

PATHOS IN REUNION

Brothers Thought Each Other Dead for Sixty-Two Years.

They Meet in the Hoosier State for the First Time Since the Battle of Cerro Gordo in the Mexican War.

Nashville, Ind.—When Everett Johnson came here from St. Louis to visit his brother, Charles, the final chapter was written in a romance that was brought about by strange combinations and circumstances. Their meeting here was the first since the battle of Cerro Gordo, in a mountain pass of Mexico, in 1847, and the fact that each thought the other dead all these years made their meeting all the more remarkable.

The reunion of the two aged brothers was brought about by the sweethearts of their boyhood days. Charles Johnson is 81 years old and Everett is 80.

It was in West Virginia, their native state, that the romance began. There, while the two brothers were still mere lads, they began courting two young women of their own age, Miss Woods and Miss Asbury. The two young women were cousins. This courtship lasted for two years and then came the call of the great west. The two brothers decided to leave their native state and go to Kentucky. Shortly after the war with Mexico broke out and they enlisted.

After many exciting experiences in which the two brothers were ever ready to sacrifice for each other, the eve of the battle of Cerro Gordo arrived. Before entering the battle each promised that in case either was injured the other would stay by him until he recovered or until death relieved his suffering. During the battle Charles was shot. Everett saw him fall and helped carry him to the rear, where the injured man fainted and it was thought he was dying. It was in the thickest of the fight and believing his brother dead, Everett returned to the firing line.

Charles gradually recovered and after receiving his discharge went to New Orleans, where he engaged in business. At the beginning of the civil war he enlisted in the confederate army and at the close he went to the southern part of Indiana, where he was married. After his wife died, a few years ago, he set out to find the sweetheart of his boyhood days. He found that she was still in his native state, that she had been married, but that her husband had died a few years ago. He went to West Virginia and when he returned he brought back a wife, who was Miss Woods in the days before the Johnson boys left their native state.

After the Mexican war Everett Johnson went to California, where he made his fortune in the gold fields. He married and was prosperous. After his wife died he removed to St. Louis, where he met a widow, Mrs. Elizabeth Williams. He found that Mrs. Williams was once a resident of his native town, that she was once Miss Asbury, the sweetheart of his boyhood days. Three weeks ago they were married at St. Louis. Through her Johnson learned that his brother was alive and that he had married the one-time Miss Woods.

The meeting of the two brothers was pathetic. With tears streaming down their cheeks they kissed each other.

WIFE OF NEBRASKA SENATOR.



Photograph by Clinebinst, Washington, D. C.
Mrs. Elmer J. Burkett, wife of United States Senator Burkett of Nebraska. She is charming hostess and is a great favorite in Washington.

GIRLS SEEK FARMS

Chicagoan Thinks Agriculture a Field for Woman's Efforts.

Has No Doubt She and Friends Will Be Able to Successfully Work 160 Acres Bought in Western Country.

Chicago.—Miss Glenna E. Lynch, president of the Dressmakers' Art club, who has left for the west to complete arrangements for taking-up a 160-acre tract which has been purchased by a number of Chicago working girls, thinks farming offers a good field for women who earn only a precarious living in the cities.

This may be something of a facer to anti-suffragists and others who think women are already going far afield from woman's realm, but Miss Lynch is in earnest about it.

"Do you regard fruit-raising as a good field for women?" she was asked. "Certainly. Why not? There are hundreds of opportunities open for young women with initiative and brains. We have invested our money in irrigated fruit lands as a business proposition and we mean to make a success of it, too," replied Miss Lynch.

"Oh, I have been told about the miles and miles of sage brush with no signs of life except jack rabbits, but I am not afraid of the prospect—or the jack rabbits, either," she declared defiantly.

Mrs. T. Vincent Morse, president of the Aircraft Institute, shares Miss

Lynch's views on farming as an occupation for women.

"I am trying to get a number of the girls interested in fruit farming," said she. "It offers such a good field for them to get them away from the crowded cities. The shipment of cut flowers is now an easy matter and what life could appeal to a girl more than raising flowers?"

"There are plenty of avenues open to young women besides the grind and drudgery of the factory. I am satisfied that the project will turn out to be a success and I don't know any better investment girls could have chosen.

"They are all anxious to hear the result of Miss Lynch's investigation. I have been over that country myself and I feel sure they will get a favorable report on Miss Lynch's return."

Miss Lynch was born in Rochester, Ind., and has lived in Chicago since she was five years of age. That was not such a long time ago, but she is not parading her age to the public.

"I can't afford to tell my age," she said. "It hurts the business. Some people think that young women are not capable of doing anything. A girl of 20 may know more than a woman of 50, but some people are afraid to give her a chance to show it.

"Please do not say that the members of the guild are seamstresses," she went on. "We can sew, of course, but we are not seamstresses as the term is generally understood. We are designers of gowns, millinery and household draperies. One of our members is a stenographer and another one is a florist."

SICK PIG IN AUTOMOBILE

Farmer Seeks Injunction Against Neighbor on Whose Farm Swine Fever Is Said to Prevail.

London.—An amusing case was heard at Braintree county court in an action between two local farmers. John Walker Wakelin of Marshall's farm sought to obtain an injunction against George Hunnabell of Notley Lodge farm to restrain him from allowing his animals to stray upon Wakelin's farm.

Wakelin said that Hunnabell had swine fever on his farm, and that on one occasion he took some pigs for a ride in his motor car to Romford. Hunnabell admitted taking the pigs in his motor car to Romford, but he denied that those pigs had swine fever.

The judge refused an injunction upon Hunnabell signing an agreement to use his best endeavors to keep his animals at home.

COST TOO MUCH TO PRODUCE.

Artificial Diamond Discovered Recently by French Manufacturer Has No Commercial Value.

Paris.—The diamonds which a French manufacturer, Vicomte de BoisMENU, claims to have artificially produced and which have been submitted for examination to a commit-

tee of the Academic des Sciences aided by other experts, are said to be so small that it would take about 100 of them to weigh a carat.

The largest is worth only about 75 cents. Since it costs \$75 to \$100 to produce each stone, the discovery, however genuine, has no commercial value.

Such, at least, is the opinion of the experts engaged in the investigation.

PROTECTS THE RARE BIRDS.

Australian Government Prohibits Their Importation from Papua, Except for Scientific Uses.

London.—The Australian government informed James Buckland, whose work for the preservation of vanishing species of birds is well known, that a customs proclamation has been issued prohibiting the importation into the commonwealth from the territory of Papua of birds of paradise, goura pigeons and ospreys, "or of the skins, feathers, or plumage of any such bird."

Importation is allowed when the written consent of a principal customs officer of Papua has been obtained, but consent is only given when the birds or plumage are for a museum or a purely-scientific purpose.

Boy Is Successful Aeronaut.

Los Angeles, Cal.—A large number of spectators were greatly impressed by a successful ascension to a height of 25 feet achieved the other day by Irving Harnes, a 14-year-old boy, in his own aeroplane. The flight was made on the Thirtieth school grounds. Young Harnes' machine is of his own invention and construction. Harnes was cheered as his peculiar looking machine slowly circled about the school yard, attaining each second a greater height. What the yard had been twice circumnavigated the youth brought his craft safely to the earth.

Farm Hands Get Highest Pay.

Bloomington, Ill.—Illinois farmers have had to pay three dollars a day and board to farm hands to save their corn crop from weeds. The situation is almost without precedent.

The wages paid are far beyond what any farmer would consider in normal conditions. This year there was no time to hunt help. Every man who came along was employed, and the hired man named the terms, and usually received his demand.

Robins Fight a Squirrel.

York, Pa.—Several robins giving battle to a red squirrel that was stealing eggs from a nest presented a spectacle at Brillhart's Station. They chased the squirrel up and down six apple trees until it finally sought shelter in a groundhog hole.

TWO GOOD LITTERS OF PIGS A YEAR

Where This Is Accomplished the First Cost Is Comparatively Small—Some Good Points About Hogs—By E. T. Robbins.

A mature sow can raise two litters as successfully as one, and with no extra feed save that required for nourishing the second litter. Where only one litter of pigs is raised yearly from mature sows, it is difficult to keep them contented during the summer and fall unless they are fed so heavily as to become too fat.

An old sow which has raised a litter of March pigs and is bred again for September, will keep in good, thrifty condition during the summer on clover pasture alone, says Orange Judd Farmer. If she is sucked down thin in the spring, because she was insufficiently fed at that time, she needs but little grain during the summer on good pasture to put her in fine condition again. One litter is enough for a sow in her first year. In her second year and thereafter she is not

the American Poland-China Record, shows the average number of pigs per litter from yearling sows to be 6.05; two-year-olds, 7.56; three-year-olds, 7.88; four-year-olds, 8.28, and five-year-olds, 8.40.

The fall litter of pigs should be farrowed as early as September, so that the pigs get as much growth as possible before winter. This makes it necessary to have the spring pigs come in March. Of course pigs need good shelter and careful attention at that time, but one can better afford time to care for them in March before field work is well under way, than to take half as much time to devote to the young things in April, when plowing and other spring work are pressing.

The fall pigs will need less care at farrowing time, for the weather is



A Profitable Kind of Pigs.

doing full work if she farrows only once.

There is a wide-spread feeling that young sows that raise just one litter, and are then put in the fattening pen, are growing into money faster than if retained longer for breeders. This is because the possibilities of the second litter each year from mature sows are not fully realized. Again, mature sows experience less difficulty at farrowing, and raise more and stronger pigs than young sows.

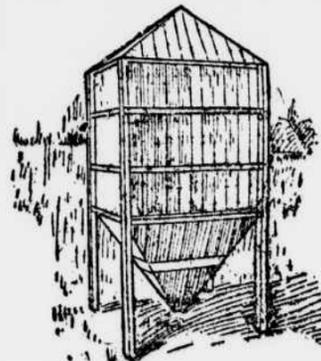
As to numbers of pigs, the following is rather an extreme example. My father in a recent year, from 15 mature sows, raised 104 pigs in the spring, all farrowed inside of two weeks, so they were uniform in size, with not one runt. A neighbor, from 100 gilts, raised less than 100 pigs, varying as much as two months in ages. A tabulation of the litters from 6,145 sows, recorded in one volume of

quite favorable for them. But fall pigs must be pushed as rapidly as possible, so as to be large enough to withstand winter weather successfully. It will not do to let them drag along on pasture with little grain. Well fed September pigs will weigh 50 pounds when winter sets in, and be fat and well covered with hair, so they do not suffer from the cold. Such pigs will thrive all winter if provided with plenty of feed and a dry, sheltered sleeping place. They must be fed some meat meal, tankage, or oil meal to the extent of ten per cent. of their ration, or some shorts to the extent of 25 per cent. of ration, along with corn. These feeds, while expensive, do not need to be fed in large amounts in order to increase the growth of the pigs as much as 50 per cent. At the same time, pigs so fed will keep far more healthy than those fed on a straight corn diet.

MOUSE AND RAT PROOF CRIB

Novel Way of Getting Rid of Pests—Must Move When Corn Does.

The accompanying illustration gives an idea for a small corn crib that will be proof against rats and mice. Re-



Rat and Mice Proof Crib.

move all corn from the bottom. When any corn is taken out all of the corn in the crib moves, which will cause all rats and mice to leave.

SPRAYING POTATOES AGAINST BLIGHT

Directions Given by the Wisconsin Experiment Station for Making Mixture.

We take the following directions from the bulletin issued by the Wisconsin experiment station on spraying potatoes against blight:

"One hundred and fifty pounds of

blue vitrol, 200 pounds of fresh lime, five cents' worth of potassium ferrocyanide crystals. The 200 pounds of fresh lime will be sufficient for the season, and should be bought in small lots at the time of spraying. The first application will require 40 pounds of blue vitrol and 50 pounds of fresh lime. Suspend the blue vitrol in one-half barrel water (25 gallons) the evening before spraying.

"Hang the blue vitrol well up from the bottom of the barrel, and use, when possible, only wooden or copper vessels in handling the solution. Iron and tin will be eaten through by the free acid in the blue vitrol solution. It is well to rinse all metal vessels containing blue vitrol solution with lime water after using.

"Slake 50 pounds of fresh lime in a barrel, using all the precautions against burning and drowning necessary to slake lime for mortar making. The lime should be slaked also the evening before spraying. Then in the morning the stock solution of both lime and blue vitrol will be ready for mixing. Either stock solution, which is left over after spraying, may be kept until the next application.

Making the Mixture.—Place one-fifth of the blue vitrol stock solution, prepared as above, in one empty barrel and fill with water. Place one-fifth of the lime in another empty barrel and fill with water. Stir thoroughly. Then, with two men dipping, strain the contents of the two barrels through a gunny sack into a third and fourth barrel, making altogether two barrels of Bordeaux mixture, or enough to fill a 100-gallon tank.

"Caution.—The lime is added to the blue vitrol water principally to prevent the blue vitrol from injuring the foliage. If the mixture is made according to the above directions, no damage to the foliage will result, but in case of doubt use the following test: To the barrel of Bordeaux mixture add a few drops of potassium ferrocyanide solution. If a deep brown discoloration or precipitate is produced, the mixture needs more lime.