

## Farm and Garden.

**The Old Love Song.**  
Play it slowly, sing it lowly,  
Old familiar tune!  
Once it ran in dance and dimple,  
Like brook in June;  
Now it sits along the measures  
With a sound of tears;  
Dear old voices echo through it,  
Vanished with the years.

Play it slowly—it is holy  
As an evening hymn;  
Morning gladness hushed to sadness  
Fills it to the trim.  
Memories home within the music,  
Stealing through the bars.  
Thoughts within its quiet spaces  
Rise and set like stars.

Ripple, ripple, goes the love-song  
Till in slowing time,  
Early sweetness grown completeness  
Floods it every rhyme;  
Who together learn the music  
Life and death unfold.  
Know that love is but beginning  
Until love is old.

Singing, singing through the roses  
Went our lovers twain—  
Was there ever such a rose time,  
Could there be again?  
Now they tell us "Five-and-twenty  
Junes we've seen them blow;  
Every June's completer, sweater—  
Well we lovers known!"

—William Channing Gannett.

### AN INDIANA STOCK FARM WITH A REPUTATION

#### Success of Two Brothers in Breeding Hogs, Cattle and Horses.

Should you ever be fortunate enough to take a trip through the Great Wabash valley in central Indiana, you will surely be making one of the mistakes of your life if you do not visit the stock farm of the Kerlin brothers. It will pay you to do this. It always pays to form the acquaintance of those who have traveled, or are traveling the road to success, for success does not come to those who wait, but to those who hustle while they confidently expect.

The stock farm of the Kerlin brothers is located half a mile to the northeast and a mile north of Rockfield, a pretty little country town bounded on the north by picturesque Rock creek, and on the east, south and west by some of the most productive of Hoosier soil, the land being just undulating enough to permit of natural drainage.

Left fatherless at the ages of nine and seven, the Kerlin brothers, with their mother and baby sister, left the farm, and moved to the home which the mother purchased in Rockfield. It must have been with many misgivings that the widowed mother, after listening to the repeated pleadings of John, the elder son, rented the farm to him at the age of seventeen.

"I wanted to own the home place," Mr. Kerlin once remarked, during a conversation we were having relative to farming, "and I never doubted for a minute that I could be able to buy out the other heirs if only I could get to farming the way I wished; for I imagined I had some practical ideas if I could be situated so I could carry them out."

And it was even so. It can be said to Mr. Kerlin's credit that, while he took an active part in all the pleasures that a young man is rightful heir to, he never for a single day neglected his farm work.

Then only young farmers, with no father's hand to guide or show them the way, the Kerlin brothers decided that a growing crop should be kept upon the ground continually, and figured out that their land would not need commercial fertilizers if such a course was practiced. And it proved true. Manures are hauled directly to the fields, and whenever possible are scattered upon sod land. I may just remark that these brothers doff their hats to a manure spreader as one of the very best labor saving implements for the farm.

Clover is followed by corn, then wheat, then back to clover again. A little timothy is mixed with the clover to keep the cattle from bloating, and also to make the clover stand up better. Then there is always a permanent pasture on the farm that saves the tramping of the farm lands. By the way, this permanent pasture idea is so good that every year more and more Hoosier farmers are embracing it. I mean the idea, not the pasture.

One of the good hobbies of the Kerlin brothers is their selection and care of seed corn. Jack Frost never gets so much as a nip at this kind of cereals that is to be the foundation for next year's crop, for before he is fully abroad in the land every ear has been safely housed in an airy building to dry until the mercury indicates the time for its removal to the racks in the basement near the furnace.

With this care of the seed, and by breaking the ground when in the proper condition, preparing the seedbed as it should be prepared using disk and roller and spike harrow when necessary, then using shallow cultivation, this farm has produced 105 bushels of corn an acre. It has about twenty-five acres of hog land over which soil has been washed, which has raised seventy-five bushels of corn an acre for sixteen consecutive years. The soil is clay loam with gravel underlying, known as walnut and sugar land.

A few years ago the Kerlin farm resounded with bleating of lambs and lambs, and the unique sheep barn, made of stacked bales of wheat straw and with thatched rye roof, attracted much attention from passersby. Some think because these brothers could not play the bagpipe successfully and had not the thousand hills for their flocks to graze upon accounted for their giving up the sheep industry. I do not think they loved sheep less, but they loved Poland-China hogs, Short-horn cattle and Percheron and coach horses the more, and that this caused the separation. It is a well known fact that cattle and horses do not take kindly to pasture over which sheep have roamed. The premiums taken at state, county and street fairs are

proof that the stock born and raised on the Kerlin farm is much above the ordinary.

J. W. Kerlin, the senior member of the firm, has a son taking the agricultural course at Purdue University, and this fact gives added interest to all work pertaining to the farm. Purdue University is one of the very best agricultural colleges of the United States, a fact of which every Hoosier is proud.

Perhaps an inherited love for farming has helped make the Kerlin brothers successful in their calling, but I feel that it has been their persistent efforts, their system and their profit from their mistakes that have placed them among the recognized farmers of Indiana. It was through their influence that that wonderful ear of corn, the great Clare product, the most perfect specimen of its kind known to "cornology," was on exhibition at our corn show last January.

While these gentlemen expect to continue the breeding and rearing of livestock, they also expect to go deeper into the growth of cereals and the care of seed corn especially. The junior member of the firm, as a sort of side issue to farming and stock raising, has invented and owns the patent for a concrete fence post machine, a device that is bound to bring him fame in a tangible form.—J. M. Buckley, in N. Y. Tribune Farmer.

#### Look Out For These Weeds.

Central Illinois and Indiana are being sown with two of the worst weed pests that can possibly infect any section. The result of buying cheap clover and alfalfa seed is now showing up all over the country. On account of the very high price of these seeds during the last two years many farmers have been tempted to buy the cheaper grades of seed. One could scarcely believe that a bushel of clover or alfalfa seed could contain such a vast number of weed seeds, and it seems that every seed plant is alive and vigorous enough to grow. In an unfavorable period, such as we have had now for six weeks, alfalfa or clover stands no show at all against these hardy weeds, and the result is that weeds are taking many fields.

#### Weld Steel Under Water.

Scientific Men See Newly Discovered Flame Perform Startling Feat.

Twenty-five scientific men and manufacturers attended a demonstration in an automobile garage at No. 344 Cumberland street, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, at which George W. Schapp, of No. 193 South Oxford street, Brooklyn, welded steel an inch under water through his new "autoxy" welding process, in which he claims to use the separated oxygen of the air for the combustion of illuminating gas to produce a temperature 1,500 degrees higher than has been attained before in an open flame. Mr. Schapp asserts that the use of the apparatus, a patent on which has been applied for, will revolutionize many of the trades in which metal welding plays an important part. Several experiments, including one in which the flame cut quickly through an inch thick steel plate, seemed to the men present to demonstrate the effectiveness of the invention.

The copper and jewelry industries, the manufacture of structural and architectural iron, bridge building and the crafts founded on the handling of aluminum and silver are promised to be greatly affected. Chemical changes are said to be accomplished by the system of pumps and blowers with the carburetion device which Mr. Schapp has completed after fifteen years of work and study. Wood will turn to carbon under it without the display of flames, and the heat can be localized on any metal surface, says Mr. Schapp.

#### A Promise Unfulfilled.

O. Henry, the well-known story writer, once promised the editor of a magazine that he would deliver a short story to him on the following Monday. Several Mondays passed, but the muse was refractory, and the story was not forthcoming. At last the wrathful editor wrote this note:

"My Dear O. Henry—if I do not receive that story form you by 12 o'clock to-day I am going to put on my heaviest-soled shoes, come down to your house and kick you down-stairs. I always keep my promises."

Whereupon O. Henry sat down and wrote this characteristic reply:

"Dear Sir—I, too, would keep my promises if I could fulfill them with my feet!"—*Success Magazine*.

#### American Princesses.

Two princesses, representatives of the only real American royalty, descendants of that Massasoit whose word was law to thirty villages and 30,000 red men, are living in poverty on the shores of Lake Assawampeet, Mass. They are Teweeleema and Wootonekanuske. An effort is being made to secure for these last of the royal blood of the Wampanoag a material recognition of their rights and of the services which their ancestor, the mighty sachem Massasoit, performed for the pioneers of New England, for without Massasoit's friendship and protection the struggling colonists would have been swept from the land.—*Argonaut*.

#### Undesirables.

The Chinese and Japanese are not the only ones excluded by the United States government. Birds like the English sparrow and the sterling find the ports shut to them. So do rabbits, the mongoose and the flying fox.

#### Incorrigible.

"Every cloud has a silver lining Will you admit that?"

"I will," said the pessimist. "But what good does that do me when there are no really successful airships?"—*Pittsburg Post*.

#### When She Got Them.

Next fall the summer girl will sing Of the seaside and its charm, Although her tan and freckles are Products of her uncle's farm.

—*Pittsburg Post*.

#### The Capital.

The capital of the United States was changed nine times during the revolutionary war.

Gentleness and good treatment are as essential to the well being of the dairy cow as proper food. A cow that is kept in a state of fear and appre-

hension is in no condition to do her natural best work in the way of producing high grade milk. Cows and dogs are not natural companions, either.

#### HOW TO DISCOVER SPRINGS.

Indians and Frontiersmen Know a Good Deal from Signs About Them.

There is undoubtedly a practical art of discovering springs. Indians or frontiersmen can find water in the desert when a "tenderfoot" can not. Mexicans and experienced prospectors can similarly find ore. These arts consist mainly in the recognition of superficial signs which escape the ordinary observer.

It is not necessary that the operator should consciously note these signs separately and reason upon them. No doubt he frequently does so, though he may not give away the secret of his method to others. But in many instances he recognizes by association and memory the presence of a group of indications, great or small, which he has repeatedly found to attend spring or ore deposits.

This skill, due to habit, is often almost unerring for a given limited district, but under new conditions it breaks down. Old miners from California or Australia have often made in other regions the most foolish and hopeless attempts to find gold, because they thought this or that place "looked just like" some other place in which they had mined successfully.

Apart from the magnetic minerals, there is no proof that ore deposits exhibit their presence and nature by any attraction or other active force. With regard to water, however, there may be an action affecting the temperature and moisture of the overlying surface. Even here, however, it seems more likely that such effects are manifested visibly to a close observer rather than by direct affection of his nervous or muscular system. The favorite fields for water diviners are regions in which water is abundant, but not gathered upon given horizons of impermeable strata underlying porous rocks.

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