

THE FARMER'S BOY.

You ask about that boy of mine, An' what his name is? Why, stranger, can't you read the sign That's writ across that youngster's phiz? He's such a master hand to shirk That sometimes I can most admire him!

When I was young it wasn't so; Boys had a different trainin' then— They knew they had to hoe their row An' work their way like little men.

Now, continued the elder man, ponderously, "Sarah, Martha and Constance all married to disease me."

"I believe she is not indifferent to him, but of course she is discreet and timid; perhaps, I may say, even diffident."

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SCHOOL OPENS IN THE FAR EAST.



loved Dorothy Lawrence. A man well practiced in the concealment of emotion, he was perfectly convinced that she had not suspected his passion.

"Why, God bless my soul, William!" exclaimed the judge. "You! Why, I'd sooner have you than Winthrop."

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FIGHTING THE FEVER.

Combat Against the Dreaded Southern Scourge Is No Longer Unequal Struggle It Once Was—Is Now Yellow Fever History.

Fortunately the combat against yellow fever, the most dreaded of summer visitors, is no longer the unequal struggle it once proved to be.

Medical men have never left off the search for the cause of yellow fever, the most dreaded of summer visitors, is no longer the unequal struggle it once proved to be.

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YELLOW JACK AS IT IS KNOWN TO MODERN SCIENCE.

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EVOLUTION OF THE MOTOR CAR.

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The milking machine has been long, long on the way. Now it is said to be about to arrive. It will be welcomed by all who operate dairies.

Rape is a pasture plant, and does not make hay. It ought to be grown along with oats or barley and then grazed after the grain has been reaped.

Never go security for any one unless you can see the obligation without serious injury to your own finances. Going security has ruined many a good fellow.

An overfed fowl is not a well-fed fowl. She is developing so much fatty tissue that her egg-laying power will be lessened or destroyed.

A higher average plane of quotations for raw wool seems inevitable the world over and for some time to come, and buyers for woolen goods will be wise to note this as a fact, and to promptly adjust themselves to the new situation.

Nothing is better than milk to feed to hogs. The Missouri Experiment Station has shown by test that where fed with grain it makes better hogs than either green alfalfa or bluegrass.

An English stockmaster does not consider kale a suitable food for lamb ewes, as the fermentation set up by the green would be likely to kill the lambs.

A Paris chemist has produced a "colorless imitation of the ordinary egg of commerce." The shell is made with a blowpipe from a moist combination of lime and bismuth.

General consumption of horses in Chicago has this year up to the middle of June expanded about 4,000 head as compared with last season. This, despite the depressing effects of the teamster's strike, shows a most satisfactory state of trade.

Governor Chavez, the first ruler of New Mexico under the Mexican Republic, had 1,000,000 sheep which, it is said, were herded by 2,700 herders.

In view of the competition between the United States and Argentina for the frozen mutton trade of Great Britain, figures showing sheep supply of Argentina are interesting.

There does not seem to be any practical need of moisture about the nest of a white hen. Sometimes the hatch every egg whether fat on the ground or deep in the hay in the barn.

How thick to plant corn for silage depends somewhat on local conditions. Howard's Dairyman, Professor Hecker of Minnesota says about thirty quarts of corn per acre, and no ears develop when sown so thickly.

Take about four quarts of blood from the jugular vein and give the horse one ounce about at one dose. Follow this with one quart of molasses in feed night and morning.

Hogs are very apt to become lousy, and how it does lessen their thrift! In just one minute I put on material that destroyed every louse on one hog.

Why They Come Back to Land. It is surprising how many city people are thinking of actually going into farming nowadays. Men of all classes, from the successful business man to the laborer, are interested.

Difference in Alfalfa Soils. Alfalfa grows best in a drained heavy soil, with a subsoil sufficiently open to allow the roots to penetrate to a considerable depth.

AN OLD-FASHIONED FATHER.

I said the Judge, "still cling to the old belief that a parent has the right to say whom his child shall or shall not marry."

"Yes," agreed Mr. Roberts, slowly, not wishing for certain private reasons, to give an unqualified assent, and yet too well acquainted with the Judge to think of open disagreement.

"Now," continued the elder man, ponderously, "Sarah, Martha and Constance all married to disease me."

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WAR ON WAISTCOATS.

This Man's Garment Very Viciously Condemned in England.

The war declared against waistcoats by E. N. Marshall, headmaster of Kingston Grammar School, is generally, but conditionally, approved by hygienic experts.

A representative found several hygienic experts at the head of the Incorporated Society of Medical Officers of Health willing to express their opinions on the matter, and with one accord they were in favor of reforming the waistcoat, but not of abolishing it.

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BLACK SHOWS DISTRIBUTION OF FEVER MOSQUITO.

limitations of the blood and secretions of patients showed no signs of the presence of bacteria. That disposed of the microbe theory. Ten years earlier a Cuban physician, Dr. Carlos Flayay, of Havana, had propounded the theory that the fever could be carried by a mosquito, the culicid (now stepomyia) fasciatus. The board began to experiment with this insect. Eleven persons were permitted to be bitten by these contaminated mosquitoes. From nine there was no result; two had yellow fever. This proved conclusively that the disease could be communicated in that way.

The American board then undertook the test which has become famous. Two experiment houses were built at Quemado, Cuba, one of them called the "infected mosquito building" and the other the "infected clothing building." The former was screened and well ventilated; the other, in the former, patients were taken.

In the seventeenth century the slave trade was regarded as a perfectly legitimate business, followed by the ship owners of every maritime nation, but especially by the Spanish, then the leading seafaring people. Wherever the slaves went they spread slavery, and pestilence, and every idle gentleman after the arrival of a shipload of African slaves, and its appearance in southern Europe may be referred to the same cause. Its earliest recorded appearance as a pestilence on the continent of Europe was in the Spanish ports of the Mediterranean when it spread to the cities of the Levant, along the Red Sea and finally to India. In the latter country it found congenial surroundings and obtained so firm a foothold that it is still well established in the crowded Indian cities.

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STEAM CARRIAGE OF 1820.

mean world of fire, horses leaped over hedges and the terrified peasantry fled to nooks of safety. Compared with it, a modern motor car is a thing of peace and gentleness.

A dozen or so of them were run in London as omnibuses, but the high fare—a shilling a ride—and the omnibus aspect of the vehicle, scared away passengers. Ladies disliked the steam carriages because of the greasy air, soot that soiled their dresses; and so, little by little, they fell into disfavor. The railway, with its closed coaches, cheaper rates, and smooth rails, drove them from the roads into the museums.

Woman Writes Many Just to Get Things Off Her Mind. "I write lots of letters that I never mail," said a Kansas City woman to a friend recently. "What do I do with them? I tear them up. I write them simply to get things I want to say off my mind. For instance, if the butcher has sent me a mediocre steak and I am mad about it I don't call him up and scold him. I send the steak back and then sit down and write a letter giving him the very mischief for his carelessness. When I have written it I read it over. I have the rebuke out of me and I feel better. Next I tear the letter up. The butcher gets his steak back and knows he was careless. He sends another one and is more careful next time. He didn't need the cutting down, but I needed to get rid of it. Every once in a while I sit down and write notes to people telling them exactly what I think of them. When I get the things I want to say off my mind the notes are destroyed, and I am relieved. That is the way I keep people liking me. I say what I think of them and have the satisfaction that comes from saying it, but it never reaches them or anybody else."—Kansas City Times.

In the Zoo. "What are you cogitating about?" inquired the ring-striped marmoset of the laughing hyena. "I was thinking what foosy these poets be," snarled the unfeeling quadruped. "Any particular verse or line displeases you?" queried the marmoset. "Well, yes," the hyena replied. "Some chump poet has said 'Laugh and the world laughs with you,' but I notice that when I laugh I laugh alone."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

This is about all the attention some men attract: When their procession goes by, people inquire: "Whose funeral is that?"

Why They Come Back to Land. It is surprising how many city people are thinking of actually going into farming nowadays. Men of all classes, from the successful business man to the laborer, are interested. Probably the most potent cause with those who have to earn their living is the increased cost of living in the city. There are thousands of city-dwelling, industrious men in the cities to-day who are making a living and nothing more, with the uncertainty of steady work always before them and the possibility of sickness, which would place them in an embarrassing position. There are the people who are vitally interested, and some of them have already solved the problem by going to the country.

Difference in Alfalfa Soils. Alfalfa grows best in a drained heavy soil, with a subsoil sufficiently open to allow the roots to penetrate to a considerable depth; yet an examination of the soil in the various alfalfa districts shows that there is a much wider variation in the soil conditions than has generally been supposed. In the irrigated regions the soil is adapted to the growth of alfalfa and little difficulty is experienced in obtaining successful stands. However, like other plants, alfalfa suffers from improper methods of irrigation. The soil becomes too strongly impregnated with alkali. Old alkali fields may apparently withstand considerable quantities of alkali, because the deep-seated roots are able to draw their supply of water from lower strata, where there is less alkali.

Money in Lima Beans. An amateur gardener reports that he grew nearly 100 quarts of shelled beans on 150 hills, besides several quarts of dried beans, in his garden last year. He sold the fresh beans at 25 cents a quart. An acre of ground would contain 2,000 hills of beans, planted four feet apart each way. At the rate of two-thirds of a quart from each hill the yield would be about 1,700 quarts, which at 25 cents a quart would give a total of \$425 as the gross return. But 25 cents a quart is a pretty high price for beans, and to be enough, and this would reduce the sum received from the crop to \$30 and this would pay well.—Exchange.

Sore Mouths in Cattle. It sometimes happens that after a few months' feeding on whole corn the cow's gums become tender, says a Breeder's Gazette. There is less danger of sore mouths from feeding corn in than out of the husk, because it dries out less, making it softer, fresher and more palatable. In case of sore mouths in midwinter, when the cattle are consuming somewhere near a full feed of grain, corn and cob meal or crushed corn may be used. Snapped corn can be crushed by a specially made machine considerably less expensive than grinding. Either snapped corn, crushed corn or corn and cob meal is preferable to pure cornmeal because bulk is furnished along with the meal, preventing its packing in the stomach and permitting the digestive juices to mix more thoroughly with the food. Cases of founder in cattle fed in this way are rare, as are also cases of scours, which so often occur when cattle are fed pure cornmeal.

Sheep Talk. Sheep require a variety of food to form flesh and fat. With sheep, rather more than with any other class of stock, care must be taken not to overfeed. Overstocking is usually injurious to the sheep and ruinous to the farmer. Dryness is one of the requirements in the production of the finest grades of wool. No sheep should be allowed to die or old age, but all should be fattened and sent to market before their vitality has been impaired. Sheep are naturally gregarious. When one is seen by itself, something is evidently wrong. In commencing to fatten sheep, the feeding should not be crowded at first, but gradually increase the amount of the ration. A small fat sheep will always bring better prices than a large, poor one. Sheep are almost essential in maintaining the fertility and cleanliness of the land. Keep the quarters clean. Sheep do not need the accommodation of manure to keep them warm. Rotation of Crops. Dr. Withycombe, of Oregon Experiment Station, is working on a ten-year system of crop rotation; but one of a shorter rotation of crops has just now given out to the farmer. First, raise a crop of corn for the silo. When the corn is harvested, disc the ground once and drill in wheat. This, in an average season, will yield about forty bushels to the acre. The beginning of March sow on the ground six pounds of red and two pounds of alsike clover, and fifty to seventy-five pounds of land plaster to the acre. After the wheat crop is taken off, with this treatment, there will be three or four tons of hay to the acre. The second year, after the wheat crop has been taken off, a second crop may be counted on for seed or pasture. The following year, expect three tons and good pasture to follow. After the second year's pasturing, turn in and sow to winter wheat in the fall, or, if preferred, winter oats. Use land plaster each spring on the clover. The two principal objects in this rotation are, first, to reduce the labor to a minimum, and secondly, the ground is kept in a good condition. This cultivation can go on ad infinitum without any great loss of plant food.

The Milk Stand. The standard adopted by Massachusetts of three per cent butter fat for milk would seem to be about right, though some desire it lowered. San Francisco some months ago adopted a standard of 3.4 per cent butter fat. This would have had the effect of lowering the price of milk. In the United States, the standard of three per cent butter fat has been in force since 1906. In 1906, the average butter fat content of milk was 3.1 per cent, and a year later it was 3.2 per cent. In 1908, it was 3.3 per cent, and in 1909, it was 3.4 per cent. In 1910, it was 3.5 per cent, and in 1911, it was 3.6 per cent.