

NO DOUBT HE WAS RIGHT

All Mystery as to Disappearance of Strawberries Solved in Unique Manner.

Secretary Wilson of the department of agriculture, was discussing, apropos of Decoration day, the work to which the soldier turned at the end of the civil war.

"Many soldiers," he said, "turned to farming. Some of our best fruit farms were started by old soldiers, who, finding their business gone at the war's end, adopted a country life performance."

"They made ingenious farmers. Here is an example. An Iowa man employed a boy to guard his strawberry patch from birds. The berries—fancy fruit as big as peaches—kept disappearing and the man suspected the boy of eating them."

"So one morning he came down to the patch, looked it over, and then said:

"I know you don't touch these berries, my lad, but Zeke says you do. To-day I'll test you—just to convince Zeke."

"He took out a little lump of chalk, and pretended to chalk the boy's lips; but really it was only his finger that he rubbed over them."

"Now," he said, "when I come down here this afternoon, we'll see who's right about you, Zeke or I."

"And with pretended carelessness he tossed the chalk on the ground."

"On his return, some hours later, it was plain who was right. The boy's lips were chalked with a white, stiff layer half an inch thick."

For Hospital Use.

Some young girls not long ago devised a pleasant and useful way of using their old magazines. They lived in a family where there were many weekly and monthly magazines, too many to attempt to save the greater part of them, which were always sent to hospitals and homes after they were read. These girls took the magazines apart and made them up into little pamphlets, one story or article in each pamphlet. They fastened them together, sometimes with the metal fasteners that come to hold papers together, sometimes with bright-colored cord or ribbon. The leaves may also be sewed or pasted together into little books. They proved most acceptable. Oftentimes convalescents are too weak or ill to hold a book or a whole magazine, when they would greatly enjoy reading if there were no labor attached. These little leaflets are so light that the weakest person could hold them, and they are also in homeopathic doses, as it were, so that there is no temptation to the invalids to go on reading, several stories at a time, and so overdo their strength.

Feared Their Women.

Gaston Boissier of the French academy has been making a study of the suffrage movement, and tells, in "Cicero and His Friends," how much afraid the Romans were that women, who had such great influence in the home, would begin to exert as much influence in the state. Cato was especially bitter against women, and Livy makes him say: "Remember all these regulations our ancestors made to subject wives to their husbands. Shackled as they are, you have trouble to manage them. What will happen if you give them their liberty, if you allow them to enjoy the same rights as yourselves? Do you think you will then be their masters? The day they become your equals they will become your superiors."

Learn to Walk Erect.

If you are walking along the street and wake up to the fact that you are carrying yourself poorly, take the mental attitude of standing erect, as well as the physical one.

Look at the men you meet and imagine that each one of them owes you a dollar; put even a suggestion into your position.

Hold your head well back; look people squarely in the face.

This will not only give the impression to others that you possess the power you want, but it will actually tend to bring that power.

Keep the neck against the collar. If constantly persisted in an erect carriage will soon become very natural and there will be no need of thinking of it.

Tea Grown in Oregon.

A citizen of Hubbard, Peter Loer, has demonstrated the fact that the finest quality of Japan tea can be successfully grown in Hubbard and in all parts of Oregon. He has a large patch of land planted to tea, which is growing nicely and is very thrifty. He raised a small quantity of tea last year, which he readily disposed of to Portland merchants at four dollars a pound. The merchants offer to pay that price for good tea raised in Oregon.

America's Largest Cities.

In this country there are 158 cities with populations exceeding 30,000. Of these fifteen have over 300,000 inhabitants, twenty-seven have between 100,000 and 300,000, forty-eight have between 50,000 and 100,000, and sixty-eight have less than 50,000.

Pagan Idea of Death.

Death—a stopping of impressions through the senses, and of the pulling of the cords of motion, and of the ways of thought, and of service to the flesh.—Marcus Aurelius.

Asking Father

Stock Subject for Jesting

By HELEN OLDFIELD



THE world is full of a number of things that are much more amusing to some folks than to others. From time immemorial "asking father" has been a stock subject for jest, yet to the man who faces the ordeal it by no means is a laughing matter. True, paterfamilias is far from being the autocrat he was of yore, and the modern maiden makes her lover's path much more easy for him than by any possibility the girl of the past, however much that way disposed, could do. The modern parent knows his limitations better than to attempt to interfere when his daughter has made up her mind to exercise her legal right to choose her own husband, with papa's consent if it be forthcoming, but quite cheerfully without it should it be withheld.

But what the modern father has suppressed in drastic exercise of authority has made for an access of paternal interest in his daughter's future, and of worldly wisdom in his treatment of the prospective son-in-law. Practical enough to realize that he does not hold the situation in the hollow of his hand, as did the paternal parent of yore, he is ready to admit that with the girl of to-day to deal with he cannot enshrine her far from ineligible suitors, nor, should a man fall in love with her, can he compel her to say him nay simply because he does not approve of him.

The doctrine of individuality has been too well learned by the modern daughter to permit of treatment of the old-fashioned bread-and-water and locked-up-in-her-bedroom order. Side by side with the precept, "Children, obey your parents," she places its fellow: "Fathers, provoke not your children to wrath."

All the same, however, the well-brought-up father of the period loves his daughter not a whit less than did the father of the past, and though he may conceal his feeling he is just as suspicious as ever. Thus he is apt to make the wooing of the gay swain a trying affair. Even if a man takes the proper view of the matter, and with due humility confesses that neither he nor any other man (which latter admission comes easier) is good enough for the girl of his choice, he naturally is nervous at asking for so great a boon.

Parents who value their daughter do right to exercise due forethought before intrusting her to a comparative stranger. Moreover, too great willingness to be rid of her on the part of a woman's family scarcely augurs well for the happiness of the man who marries her.

Parents often are placed in great difficulties by reason of their daughter's love affairs. They may refuse to countenance an engagement, but they cannot change the minds of the young people. On the contrary, violent opposition frequently brings a sense of martyrdom which serves to strengthen the misplaced affection, when, with judicious indifference, it might have died a natural death. It comes to a question whether the affair shall go on in secret, virtually ignored by them, or whether they shall so far countenance it as to leave no excuse for deception.

In the hands of John Doe or of Richard Roe any mutilated note of legal tender in the United States is redeemable at its face value, provided a clear three-fifths of its physical surface be presented at the redemption window of the United States treasury department.

Doe or Roe may have to submit to a little questioning, perhaps, as to how he got it or how the accident happened, lopping off that other two-fifths. But if he doesn't stammer and choke, or attempt a clean cut for it, he'll get the full value of the mutilated bill.

By inference, then, neither Roe nor Doe may expect anything doing if he shall present less than the prescribed three-fifths of the piece of currency. But the national government, still liberally disposed toward Doe and Roe, will accept a fragment that may be less than three-fifths, but clearly more than two-fifths of the original note, paying just half the value of the original bill, however, as penalty for the accident.

In the case of James Brown Smith, Esq., known and respected in his home city, he may recover the full value of his note that is under two-fifths measure, provided he will appear before an officer of the law qualified to administer oaths and make affidavit as to time, manner, and place in which the mutilation was accomplished. This affidavit will be attested by the official seal of the officer, who also must be prepared to attest in like manner the good character of the affiant. Except in the above instances, insufficient portions of a note or notes are returned to the persons presenting them for redemption. Paper currency which has been destroyed, totally, is not redeemable under any circumstances.

At a recent official inquiry into factory conditions in England the evidence showed some queer instances of petty tyranny upon the part of employers.

In a cotton mill, should a weaver do the most trifling injury to a piece of cloth he has to pay for the whole piece. This may swallow his entire week's wages; but there is this to be said: He gets the cloth, and at wholesale price, and may cut it up and sell it to his neighbors.

It is pieceworkers, especially those employed in the hosiery and tailoring trades, who suffer most severely from the fine system. Workers are in many cases forced to purchase all work which does not exactly comply with the directions given.

A collar-maker made a slight error in the stitching of 12 dozen collars. The unfortunate woman was forced to buy them all at a cost of over \$5.

The question of the living rooms of shop assistants was also gone into, and here again was disclosed a system of fines of the most cruel description. In a large number of cases the food and accommodations are poor, the wages low, and the code of rules and fines most strict and exacting.

To give a few examples of shop law. No pictures are allowed on the walls; all bedrooms must be cleared by 8 a. m.; no flowers may be put in water glasses; all lights must be out by 11 o'clock; no matches or candles are allowed. For not turning out the gas in a bedroom the fine is 25 cents.

In one drapery house a mistake in a bill entails a fine of 12 cents; talking to a girl in another department is punished by a similar fine.

In one factory, it was said, girls are actually fined for sneezing.

Beware of Torn Paper Money

By JOHN FRANKLIN

Workers Fined for Petty Offenses

By BEN BURBANKS

BAND OF CHIMPANZEES ROUT SAILORS ON SHIP

ATTACK CHINESE COOK WHEN HE SPILLS CAN OF HOT SOUP OVER THEIR LEADER.

New York.—Six chimpanzees, part of a consignment of 600 members of the Simian tribe, were responsible for wounds and scars exhibited by the crew of the German steamship Tannenfels, which arrived from Calcutta and Colombo, and docked at South Brooklyn.

The monkeys were consigned to a local animal dealer, but at the earnest solicitation of Capt. Lubke were landed at Boston, where the vessel put in last week, and such as are wanted in this city will be shipped overland.

The trouble was precipitated one night in midocean, and was due to the enmity of the six chimpanzees for



"Wong Foo Ran for the Fo'castle, Yelling Like Mad."

Wong Foo, the cook, because he spilled a can of hot soup on the big leader.

"It was about 7:30 o'clock, just after supper," said Engineer Newman, "when we heard a scream, followed by a flow of Chinese language. Crouched in the raft lines of the fore-rigging was a monkey tugging at the end of the Chinaman's queue. The cook was swinging clear of the deck, kicking at the other five chimpanzees, which were attacking his legs. The crew rushed to the rescue; the chimpanzee let go the Chinaman's pigtail and made aft toward the midship house."

"Wong Foo ran for the fo'castle, yelling like mad, chased by the five chimpanzees, which were followed in turn by the seamen. Joined by two of my firemen, Hubert Hansen and Hans Fels, we rushed for a big fellow, which had taken refuge in the bos'n's locker. When we got inside we were suddenly attacked by the infuriated animal, and in the semi-darkness were completely at his mercy."

"He had seized a marlin spike, and as I reached out to take it from him I got this dig in the right wrist. We were all glad to give him a free passage out. He dashed through the door and leaped into the sea."

"Meanwhile the ship's crew captured the others. They had escaped by tearing away a slat."

DEAD MAN'S FACE ON PANE.

Remarkable Illusion Affects Widow and Daughter—Others Fail to See Image.

Reading, Pa.—The widow and one of the daughters of the late Oscar D. Angstadt of this city, who died last October, are much excited over the appearance, clear to their vision, of the picture of the dead man on a window pane in the room where he died. It first appeared to them on a recent Sunday and they called in some of the neighbors to look at it, but none but the widow and her daughter could see it.

Insistent that the face was plainly depicted on the pane, Mrs. Angstadt and her daughter the other day got Police Sergeant Cressman to examine the window, but he was obliged to admit that he could see nothing.

The women have washed the pane several times, but declare that the face is still visible there. They state that Mr. Angstadt, for several weeks before he died, used to lie in his bed and look through that window, and they believe that his face in some way became photographed there. They describe the image as resembling the negative of a photograph.

Hen Will Not Hatch Hawk Egg.

Bloomington, Ind.—A hen will not hatch an egg laid by a hawk, according to Chris Summit of Stineville, this county. He tried the experiment, he says, and failed.

One day Mr. Summit was out shooting crows on his farm, and while returning home saw a hawk sitting on her nest. He shot it and also dislodged the nest, with an egg in it almost ready to hatch.

Mrs. Summit placed the egg under a setting hen. In a short time she heard the hen shouting notes of warning to her brood, and at the same time picking at something in the nest.

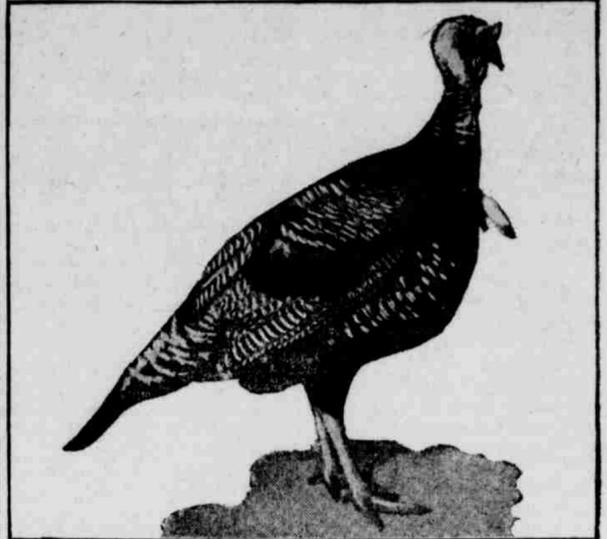
To conduct great matters and never commit a fault is above the force of human nature.—Plutarch.

TURKEY POULTS NEED MUCH CARE AND NURSING

Dark, Damp Quarters and Vermin Responsible for Much Disease and Death Among the Young Ones.

—By Anna Galliger.

(Copyright, 1906.)



A Prize Winning Turkey Tom.

Turkey hens begin laying early in the spring, and as they usually make their nests on the ground, it is not advisable to let them hatch the first lot of eggs, unless one can get them to sit in some sheltered place.

If the hen sits in a cold, damp nest the eggs will not hatch well. This is often the cause of weak, sickly poults.

While turkey hens make the best mothers, it is a good plan to hatch the first clutch of eggs with chicken hens; then by the time the turkey hens have finished the second laying the weather is somewhat warmer and they may be allowed to sit.

See that the hens have good nests and are kept free of lice. If the hens are allowed to sit in old nest-boxes they will soon become regular louse incubators. Then when the little turkeys come out your trouble will begin in earnest.

It doesn't take many lice to kill a young turkey. A young turkey cannot endure these life-sapping creatures as long as a chick can.

If the feed is all right, and still they do not seem to thrive, the chances are that they have vermin of some sort.

Spread the wings out and examine well on both the inside and outside. The latter is a favorite hiding place, and it sometimes happens that no lice can be found anywhere else. However, it is not uncommon to find the large lice wherever there are pin-feathers. Head lice attack little turkeys almost as soon as they are hatched.

Last year we pinned our faith to a

so-called "louse-killer," and before we knew it our turkeys and chickens were literally alive with lice. Whether it has lost its strength or was bogus we are not prepared to say, but every time it was applied the little fowls became so sick that some of them came near dying.

It had a worse effect upon the turkeys and chickens than it did upon the lice. Then we began to use lard, as we used to do years ago, before "louse-killers" came into general use.

Up to this time we had lost 15 turkeys and twice that number of chickens, all because the "louse-killer" failed to kill lice. No more turkeys or chicks died, but thousands of lice did. Great care must be exercised lest a little too much is applied. Just a little is enough, and it must be put on where it will reach the lice.

Take a little on the end of the finger and apply wherever the lice are found. Olive oil may be used instead of lard. Lice cannot live long in either, and both are harmless to the little fowls unless too much is used.

The grease should not touch the bare spot under the wings if it can be avoided, and the head should not be greased unless one is certain that either lice or nits are present.

A young turkey needs sunshine. Some people make a practice of shutting their turkeys up in close, dark coops for the first week or two after they are hatched.

These are the people whose turkeys die "without any cause."

GET RIGHT KIND OF BROOD SOW

Scrubs Never Prove to be Money Getters.

Few things are more displeasing than to see a lot of heterogeneous pigs following a scrub sow. They are unsatisfactory to the feed lot and unprofitable to the farmer.

There is no good excuse for keeping scrub sows. The brood sow should be large, roomy and stand well on her toes. The shoulders should be smooth and deep, back wide and slightly arched. There should be ample room for



Right Kind of Brood Sow.

heart and lungs provided by a wide and deep chest, well-sprung ribs and straight, deep sides. A good depth of chest and abdomen are especially important in a sow.

If possible the sow should be selected from a large litter. This is apt to insure fecundity. Each sow should have at least 12 well-developed teats, thus providing proper nourishment for large litters.

The sow should show quality, but not at the expense of constitution and vigor. When a sow has shown herself to be a prolific breeder she should be retained as long as her reproductive powers are maintained.

Treatment for Roup.—Roup is a contagious catarrh and will, unless immediately checked, go through the entire flock. Every affected bird should be separated from the rest at once. The swelling on the head should be opened with a sharp instrument and the wound treated with an antiseptic, such as iodoform, or one part carbolic acid to twenty parts water. A five per cent. solution of sulphate of copper

injected into the nostrils, the cleft of the palate, the eyes and the wounds made by opening the swellings is said to be very good.

Sometimes roup takes the form of diphtheria and is more violent than ordinary roup. Sometimes children take it from poultry. It is very difficult to cure, and if this disease got into my own flock I would kill every affected bird and burn its body. You will save time and probably a part of your flock by killing all the diseased birds and burning them.

Put the rest of the flock in warm, dry quarters, and before putting them in burn a little sulphur in the building, first closing all the openings. Do not put the birds into the building for at least five hours after the burning of the sulphur, during which time it should be thoroughly ventilated.

Pointers on Pea Raising.—It is difficult to secure exhibition peas without thinning the clusters. A pole with a notch in one end is used, which enables the operator to twist them off rapidly. Usually, if the clusters were reduced one-half or more, the crop would be more valuable. Nature does some of this thinning, but not enough. If half the blossoms drop without setting fruit, the orchardist will do well to cut out half of those that remain.

Japanese Cherries.—The Japanese cultivate the cherry tree mainly for its blossom, and have parks and avenues of these trees. When the blossoms are at the height of beauty everybody goes to see the trees, and the mikado gives a garden party to Japanese and European officials for the enjoyment of the sight.

Feeding Calves.—Don't feed the calves too much milk. Don't feed sour milk. Don't feed the young calves cold milk or the digestion of the calf will be in danger, and lack of thrift, scours and so-called calf cholera will follow.

Relieving Choking Cow.—One who has successfully tried it says that a choked cow may be relieved by tying a stick in her mouth to hold it open for a while. Her effort to dislodge it will start the obstruction in the throat.

Alfalfa Adulterations.—The most common adulterations of alfalfa seed are burr clover, yellow trefoil and sweet clover. Crab grass, rib grass and green and yellow foxtail are also found.