

CREW RESCUED AT SEA

Survivors Tell of Long Battle With Death.

POUNDED BY TERRIFIC SEAS

With Coal and Food Gone, Steamship Wallowed Helplessly Through Succession of Storms Several Hundred Miles Out in Atlantic—Separated From Revenue Cutter in Fog.

No more thrilling tale of the sea and ships has come to New York in many years than that brought in by the battered Italian steamship Angelo Parodi, miraculously saved from going to the port of missing ships after her loss had been reported at Norfolk by the revenue cutter Itasca. The derelict was towed in by the Greek steamer Crios.

Coal gone, food gone to the last ship's biscuit, the steamship wallowed helplessly through a succession of storms several hundred miles out in the Atlantic from the Virginia capes.

Delays Ate Up Coal Supply.

The Angelo Parodi, of 2,488 tons burden, left Baltimore in December, bound for Maddalena, Italy. She filled with cargo there and set out for Norfolk the last week of December. From the minute she cleared Gibraltar she was buffeted by a series of heavy storms, with tremendous winds that slowed down her speed. Captain Benvenuto had to watch his coal supply dwindle daily under the futile assaults of his ship against the driving wind and heavy seas.

On Jan. 19 the last scoopful of coal was heaved onto the fires, and the stoker crew began to go through the ship with axes, chopping out fuel from wallscuttings, cabin walls and officers' quarters. Tables, chairs and even strips of flooring in the forecastle went to feed the fireboxes. The ship was reduced to a steel skeleton, with all her bones picked, but still 300 miles off angry water separated the Angelo Parodi from the capes.

Captain Benvenuto's wireless call for help was heard at the wireless station on Cape Henry, and the revenue cutter Itasca, Captain B. M. Chiswell commanding, put out to rescue the derelict. For seven days the Italian ship drifted at the mercy of wind and currents while the Itasca searched for her. Having no headway, the steamship had to take many of the giant rollers broadside on. The attempts to keep her head on to the wind by a sea anchor were only partially successful.

Food Near and Yet So Far.

Saturday, Jan. 23, the smoke of the doughy little revenue cutter was carried down the storm rack to put life in the hearts of the sailors. But when the Itasca lapsed up to within hailing distance of the plunging Italian ship the futility of her efforts at rescue began to be apparent. A tremendous sea was driving, and no small boat would have so much as got away from the side of either craft before being swamped.

"Food!" was the cry that Captain Benvenuto megaphoned down the wind to the Itasca. "We are starving!"

On the cutter every effort was made to shoot a line over the Angelo Parodi—if not to rig a breeches buoy, at least strong enough to carry a rigged basket of food. Failure marked each attempt. While food hovered so close the sailors divided the last of the ship's biscuits.

That was Monday, Jan. 25. For ten days prior to that time they had been on quarter rations. After Jan. 18 nothing but hard bread and water had staid them. Some of the men were so weak they could not crawl from their bunks.

During a heavy fog the helpless steamship became separated from the Itasca. Those aboard heard the whistle of the revenue cutter grow more and more dim as Captain Chiswell drew away from them in his blind searching. With no steam in the dead boilers to send an answering call Captain Benvenuto and his men had to sit helpless while the only promise of succor became smothered in the fog.

Greek Ship to Rescue.

From Monday, Jan. 25, until early the following morning the Angelo Parodi drifted alone, starvation master on the bridge. Then at 3 o'clock on Tuesday morning a lookout reported lights on the starboard bow.

Instantly the captain burned Coston lights from the bridge, and a prayer went up when the red and green eyes in the distant dark told that the strange ship had seen and was coming to aid. When daylight came the stranger was found to be the Crios, Captain Goulandris.

The seas had lessened during the night, and by skillful maneuvering the Greek skipper managed to get a line aboard. Over this towline a jury breeches buoy was rigged, and a little food—not much, for the clumsy makeshift would not stand the strain—was sent over to the Italian vessel in a basket. From time to time during the towing in a sparse supply of food was sent across the towing line, but when anchor was dropped at quarantine the first thing the sailors and crew of the Angelo Parodi did was to tumble into boats and row over to the Greek ship for a square meal.

The Italian vessel was taken to the Horse drydock in Erie basin.

POULTRY PICKINGS.

It is a good plan to throw sheaves of wheat, oats or buckwheat in the scratching shed and allow the fowls to thrash it out themselves. It affords considerable exercise.

In order to have exercise ready for the hens as soon as it is light in the morning throw some grain in the litter just before locking the houses at night.

Green cut bone may now take the place of worms and bugs, which the fowls pick up in the summer.

It isn't too early to begin to think about getting some choice eggs for hatching.

Put the breeding stock into the best possible condition.

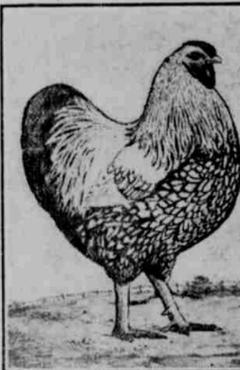
Poultry thrive on variety. Change the ration from time to time. The birds will thank you for it by heavier laying and better stock.

WINTER CARE OF THE YOUNG POULTRY

In caring for young poultry stock in winter I try to give it enough room in which to develop and then feed it more liberally than other fowls, writes W. J. Boyton in the American Agriculturist. Overcrowding is one of the gravest dangers to guard against. It is a natural desire to keep as much young poultry as possible, especially the fowls which were hatched late and are still gaining in weight, but if this course is pursued at the expense of overcrowding trouble is apt to follow.

There are two methods of handling pullets—one, so as to get eggs in winter; the other, so that by feeding they will be in fine laying condition the following spring. In keeping pure bred stock I find it the best plan to use the latter method because where eggs are scarce in winter they will hatch better the following spring, and also they are obtainable in greater numbers at the time of high prices for hatching purposes.

Where winter eggs are to be produced it is necessary that the pullets are hatched early in the previous spring. This means a smaller percentage of chicks hatched, as at that time the eggs show less vitality. I have also found it more difficult to raise the chicks. As eggs command the best price in the spring, that they do not hatch well means a greater cost for each chick. Although these pullets will lay in winter when eggs command the highest price for market purposes, it will still be necessary to furnish proper food and care. Even then some may put on flesh instead of producing eggs. I find that the best food is whole grain, meat scraps and green food. It



Hardy as well as handsome, the Wyandotte is a fine market chicken. Medium sized, small bones, it plumps right up from chick to broiler, from broiler to roaster, and is a yellow butter ball when other breeds are immature and scrawny. The Wyandotte lays earlier than the other American breeds and lays as well as any dual purpose fowl. The picture shows a Silver Laced Wyandotte cock.

is also important that the pullets be kept out of the snow and above the frozen ground, for cold poultry produce few eggs. With pure bred poultry I find it advantageous to keep several of the best cockerels until spring, when they can be sold to advantage as breeders. This, however, would not do if mixed breed fowls were kept. The purpose of the keeper must be borne in mind when managing a flock of young poultry stock in winter.

Chicken Necessaries.

When chickens are confined to their pens for any length of time, there are three things that are necessary for their well being, and these things are often inaccessible to them. They are pure water, sharp grit and a dust bath. We all know that fowls must have water to keep them alive. They need grit in order to grind their food and keep healthy. They need a dust bath in order to keep themselves free from lice and mites.

Give the Hens Room.

If the poultry pens are connected and one or more is empty this winter don't fail to allow the hens in the adjoining house to have access to the unoccupied house. Cut a hole or place a door between the two pens. The added scratching room and enlarged quarters will help boost the egg record.

Points for Mothers

Presidential Game.

"Who's who?" is a good game for Feb. 22. One may easily obtain penny pictures of United States presidents. Secure about six sets of, say, Washington, Jefferson, Lincoln, Grant, Cleveland, McKinley, Roosevelt, Taft and Wilson.

Paste these pictures on cardboard. Then cut them in quarters and shuffle them together on a large table. Let the contestants work in couples around the large table. To the couple who first succeed in completing a set goes an appropriate prize, such as a neatly framed print of Washington for the boy and a box of candy tied with patriotic ribbon for the girl.

Naming the presidents is an instructive game. The children choose sides for this just as in the old fashioned spelling match. After the sides have been chosen the hostesses name one side Republican, the other Democratic. She tells them she wants to find out which party is most familiar with the full names of the presidents of the United States from George Washington down to Woodrow Wilson. Paper and pencil are provided each contestant. The winning party, of course, is the one whose papers show the greater number of correctly named presidents.

This game may be followed by an individual contest on the naming of all the states in the Union, the prize going to the one who first completes the task.

Nursery Play Tray.

A truly invaluable nursery possession is a tray of sand which will fit upon a child's small table or even rest solidly upon the floor. The tray should have upright borders not less than four inches in height—and a little higher is better—and should contain a heap of clean sand. This, when slightly moistened, can be "built" into all manner of fascinating objects, from the elementary "castle" of babyhood to a complete railway line, with station, bridges and tunnel, through which toy trains can be run, or the daintiest of miniature gardens planted with twigs and leaves and bordered with massive "rocks" formed of stones, over which more flowers will trail, or a fortified town in which the soldiers, with cannon and the rest—naturally so popular this year—can attack and defend to the endless amusement of the young owner. This tray need take up no appreciable room when not in use, for the little owner can soon be taught to scoop the sand up and put it in a closed receptacle. Then the empty tray may stand quite out of the way until the next time it is used.

Washington's Birthday Party.

At a children's party one hostess supplied the little girls with colonial caps patterned after the kind that Martha Washington affected, with a fichu or kerchief made of white crepe paper. A belt, a sword and a cocked hat were given to each small boy. Thus adorned, the youngsters were seated at a round table, in the center of which was a huge Jack Horner cherry pie made of red crepe paper and trimmed in artificial cherries and surmounted with figures of George and Martha. From this centerpiece extending to every child's plate were narrow red ribbons. At the hostess's signal the pie was opened, every child pulled on his ribbon and extracted from the pie a little prize.

Cherry Tree Game.

Cutting down the cherry tree is an amusing game for Washington's birthday. A small tree or shrub from which all the lower branches have been cut is set in a deep box of sand and two strong cleats nailed to it on each side and to the top edge of the box. Each contestant is blindfolded, given a small toy hatchet and told to cut down the tree.

If he succeeds in knocking it down, which he can do if he strikes exactly parallel with the cleats, he receives as a prize one of the imitation bark covered stumps filled with bonbons.

The fun of the game is in watching the ridiculous antics of the contestants in hitting out at empty air.

Nice Hair Ribbons.

A little girl's hair ribbon musses very quickly if tied each time it is used. Instead of tying make the ribbon into a bow and tie the latter to the hair with a short piece of baby ribbon, the same color as the bow, slipped through the knot. By this means the bow is fastened to the hair securely and is always kept fresh.

Keeping Baby in Bed.

To prevent a baby from rolling off a bed spread a large cotton quilt or piece of denim between the springs and the mattress, letting it hang over the sides to a depth of twenty inches or more. Sew strong tapes firmly to each corner of the quilt or cloth, turn upward and then tie securely to the bedposts.

Drying Children's Hair.

Drying the children's hair will not take half as long if the towels are heated. With a radiator it is a simple matter to keep several towels warm, and by using them in rotation it is surprising how fast the hair may be dried. Do not have them too hot, but quite warm.

Farm and Garden

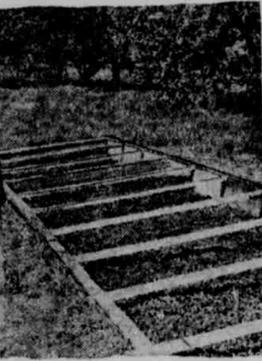
AID TO EARLY GARDENS.

Cold Frames Are a Means of Keeping Green Stuff on the Table.

Hotbeds are in very general use among all farm gardeners, but the cold frame as a means of keeping green stuff on the tables is much neglected, says a writer in the Farm Progress. Cold frames are no more difficult to construct and but little harder to operate than the hotbed.

Their uses are many, one of the most practical being in connection with a hotbed in the starting and taking off of the young tomato plants in the early spring. The cold frame is in general use among all market gardeners who are anxious to put their products on the market early in the spring and keep them there until late in the fall.

Built like a hotbed in nearly all essentials, it takes the plants after they



A COLD FRAME.

have come from the heated atmosphere of the hotbed and hardens them to a lower and more nearly normal temperature. The framework of the cold frame is practically the same as that used for the hotbed, but it is placed on well manured soil instead of above a bed of heating manure.

Neither the hotbed nor the cold frame should ever be made more than six feet in width, because of the difficulty in working with the plants when the beds or frames are wider. It may be made long enough to accommodate all the plants necessary. It is best to use a plank at least a foot wide for the side of the cold frame that is on the north of the bed. Some make this side of the bed eighteen inches in height, as this gives more of a slope toward the eight inch plank running along the south side of the frame.

Place the cold frame on the sheltered side of some building or in the angle formed by a high fence tightly planked. The sun should be permitted to reach it most all day, but some care will have to be taken in regard to this, as direct sunlight beating down through the glass sashes over the frame may heat the atmosphere under the glass to a point that will hurt the young plants.

The beds are covered with the same type of glass sashes used on hotbeds. The size that is just six feet in length and three feet in width is the best. The six foot sash length covers the width of the bed nicely, and the three foot width insures a sash that is not too heavy to handle or very likely to be broken. Strips are nailed across the width of the bed to keep the sashes in place, and these are so arranged that the sashes can be slipped up and down across the bed with ease.

The cost of a cold frame is very little. The most expensive feature of the undertaking is the glass sashes, and where there are some old buildings about the place the gardener can sometimes find enough old window sashes to cover the cold frame. Little or no digging is necessary, and a few feet of scrap lumber will make the frame. Old lumber is just as satisfactory as new stuff from the mill.

ORCHARD AND GARDEN.

Hotbed sash and soil should be made ready soon. In most regions hotbeds may be started in February.

Bird houses may be made and put in convenient trees. The birds seem to prefer boxes that have weathered a little.

The old fashioned bleeding heart makes a good plant at a corner of the shrubbery, and as it is a perennial it will return each year.

See that the shrubbery or perennial border does not become bare during the early thaws. It is a good plan to scatter straw or even manure over it.

Sun scald on apple and smooth bark of ornamental trees may be prevented by shading the trunk with corn fodder, boards or paper. Now is the time to place such protectors.

Do not set seed flats directly on manure in a hotbed. There should be three or four inches of soil to absorb the odor and steam from the manure.

One of the quickest-growing dwarf annuals is sweet alyssum. Sow the seeds as soon as the ground can be worked in spring and you will be repaid with an abundance of snowy white, sweet scented flowers.—Leroy Cady, University Farm, St. Paul.

DAIRY WISDOM.

Carelessness and cruelty go together. The cows should be petted and called by name. They quickly respond to such treatment.

If the cows must be let out to drink make a path for them through the snow. It will be money in your pocket.

Don't "guess so" or even "think" in feeling or otherwise dealing with your cows. Know; then you are on safe ground.

Don't let the dairy herd shiver in the barnyard.

Lying on cement is apt to bring lumps on the upper part of the legs of cattle. Either bed deep or plank the cement over.

TREAT COWS GENTLY AT MILKING TIME

Some cows have a habit of all the time stepping when they are being milked. This is quite annoying to the man who is milking such a cow for the first time, writes E. L. Vincent in the American Cultivator. He is apt to think the cow is going to kick or do something equally troublesome, whereas she is only indulging in this habit of lifting the foot a little.

The trouble with a cow that does this began a long time ago, and she probably did it in the beginning because she did not have a milker that made her really comfortable at the time. There are milkers, for example, who never think what it must do to a cow to have one with long finger nails working at her teats. Every time the hand closes those sharp nails are pressed hard against the sensitive teat.

Other men have a way of setting the ends of the fingers squarely against the side of the cow's teat. This cannot help hurting these sensitive organs, and it is no wonder the cow steps round to get away from her milker. Instead of striking the cow which lifts her foot under such circumstances, we should correct our own bad habits. It is a great deal better position for the fingers to lie out straight, so that the insides of each digit will come against the side of the teat.

One other way by which a young cow may contract the habit under consideration is to be too harsh when milking a cow whose udder is pressed full of milk. Not always do we realize how sensitive this part of the cow's mechanism is. The truth is, no organ is more easily injured than the udder, and the teats share in a great measure



The Ayrshire is the dairy rustler of all the dairy breeds, thriving and paying a profit where other breeds can hardly exist because she is a vigorous feeder and not at all dainty in her appetite, eating with a relish everything that comes in her way in the line of forage, good grass, poor grass and browse—all is food for the Ayrshire cow. The cow shown is Auchebraun Brown (Kate IV., which has a record of 25,022 pounds of milk and 1,960 pounds of butter in a year. She is owned by Penhurst farm, Nantwich, Pa.

this liability to be permanently harmed. When the teats are thus pressed the cow feels hurt and she has no way to show it save to step round out of the way if she can. So the habit of stepping becomes settled on the animal.

In fact, few bad habits on the part of the cow but are traceable more or less directly to faults on the part of the one who has the handling of the cow when she is first being broken to milk. Never should a milker use more good sense and fellow feeling than at this critical time in the history of the cow. For habits cling to the cow as to the man.

Silage a Roughage.

Experiment shows that corn silage is a roughage and not a grain feed, says American Agriculturist. Many feeders have been led to believe, from the fact that the grain from the corn plant is put into the silo, that the silage produced therefrom is a grain feed. In fattening cattle the roughage in the ration produces its most marked influence during the early part of the fattening period. As the cattle become fatter the quantity of roughage eaten decreases and the grain consumption increases.

Ration for Dairy Cows.

A very good ration can be made by letting each animal have daily about thirty pounds of corn silage and a liberal allowance of clover hay. A mixture consisting of 400 pounds corn and cob meal, 300 pounds bran and 100 pounds cottonseed meal will go very nicely with this roughage. Feed about a pound of this mixture for each 3 to 3.5 pounds of milk produced.

Pea Vine Silage.

Pea vine silage is a splendid feed. It is somewhat richer in protein than corn silage, but contains the same amount of digestible nutrients in a hundred pounds.

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