

### WANDERLUST.

Beyond the East the sunrise, beyond the West the sea, And East and West the wanderlust that will not let me be; It works in me like madness, dear, to bid me say good-bye! For the sea calls and the stars call, and oh! the call of the sky!

I know not where the white road runs, nor what the blue hills are, But a man can have the sun for friend, and for his guide a star; And there's no end of voyaging when once the voice is heard.

For the river calls and the road calls, and oh! the call of a bird!

Yonder the long horizon lies, and there by night and day The night ships sail away; And come I may, but go I must, and if you ask you why, You may put the blame on the stars and the sun and the white road and the sky!"

—Gerald Gould, in The Spectator.

## MRS. ADMINGTON BUTTS IN.

FOR years Mrs. Admington had wanted a telephone in the house, but her husband had not seen his way clear to have one till recently.

It was a day of joy and triumph for the little lady when, finally, the instrument was fastened to the wall over the Admington's front stair landing. It was on a circuit with other phones and when the bell rang in one house it rang in ten others. The Admingtons, like every other family on the line, had a certain number of rings for their own particular call, but it took them some time to get over being startled when any other number was sounded.

It bothered Mrs. Admington less than other members of the family, and it gave her pleasure to talk about "ringing up" her friends, which she did with an accustomed air that seemed to indicate there had been a telephone in every room in the Admington house for years.

It was different with her husband. He didn't like telephones any too well in the office, and he was sure one in the house would be an abomination. He was confirmed in this belief the first night his phone was in commission by being awakened from a sound sleep by the jangling of the bell and being asked by an impatient inquirer: "Say, are you the undertaker?"

The morning after the phone was installed Mrs. Admington started to put it to most practical use, that of ordering things for dinner from the market. She was thinking how pleasant it was just to ring a bell and tell the grocer what to send.

She took down the receiver and put it to her ear, but was somewhat vexed to hear a man's voice and discover that the line was busy.

"I'll have to wait, and I'm in such a hurry," she pouted, but remembering an errand in another part of the house, she busied herself for a few moments. Her next try at the phone found the line still busy. Mrs. Admington was tempted for a second to listen, but didn't think that would be quite fair, so again she hung up the receiver and sat down to wait till the line should be disengaged. She filleted in a little chair for a minute that seemed ten and then went to the phone again, saying to herself:

"Those people must be through talking by this time."

But they were not, and as Mrs. Admington took down the receiver for the third time to call up central she heard the emphatic declaration of a very decided young woman:

"Well, I don't care. I'm going to marry him anyway."

Mrs. Admington knew that she ought to drop the receiver, but she couldn't let go. It was glued to her ear. And, anyway, the next instant she heard the voice of the man she had heard twice before, and he had been monopolizing that wire long enough.

"But how long did you say you have known him?" he was asking the young woman.

"Why, I've known him only two weeks," was the reply. "But I've seen him an awful lot in that time."

"Well, don't you think two weeks a pretty short acquaintance to marry on?" urged the man.

"It would be in most cases," admitted the young woman, "but with us it's different. He's awfully nice, and he likes me, and I like him, and he doesn't want to wait. He doesn't believe in long engagements, and neither do I."

"Well, you're a simpleton," was Mrs. Admington's mental comment, as she shifted from one foot to the other and moved a little nearer to the phone just as the man's voice was asking:

"Isn't he willing to give you a little time to get ready? A woman can't be married conveniently on a day's notice. If he likes you so much I should think he would give you a chance to get a few clothes together—a trousseau, you know. Won't he give you a month or six weeks for that?"

"No," was the answer. "He's going away within a month, and he wants to be married so I can go with him."

"Isn't he coming back?"

"Yes, he's coming back, but he doesn't want to wait till then."

"Well, if he likes you so much, don't you think that's a little unreasonable?" suggested the man.

"Unreasonable!" thought Mrs. Admington. "The fellow's a perfect pig."

But the young woman at the other end of the wire evidently had a different opinion.

"I might think he was unreasonable if things were different," she said, "but I can get ready and I don't mind if it is a little sudden."

"Well, I don't want you to think me too much of a meddler," came back the voice of the man. "I only want to suggest things that seem to be for your good. Now you say you've known this man for two weeks. Are you sure you will care for him at the end of two months? Wouldn't it be well to wait that long and see?"

"We haven't the least bit of fear of that," responded the young lady in tones of perfect assurance. "He says we were made for each other."

"Made for the madhouse," muttered Mrs. Admington to herself, losing all patience.

"And how old did you say he was?" resumed the old man.

"Forty."

"And you are twenty?"

"Well, I'll be twenty-one in a couple of months."

"And how old are his children?"

"The boy is fifteen and the girl only ten," spoke up the young lady, evidently without fear of tackling so tough a job as looking after the youngsters.

The man was silent for an instant, trying to think of something else to switch the young woman off the matrimonial track. Mrs. Admington was hoping he would be successful, but he wasn't, so he fired a weak parting shot.

"Well," he began, hopelessly, "all I can say to you is that if you marry that man after having known him only two weeks you will be doing a very foolish thing, and in looking after those two children you will certainly have your work cut out for you."

"I don't care if I do," came the voice of the young woman snappishly. "I've thought it all over and I'm going to marry him anyway."

Mrs. Admington wasn't able to contain herself any longer. She had no sooner heard the young lady's ultimatum than she broke into the conversation with:

"Don't you do it. If you do you're a perfect goose and you ought to know it."

Mrs. Admington heard gasps of surprise from the other two, and then the voice of the man:

"Well, who in thunder are you?"

"I'm not in thunder anybody," snapped Mrs. Admington, "but I'm considerably older than the young lady at the other end of the wire, and I've learned a few things she ought to know before she marries a man twice as old as herself and with two children as big as she is."

"Pity you didn't learn not to listen to private conversations," snapped the voice of the young woman.

"And another pity you didn't know better than to discuss such matters over a telephone," retorted Mrs. Admington, slyly. "But I'm glad you did, for it gives me a chance to tell you're a little simpleton if you marry that man, and you'll regret it before the year is out. He's old enough to be your father, and he wants you to marry him before you've prepared enough clothes to get you decently out of town. He ought to be ashamed of himself, and you ought to be spanked. Goodbye."

And then Mrs. Admington hung up the receiver with a rap that almost broke the hook.

"I've given that young woman a piece of my mind, and I hope it will do her some good. But I don't suppose it will. Next time I catch her on my telephone she will probably be asking some lawyer to get her a divorce."—Chicago Record-Herald.

### Employing Convicts as Roadmakers.

ARDEN PATRICK HAYES, of the Kings County Penitentiary, believes that the idle prisoners in the various prisons and penitentiaries in the State could be employed to great benefit to the State and to themselves in the building of public roads. If the convicts were thus put at work, the Warden believes, the State would in time have the finest system of highways in the country. To demonstrate the practicability of his theory, the Warden is just now engaged in experimental work along these lines. He is employing the idle prisoners in the Kings County Penitentiary to lay out a street near the prison.

This street is being laid through a large plot of land owned by the county to the south of the penitentiary. The street will be an extension of Montgomery street. It is being cut through a sandhill, and about 100 convicts are being employed in the work. The prisoners seem to enjoy the work, as there is nothing for them to do in the penitentiary, and the road-building fills in their time and occupies their minds.

"I think," said Warden Hayes, discussing his theory as to the employment of convicts, "that the State might well take up the question of road-building by convicts. It would be a most excellent thing for both the State and the convicts themselves. It would keep prisoners from going insane for want of employment, for one thing, and yet would place them in no direct competition with other workers. By the employment of inmates of penal institutions many miles of good roads might be laid out in the State at very little cost."

"The only expense the city will be asked to stand in the laying out of the street we are cutting through here will be for the curbing. The road will be about 750 feet long and 70 feet in width. When we have cut down to the grade level we will lay a good macadam roadbed, most of the stone for which we are taking out right here. When this street is completed it will be every bit as good a piece of roadway as there is in Brooklyn, and its cost will represent but very little more than the expense of keeping the prisoners, which would have to be borne by the county, anyhow, whether the prisoners were at work or idle."—New York Times.

### Construction and Roads.

In a serial article on American automobile construction The Automotor Journal of England says in relation to light steam vehicles: "The light and flexible frame of a runabout, which is all that is wanted on smooth town pavements, appears to be also almost the only thing which will stand the bad roads of the United States. It does not follow that it is the best arrangement for English roads. Perhaps it will be found that a more sturdy build will be better able to stand the more vibratory effect of a hard English road than would the jointed frame which is so well adapted to wriggle over a cruder and more earthy highway." If this is not strictly correct without some reservation it is at least very well put. In the same article other remarks of interest are made, such as the following: "The American likes to make a running gear, consisting of a frame and wheels, which he can treat as a complete thing. The body can be added as a distinct part of itself, the motor either attached to the frame or fastened to the body and joined to the driving axle by a radial link. For motor vehicles, in which the driving axle must be at a fixed distance from the crank shaft, the former method has its merits, but it is usually preferred in practice to attach the motor to the body. For rough roads and high speeds it is difficult to provide adequate separate attachment for the motor."

"The use of reaches, or an equivalent, forming a framework with the two axles, has the advantage, without involving the body, of transmitting direct thrusts or pulls between the axles, the members being jointed in such a way as to allow vertical play. This arrangement directly prevents that hesitation of the front wheels that that hesitation of the front wheels increases jolting, and it also makes the effect of braking one pair of wheels less uncomfortable."

### Model Roads.

Westchester County's roads received the highest commendation at the recent National Good Roads Convention. The highways running from New York City to the Connecticut line and to Putnam County were regarded by the Road Commissioners as the most improved in the United States.

One of the most praiseworthy features of the Westchester road system is that the same methods are not used throughout the whole system, but they are varied according to the soil, the traffic and the grades.

Macadam is used for ordinary roads where the grade is not steep. This usually consists of a base of four inches of trap-rock broken into pieces a little smaller than a baseball. After this has been thoroughly rolled a three-inch layer of broken trap-rock of smaller size is placed on it and rolled. On this rock screenings are placed, and these also are packed and rolled. The Westchester roads improve on this formula by placing by hand labor rods of stone on edge to the depth of six inches to make a foundation for the macadam.

On the grades and where heavy traffic is common granite blocks laid in concrete and bedded in sand are placed on the same foundation.

Westchester County has also been trying this experiment of vitrified-brick roads, which it finds less expensive to build than granite and cheaper to keep in order than macadam.—New York World.

There is a man of eighty-six in New York who has not tasted meat in thirty-eight years.

Flies Through a Glass. That a prairie chicken flies with sufficient speed to propel itself through heavy plate glass was proven by a recent incident at the little town of Wesley, Beadle County. Prof. Shepard, of the village school, in the discharge of his duty rang the school bell, when a couple of prairie chickens that had taken refuge in the school-house tower from a storm were frightened from their place of refuge. They flew as straight and swift as an arrow for the plate-glass front of a business house. The glass was five-eighths of an inch in thickness, but one of the prairie chickens went straight through it as though it was paper, and dropped dead on the floor inside the building at a distance of about twenty feet from the window. The prairie chicken went through the plate-glass with sufficient force to cut a hole six inches in diameter in the heavy glass.—St. Louis Falls special to Minneapolis Tribune.



### SOUTHERN FARM NOTES.

TOPICS OF INTEREST TO THE PLANTER, STOCKMAN AND TRUCK GROWER.

**Poultry Pests.** This is the season of the year when lice are beginning to be most troublesome to poultry. Without question, lice and mites are the greatest nuisance of the poultry business and their raids on the fowls will do more to destroy the prospects of a dividend than anything else known. They are constantly at work, never allowing the fowls a minute's rest from the everlasting torture. No wonder, then, that the poor, suffering hen is not laying her usual quota of eggs. The circumstances under which she is compelled to work are certainly the most discouraging any one could imagine—trying to produce eggs and flesh from the food supplied her, while legions of lice and mites are sapping her very life blood. Very often a setting hen will leave the nest or die thereon. If the farmer, the owner, will blame the fowl and say she is no good, and if the latter, he will say the death was caused by cholera, when nine times out of ten the cause was lice.

If your hens are lousy you will find that, although the lice are almost invisible to the naked eye, they do an immense amount of damage. So much so that you feel safe in asserting that the fowls who are successful in raising poultry and makes money in the business is one who keeps down the lice, one who will not tolerate them about the premises. It is comparatively easy to rid fowls of lice, by the use of good insecticide and readers who are troubled with this pest are advised to keep a supply always on hand and use it early and often, for lice breed very fast.

There are many varieties of lice which infest poultry, the exact number being nine. These live and breed on the down of the feathers; the mites hatch in ten days, so you see, if they are not kept down and continually warred against you will have three crops of them each month in warm weather.

The hen house does not suck the blood of the fowls, but eats the skin and feathers; thus they are a source of much irritation and discomfort to the fowls.

By the introduction of a single lousy bird among your fowls, this pest is spread through the whole flock. It is a good rule to look each new fowl over carefully, and as a precautionary measure give it a good dusting with insect powder before allowing it to run with the rest of your poultry. Hens are seldom free from lice entirely, yet it should be the practice of the breeder to keep them as free from them as possible.

Another pest which is of no little importance is the mite. This is not a louse, but is a blood-sucking creature. There are several varieties of mites. They live in the nests, cracks of the houses, old knot holes, etc. These vermin attack the fowls at night and suck the blood of their victims. Cracked roosts, dirty nests and cracks in the walls are favorite breeding places for them; in fact, they will stay and breed in any place which will afford them a hiding place by day and from which they can attack the fowls at night. In straw, flth, or behind the sheathing of the poultry house these mites can be found, and they should be avoided by careful methods of the breeder, who should not allow such places to exist in his coops. These mites will live for a long time and have been found in vacant poultry houses long after the fowls have been removed from them.

Don't try to find an excuse for the existence of lice and mites on your premises; there are no valid ones. These vermin can be overcome, and it is the duty every poultry raiser owes to himself that his fowls be free from vermin of all kinds.

**Spraying the Orchard.** Hundreds of people who own small orchards would like to spray their trees, but are deterred therefrom by the cost of a spraying outfit usually recommended by writers. For spraying a few trees all the outfit this is necessary is a barrel to mix the poison in, and a small sled. One made of two planks ten feet long will do. Lay them side by side and fasten them securely together by means of strips of board nailed across them. Chip off the under side of the front edges, set the barrel on it, mix the spraying materials, and with one horse draw it into the orchard and wherever needed. A good spray pump for a few trees does not cost much; a piece of half-inch rubber hose about eight feet long, having the spraying end attached to a light stick the same length, will raise the nozzle high enough to spray most trees. If the trees are very large, one can climb into them, draw up a bucketful of mixture, set it firmly among the branches and send the spray over the entire tree.—Farm and Fireside.

**Pointed Paragraphs.** To be a success in the business world one must aim to master everything he lays his hands to; think nothing below your attention; do not be afraid of drudgery.

**Ouds and Ends.** Hope springs eternal in the human breast. Every married man hopes to be able to do just as he pleases each day.

A man can get a very fair idea of what spring feels like by subtracting ten from the thermometer and imagining he has fallen off a ferryboat in a linen duster.

The woman who buys things has little time for shopping.

It takes a lot of fortitude to be separated from a rich wife.

A man isn't necessarily a sign painter because he believes in signs.

By buying tea in packets it is calculated that in 1903 the British public paid tea prices for 5,088,648 pounds of paper in twine.



### FOR THE HOUSEWIFE.

**About Enamelled Ware.** According to an authority on the subject, housewives cannot be too particular in selecting enamelled ware that is quality insured against flaking, and other poisonous substances. Serious sicknesses have been ascribed to such causes.

**A Great Convenience.** One of the greatest conveniences in the modern kitchen is the number of shelves made like the leaves of an old-fashioned table, which hang flat against the wall when not in use, but are held up by a swinging bracket covered with white oilcloth tacked on by brass-headed tacks. They are invaluable when extra cooking and serving have to be done.

**Cooked Milk.** It is sometimes desirable to give children cooked milk, and as they usually dislike the taste, it is well to know that the change in taste caused by heating can be in a measure overcome by quick chilling. The scum which rises to the top when milk is cooked contains much nutritive value which it is not desirable to lose. Beat the scalded milk with an egg beater to mingle the scum with the milk.

**Storing Silverware.** Housekeepers experience trouble in storing silver so that it will not turn dark, or become tarnished. Some wrap each article in tissue paper and store it in tight boxes or closets; others use bags of unbleached cotton of suitable sizes for each article. Bleached cotton has been bleached by the use of sulphur fumes and this trace of sulphur in the cloth discolors the silver. If you place a rubber band in contact with a silver spoon over night it will make a black spot there is sulphur in the rubber.

**Recipes.** **Sugar Cookies.**—One cup butter, 1 1/2 cup sugar, mix to a cream, 1/2 cup sour cream, 2 eggs, 1 teaspoon soda, vanilla to flavor. Mix quite stiff, sprinkle with sugar when going in oven.

**Squash Custard.**—Boil summer squash until tender; drain, very thoroughly and press through a strainer; add to it two eggs, well beaten, one-fourth cupful of sugar and four table spoonfuls of milk; flavor with lemon rind or vanilla; line a pie dish with a good, plain paste; pour in the custard, and bake 30 minutes.

**Hot Water Sponge Cake.**—One cup of granulated sugar, two whole eggs, (cream this); one cup of flour (cream this with the eggs and sugar, 1/2 cup of hot water. Sprinkle 2 teaspoonfuls of baking powder over this, then add a pinch of salt. Bake in hot oven. Before putting in oven sprinkle granulated sugar over the top.

**Maple Mousse.**—One cupful maple syrup, 4 eggs, 1/2 pint cream; let yolks and syrup come to a boil, cool thoroughly, whip cream and also whites of eggs; add to the syrup, place in a mould and pack in ice to freeze; let stand in cool place 3 or 4 hours; serve in glasses with or without whipped cream. Chopped walnuts are very nice frozen with this.

**Strawberry Russe.**—Line a glass dish with stale sponge cake or lady fingers dipped in sweet wine; sprinkle with chopped almonds; now add the strawberries mashed and well sweetened; on the berries place another layer of cake, the same as the first, and if not enough to fill the dish add another layer; for the top have whipped cream flavored with vanilla;

**Twins Are Light Weights.** Twin daughters were born to Mrs. James Taylor of Worcester recently and their small size has excited considerable comment. Together they have difficulty in stirring the beam at 60 ounces, one weighing exactly two pounds, while the other's weight is given as a scant pound and three-quarters.

**Pine Tree Shilling.** Marshall Priest of Marlboro, Mass., has a silver American coin which he claims is the oldest piece of money made in this country, now in existence. The coin is what is known as a Pine Tree shilling, and is dated 1652. The piece of money is in good condition, the date and other markings being easily made out.

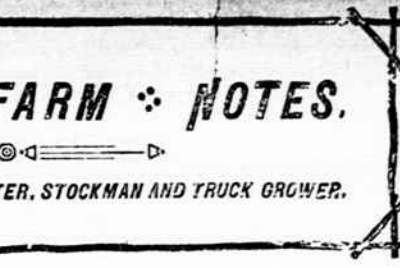
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