at Fort Dodge this year.

A flouring mill with a capacity of 400 barrels daily will be built at Mason City.

It is announced that the Washington-Iowa City Interurban Railway is a sure "go."

Des Moines has eighty-nine saloons, twenty-four of which are owned by one man.

The postoffice at Kelley was robbed of a small sum of money and stamps. No clue.

Ed Taylor of Des Moines was sent to jail for three days for slapping his wife.

A lively blaze at Burlington destroyed two large barns and an ice house. Loss $3,000.

Cedar Falls horsemen are planning a race meet for an early date—about Sept. 1.

Waterloo will probably get next year's meeting of the State Pharmaceutical Association.

The Cudahy Packing Co. will expend $500,000 in improvements in their Sioux City plant.

Plans have been adopted for the Waterloo hospital. The building will cost about $30,000.

Floyd Goff, aged 22, was drowned while in bathing in a small creek near Mt. Pleasant.

The high wages paid farm hands has caused a scarcity in the supply of male teachers in many counties.

Work on the Burlington streets will be suspended because of the crippled condition of the city's finances.

LeMars needs a new high school building and the question of building one will be submitted to popular vote.

The date for the convention of the Iowa anti-saloon league in Des Moines has been changed to Oct. 12-14.

An addition costing $8,500 is to be added to the old building of the ladies' dormitory of Iowa College, Grinnell.

Three car loads of veterans will go from Des Moines and vicinity to the G. A. R. encampment at San Francisco.

By a vote of 450 to 300, Pella defeated a proposition to levy a tax in aid of the Iowa Central Railroad Company.

It is rumored that the Milwaukee will buy a tract of land at Clinton, erect a freight depot and install freight yards.

A stock company has been organized at Fort Dodge to furnish backing for the baseball team and the club will not be disbanded.

Council Bluffs has a soda water trust. Dispensers of summer drinks have agreed to raise the price of a number of the cooling beverages.

The stock and building of the Lowery Wall Paper Company, at Des Moines, was damaged by fire to the extent of $15,000; partially insured.

An ordinance introduced in the City Council of Des Moines proposes raise the salary of the Mayor from $1,500 to $2,500 and other officers in proportion.

At the Santa Fe blacksmith shop a rivet severed the carotid artery in the neck of A. M. Bauguess, from which he bled to death in a few minutes.

The clothes of the 2-year-old child of Lew White of Creston caught fire from a gasoline stove and the little one was seriously, if not fatally, burned.

Des Moines ministers have incorporated an organization which has for its object the protection of themselves and the church from unworthy members.

The contract has been let for the M. E. Church at Creston, to take the place of the one recently destroyed by cyclone. The new structure will cost $35,000.

At Des Moines Mrs. Roxie Lordbrey and her 17-year-old son, while returning from church were run down by a fast train and instantly killed at a grade crossing.

Following good roads conventions in each one of the counties of the First Congressional District, a big district convention will be held at Burlington some time in August.

The city attorney of Ottumwa has been instructed to pass on the advisability of framing an ordinance forbidding the sale of the deadly toy pistol within the limits of that city.

About two dozen Assyrians left Des Moines for Beiroot, where they will spend the next few months visiting relatives and making arrangements for the migration of a large party of their race to America.

A portion of a jaw bone of a mastodon was washed out along the bank of a stream on the farm of Jacob Grubb in Benton township, Benton County. Many interesting Indian relics have been found on the same farm.

The Legislature will be asked to amend the pharmacy law so as to require at least two years' study in a college of pharmacy and two years' work in a drug store, or four years' work in a drug store, before a certificate can be granted.

The Marshalltown Y. M. C. A. is to have a "trolley day," when all the receipts of the local street car company will be turned over to the association.

A conservative estimate of the Iowa potato yield for 1903 places the harvest within 20 or 30 per cent of a full crop. The crops are doing better in the southern portion of the State.

The buildings on the Wapello County poor farm, near Ottumwa, will probably be enlarged in order to furnish accommodations for the county's incurably insane, at present maintained at the State hospitals.

Gov. Cummins declined, with thanks, the request of Gov. Mickey of Nebraska to allow the transportation of the body of a smallpox victim across the State.

The Rock Island has taken an appeal in the case of Frank Sankey of Walnut, who was awarded $9,000 for the loss of a leg while in the employ of the company.

The board of trustees of Ames college unanimously voted Dr. A. B. Storms, the new president, a salary of $5,000 per year, $700 more than was ever paid before. Dr. Beardshear received $4,300 at the time of his death. The board also voted to completely furnish the president's home on the campus, which he will occupy.

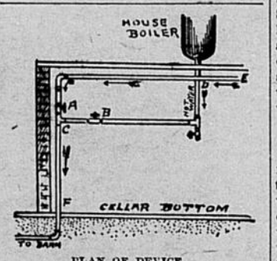
The nineteenth biennial report of the Iowa Soldiers' Orphans' Home filed with the board of control by Superintendent Gess shows 491 inmates June 30, 1903, against 439 July 1, 1901. The total enrollment for the biennial period was 693, there being 412 boys and 281 girls and 387 soldiers' children and 387 county children. It is shown 82 per cent of those admitted were born in Iowa, while next to Iowa, Illinois and Missouri are the largest contributors.

Joe Harrington, a Moville farm hand, attempted suicide by hanging. He was cut down in time to save his life, although his spine was so badly injured he will be paralyzed. He was demented.

Water-Heating Device.

The subjoined diagram, taken from Orange Judd Farmer, illustrated how easily water can be warmed in a small way where both house and barn are furnished with running water and moderate plumbing arrangements. The pipe marked E F, running through the house cellar, furnishes water to the house and barn. By means of two short pipes, C D, the pipe from the hot water boiler in the house is connected with the pipe E F, which, as before stated, supplies the barn with cold water.

Then all that is necessary to fill the barn tub with warm water is to open the valve B and shut valve A, thus letting the warm water from the house boiler into the pipe which goes to the barn and shutting off the flow of cold.



PLAN OF DEVICE.

This clever little scheme has worked successfully on an up-to-date farm in Amherst, Mass., and has furnished warm water to four cows and two or three horses for several winters. The only objection is that the good housewife sometimes objects to having her supply of hot water exhausted two or three times a day.

Rights of Sheep Owners.

On the trial of an action brought by Agnes Smith against George Wetherill in the Oneida County, New York, court, to recover damages for the alleged unlawful killing by the defendant of her dog, the evidence showed that the animal was shot on premises adjoining those owned by Wetherill, after he had been chasing sheep. The defendant asserted that he was justified in shooting the dog under a statute which provided that any person may kill any dog which he shall see chasing, worrying or wounding any sheep. The trial justice charged the jury, as a matter of law, that the statute was not a defense, because the dog was not chasing or worrying or wounding any sheep at the time he was shot. The fourth appellate division, on an appeal for a verdict against Wetherill, has decided that the charge was erroneous. "At common law," said Justice Nash, for the court, "a dog might be killed in defense of or when necessity for the protection or preservation of property. The statute goes further. It provides for the killing of a dog that wrongfully chases, worries or wounds sheep. If it does these things, it must be killed."—American Cultivator.

King of Angoras.

America has developed an Angora buck of the highest quality, which is a great victory for those who claim that we can breed as good stock as can be found in Turkey or South Africa. Lazarus was bred by D. C. Taylor of Lake Valley, N. M., and was the champion at the recent Kansas City show. He was sold at auction to Col. C. S. Richardson of Dubuque, Iowa, for $700, the record price for an American bred Angora.

LAZARUS.

Tips for Creameries.

Milk cans should be washed and sterilized with steam at the factory, and some other receptacle should be used to return the skim milk or whey to the farm. If the cans are used for this purpose they should by all means be emptied as soon as they reach the farm, thoroughly washed and scalded and placed on a rock in an inverted position with the covers off.

Dairy markets should be developed by selling products of known standards put up in such forms that the consumer will get the original package and know its grade or quality.—Illinois Bulletin No. 83.

Dairy Education.

A. W. Trow, the prominent farmer, creamery man and agricultural writer, of Glenville, Minn., has recently been made a member of the educational staff of the dairy and food department in his State. His work will be very largely of an educational nature and among the farmers and dairymen. The $30,000 annual appropriation recently voted by the Legislature, together with the improved and amended dairy laws just secured, give Minnesota splendid facilities for aiding in the most effective way her great dairy and creamery interests.

Relieving a Puffing Horse.

Most farmers are familiar with the horse who puffs and wheezes at its work. The disease is technically known as "roaring," and is said to be similar to asthma in humans. There is really no cure for it, but the trouble may be greatly alleviated by treatment and especially by proper feeding. If the disease is not so deeply seated that the animal cannot do farm work then the work given it should be light and the feed should consist of little hay and this wet each time. Feed mainly on grains. Take one dram of iodide of potassium and mix with one-half dram nux vomica. Give this dose twice a day for two or three weeks during each bad attack and during the period let the work of the horse be that which does not require much speed. The care and treatment indicated will relieve the animal greatly, although it is doubtful if it will ever amount to much for steady work.—Indianapolis News.

Good Oats.

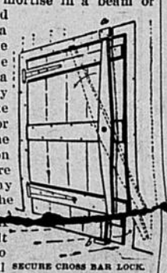
Good oats are clean, hard, dry, sweet, heavy, plump, full of flour, and rattle like shot. They have a clean and almost metallic luster. Each oat in a well-grown sample is nearly of the same size. There are but few small or imperfect grains. The hard pressure of the nail on an oat should leave little or no mark. The kernel, when pressed between the teeth, should clip rather than tear. The skin should be thin. The size of the kernel will be less in proportion than the skin is thick. The color of the oat is not very material, but white oats are generally thinner in the skin than black. Again, black oats will grow on inferior soil. Short, plump are preferable to large, long grains. Bearded oats must have an excess of husk. Oats are not necessarily bad because they are thick-skinned or bearded, but they must contain a less amount of flour per bushel than the thin-skinned oats not bearded.

A Good Whitewash.

Two kinds of ordinary whitewash may be used to advantage, prepared in the following manner: For inside work, to a bucketful of ready limewash add one pint of soft-boiled rice and a quarter of a pound of white glue, dissolved thoroughly and mixed through the mess. For outside substitute in place of rice and glue (to each pail of whitewash) a pound of common rock salt, dissolved in boiling water. Thus mixed and applied upon a bright, sunny day, the whitening will remain permanent in color and will not rub off readily, while the application to the interior will destroy the lice that may be secreted in the rough wall and crevices of the inside of the poultry house and stables, if the wash be generously distributed.

A Desirable Door Lock.

Large barn doors are often fastened to a perpendicular bar, one end of which enters a mortise in a beam or block overhead and the other a mortise in the floor. The strength of a man is usually required to take out the bar, or put it up. The illustration shows a more convenient way to manage the cross bar. A round iron bolt holds the bar to the middle rail of the door, allowing it to turn freely either way. Two long gains, one in the floor and one in the beam overhead, receive the ends of the bar when the door is closed. In place of a gain in the beam, a strip of scantling may be nailed firmly to the under side of the beam. The upper end of the crossbar, when set erect, comes on the inside of the strip.—D. H. Shepard in Farm and Home.



SECURE CROSS BAR LOCK.

Fowls Out of Condition.

During very warm weather bowel disease puts in an appearance and debilitates the members of the flock. The first thing to do is to allow no food whatever unless it is a teaspoonful of powdered cinnamon in a pint of milk for twenty fowls. Be sure to secure the pure article, as cinnamon is often adulterated. A teaspoonful of tincture of nux vomica in a quart of drinking water may also be allowed, but be careful to give no food. When the hens cease laying and get out of condition, resort is sometimes had to egg foods and condition powders, which may be just the things to be avoided. Egg foods and condition powders have their places; they may be beneficial where the flock is lacking in hardiness and health, but the best course to pursue is to give no medicine or stimulants to healthy fowls, as they do not require them.

Care of Apple Trees.

A peck of lime, air-slacked in fine powder, may be advantageously scattered about each apple or pear tree for a diameter of ten feet in each direction. This should be done at once, and it will soon be carried down by the rains. Unthrifty fruit trees that are in grass land should be plowed so as to break and turn under the sod before the lime is applied. The grass tends to exhaust the soil and starve the trees. But in plowing care must be taken not to break the larger roots; the smaller roots may be broken with advantage, as it is a sort of root pruning which is beneficial to the tree, but large roots are apt to throw up suckers when they are torn, and the check to the tree is too great.

In Fly Time.

A gallon of kerosene, a quart of fish oil and an ounce of carbolic acid is one of the cheapest and best home-made mixtures for keeping flies from cattle. It should be applied every morning after milking, using a good-sized hand sprayer, paying especial attention to the head, shoulders and fore legs. Spraying for flies is absolutely necessary to keep up the full flow of milk in hot weather.

Beware of Careless Breeding.

The ready and wholly unexpected absorption of coarse South African mohair by the British spinners in response to the demand for coarse goods should not encourage careless breeding in this or any other country. A three pound fleece of fine hair is more to be desired in a flock than heavy fleeces of low grade. Nothing like quality either in goats or mohair.

Ensilage for Hogs.

Ensilage of corn, sorghum, pea vines or alfalfa is an excellent feed for hogs when pasturing is impracticable. With three or four pounds of grain and all the ensilage they will eat brood sows will keep in excellent condition.

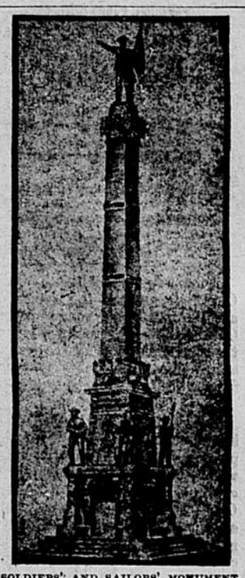
London has some houses, built of timber, which it is claimed are as good as when erected over 200 years ago.

UNVEILS A WAR MONUMENT.

South Bend Displays Its Memorial to Soldiers and Sailors.

A $35,000 soldiers and sailors' monument, St. Joseph County's tribute to the men who lost their lives in defense of the nation, was dedicated recently at South Bend, Ind. Almost the entire community joined in honoring the soldier and sailor dead. Fully 20,000 visitors to the city witnessed the dedication.

The total height of the monument is seventy-two feet and the base is twenty feet square. The shaft section which is in one piece, is twenty-three feet in height and weighs about twenty-six tons. The cap section weighs fifteen tons. The height of the bronze color-bearer surmounting the top of the monument is fourteen feet and each of the four figures at the lower corners is seven feet high.



SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' MONUMENT.

The monument is constructed of a fine quality of medium colored barre granite. It required eight months of labor to execute the stone portion of the monument at the quarries.

The five bronze statues were modeled and cast by Rudolph Schwarz, of Indianapolis, Ind., a native of Austria. The surmounting figure represents a color-bearer. The other four figures represent the cavalry, artillery, infantry and navy.

HOMEMADE STRAW HATS.

In Old Days Boys Had to Make Their Own Summer Headgear.

An old farmer of the middle West, just turned eighty-eight, was leaning meditatively over his little red gate when a barefooted boy, in blue jeans clothes and a big rough straw hat, ran whooping down the lane toward the creek. "When I was a boy, over seventy-five years ago," the old farmer said, "we had to make our own straw hats. Little boys had to do a lot of work in those days. When I was ten years old I could put a splint-bottom in a chair just as well as my grandmother could do it.

"To make our hats," he continued, "we first had to plait the straw. It was oat-straw, and we sat out on the porch of our log cabin, by a pail of water, so we could wet the straw and keep it damp; otherwise it would break. I was lefthanded,—'southpaw' they used to call me,—but I could plait as fast as any of the other boys.

"After we had plaited or braided about thirty yards, we tied it up with a string, as you would tie up hoop-iron. Then, some rainy day, when we couldn't work out-of-doors, my mother or grand-mother would sit by and watch us make the hats. Every boy had a big needle and a coarse homemade linen thread. Sometimes, but not always, we could borrow our mother's big, open-ended iron thimble.

"We began by making a little circle of the straw plait, sewing it through on the wrong side with long stitches. Then we kept on, going round and round, shaping it as best we could, like a deep cup or basket, to make the crown of the hat.

"When the crown was made, then we had plain sailing, and our mother didn't have to watch us. Every boy's hat was then left to his own devices. He just sewed the braid together, slightly overlapping, round and round until his hat was as big as he wanted it. Then we called mother or grandmother to show us how to finish it off and tuck in the end of the plait neatly.

"No two hats, of course, were just alike. Some of them had quite a comical expression—crooked crowns, or brims out of proportion. Nevertheless each boy was a happy boy when he had finished a new straw hat for himself. If the crown was higher than usual other boys would ridicule him, and say, 'Look at the bee-gum! look at the bee-gum.' A bee-gum perhaps you don't know, was an old-fashioned hive for bees, sometimes made out of twisted straw, sometimes made of wood.

"To make our straw hats extra nice, sometimes we would wet the crown, after the hat was made, and mold it over a round block or log of wood."

From an Author's Journal.

I've got to write an interview with myself this morning. The newspapers haven't mentioned my name in six weeks.

My new book is now ranked among the best sellers. (I bought up the entire first edition myself.)

I have come to the conclusion that I look quite "literary;" but summer's coming on, and I fear I'll be compelled to have my hair cut.

I may go abroad this season—that is, about ten miles from the home millpond. I need rest—and some of my fool readers imagine they're in the same fix.—Atlanta Constitution.

All Out.

"I was looking for you and your automobile yesterday on the speedway, but you weren't out, were you?"

"Huh! I was out three different ways. First I was out in it, then I was out of it, and when it finally struck a tree and blew up I was out on it about $600."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Population of Canada.

The population of Canada east of Lake Superior is 4,000,000 and west of it 1,000,000.

Any act by which a man makes one enemy is in the end a losing game