

AMERICANS A FACTOR IN INDUSTRIAL LIFE OF ISLAND

Prior to the war with Spain Americans knew little about the island of Porto Rico, and the sugar industry there. In fact the chief industries, such as sugar, tobacco and fruit, are almost entirely controlled by American capital.

The sugar industry, which is by far the most important, has had a phenomenal growth in the last decade. Formerly the plantations scattered throughout the island, but were especially in the coast regions, were operated independently. The cane was raised, the sugar was made and was shipped by each estate. This method, of course, necessitated a very primitive and inefficient process. The power was almost without exception furnished by oxen operating a small set of rollers into which the cane was fed by hand. The boiling of the juice and the straining of the sugar was done in open pans, with the result that a large percentage of the sugar was not recovered. Hence Porto Rico became famed for her molasses, while little or nothing was ever heard of her production of sugar.

Probably the school teachers form the largest class of Americans on the island, but, of course, they are very widely scattered. In the larger cities of San Juan, Ponce and Mayaguez, they find a great many American teachers, both men and women, and probably in these three cities are to be found as many Americans as in the rest of the island.

San Juan is the center of American civilization in Porto Rico, and has been from the first. There are the government officials, and most of the men in business of a commercial nature.

However, in traveling about the interior of the island and in the smaller coast cities, the larger part of Americans you meet are teachers. In every town large enough to be called such, you find a school, and in which floats the American flag, and in which the English language is being taught. Often the only English-speaking person in the whole town is the teacher, and it may be long, hard trip by coach or on horseback to the next town.

Among a strange people, where the language, food, customs and ideas are so hard to become accustomed to, it often proves a hard life.

But in the larger towns the conditions are much better. The teacher is generally found more than one teacher, better school buildings, and a higher class of people, with whom it is easier to mingle.

The tobacco business has already grown to vast proportions under American management, as is evidenced by the constantly increasing consumption of Porto Rican cigars in the United States. In every town or village, even among the mountains, tobacco is still raised and cigars are still made as they have been for generations, but the new tobacco raisers have planted hundreds and in one case over 1,000, in a single acre, in a method which may be seen entirely covered by cheese cloth to subdue the light and improve the quality of the product. This has by no means reached its height, and, indeed, has the prospect of a vast future growth.

Coffee is also worth mention, although it developed as early to any great extent. Coffee is raised mostly among the mountains and the lowlands have entered into it. However, it has been pronounced the finest coffee in the world by President Roosevelt, and when the market for it is made it will undoubtedly offer a broad field for American interest.

There are also a large number of minor industries which men from the United States are engaged in, and which they are making fortunes. Among these are the raising of pineapple, coconuts, rice and vegetables, which are sent to the United States for winter use.

per was removed without the slightest exertion. This is the nearest and safest way to remove stoppers from bromine bottles and other corrosive chemicals.—Scientific American.

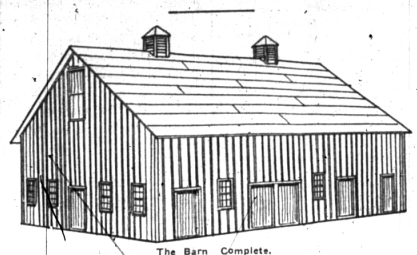
Ventilate the Bedroom.
—Your bedroom may be a health warning of a recent Chicago health department bulletin. The bulletin says that the need of fresh air in the winter is combined with consumption and pneumonia. It advises riding on the winter forms of street cars and warm clothes, but in some parts of the city, and as much avoidance as possible of places where the air circulation is poor.

Sparrows a Pest in Japan.
The department of agriculture and commerce in Japan is being prevailed upon to grant a sparrow-destroying subsidy, as in some parts of the district the English sparrow is becoming a pest, having devoured the rice crop.

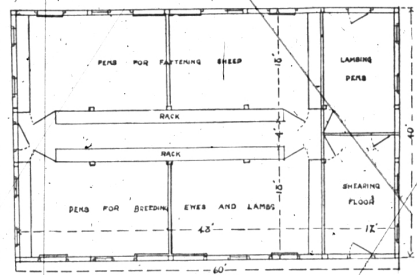
It Causes Contraction of Neck and Makes Removal Easy.
Reagent bottles holding caustic alkalis, alkaline carbonates, etc., very frequently become fixed and the usual method has been to tap the stopper with a wooden block or the application of heat to the neck, or a combination of both. Results are poor in certain cases and often result in the fracture of the neck. The following is a method which I used for experiment but failed to open under the heating and tapping and were bad cases of fixed stoppers. The bottles held sodium carbonate that had formed sodium silicate, an excellent cement, and so were firmly fixed. They were inserted in a mixture of crushed ice and calcium chloride, taking care that the freezing solution did not touch the lips of the bottles. After standing 10 minutes each stop-

A GOOD SHEEP BARN WHERE AND HOW TO BUILD IT

Select High, Dry Location—Mistake of Keeping Sheep Too Warm Must Be Avoided.



When in pasture sheep will always sleep on the highest and driest part of the field. This should be kept in mind in selecting the site for a sheep shed. Warm close sheds are likely to be injurious to the health of the sheep as the temperature of their blood is high and the fleeces keep in the heat. Crowding is to be avoided, especially at the feeding rack. The accompanying plan, which is from the booklet "Practical Farm Buildings," by F. W. Hild & Son, Hamilton, Ont.,



shows a building 40 feet wide and 60 feet long. It is in two stories, the first being nine feet high and the second six feet from the floor to the eaves. The eaves are 6 inches by 4 inches, resting preferably on stone foundations.

FATTENING AND MARKETING HOGS
By Prof. W. J. Kennedy, Iowa Experiment Station.

The age at which hogs should be fattened will depend more or less upon the market demands and the locality. In some countries and in different sections of the same country we find that there are differences in the market demands. As a general rule in this country the fat or lard hog is preferred over the fat or lard hog, but this must be marked at an earlier age. The best weight for the bacon hog is between 190 and 200 pounds. They do not require to be nearly as fat as the fat or lard hog, but should have a bacon hog is by no means a thin animal. They should have a covering of about one inch of fat over the back. They should be deep sided and long sided, and must be firm in quality. Where the bacon hog is desired, as a general rule it will be found most profitable to have the hog fattened and finished for market at about five and one-half or six months of age.

When the fat or lard hog is desired the most profitable age to market is ten months. Hogs of this age will weigh in the neighborhood of 200 to 350 pounds. As a general rule, however, it may be stated that the greater the weight the more the bacon hog gains are made on the younger animals. This is one point in favor of the bacon hog.

The season of the year at which the fattening should be done will depend upon various conditions. In a great many instances, hogs are fattened during the fall and early winter. In other instances they are fattened during the spring and early summer. Generally speaking the most economical gains can be made during the early fall or spring months. The weather is then not too cold nor too warm—in fact, about right for the best gains. In real cold weather a considerable amount of the feed is used for the production of heat to supply the heat required for the maintenance of the animal body. In real warm weather, on the other hand, a considerable amount of feed may be lost in the form of perspiration. When the hog is to be reared, it will be found best to fatten the first bunch and market them during the months of September and October. The second litter should be fattened and ready for market some time during the latter part of March, by the month of April. These are things which each and every feeder must to a certain extent, control himself.

Feed the Hens Right.—Grain especially corn is almost always available each of farm hens, so it cannot be truthfully said the lack of eggs is due to the lack of food. So obvious is this fact that many writers on the topic attribute the hen's failure to produce eggs to their being overfat, while an over-fat condition and poor egg laying go hand in hand, both being due to lack of food, but to the lack of the right kind of food.

Turnips for Ewes.—Turnips make fine feed for ewes. They are succulent and palatable—just the thing to eat every day, thickly condition it. It is well to turn them all they will eat twice a day.

Checks for Trimming.
Many of the newest fall dresses are showing a touch of trimming or piping of checked material. For instance, a black suit is beautiful trimmed with a tiny piping of black and white checked serge, or panama—a very modish trimmed with bands of checked taffeta. What a difference a new touch like this makes! Even in an old-fashioned dress quite a new effect may be obtained by just a little modern trimming, which lightens up the whole and at once shows the wearer is up-to-date.

WEAR GLOVES WHEN DUSTING.
Chamois Skin Especially Good to Protect the Hands.
There are few good housewives who do not take an active part in the cleaning of their home. They may be fortunate enough not to have to do the actual work, but most of them like to dust the finer ornaments and furnishings.

A Good Portable Feed Rack
Observe That This Long Feed Rack is Constructed on Wheels, Thus Making It Easy to Place Anywhere in the Feed Lot. It Also Avoids the Necessity of Unloading the Hay, as the Rack Can Be Hauled to the Hay Stack, Filled and Then Left in the Feed Lot Wherever Desired.



Walking Costumes



Reddish plum colored cloth is used for the first costume illustrated. The skirt is a zig-zag pattern with wrap around the waist and a semitrimming and is elaborately trimmed with black silk braid of two widths, and braid covered buttons. Large hat of stretched linnin trimmed with the same.

IN WILLOW-GREEN CASHMERE.
Pretty Dress for Girl of Ten Years.
Here is a pretty little dress in willow-green cashmere. The skirt is slightly full, and has a wide box-pleat in the center front. The blouse is tucked each side front, and has a box-pleat in center, which, with the

Artificial Bouquets Are Worn with the Evening Costume.
As every woman knows, it is rather injurious to fine fabrics to pin heavy bunches of real flowers on them. They also fade before the evening is over and are apt to be discarded.

BETTER THAN REAL FLOWERS.
Scarlet poppies as well as gardenias are favored. Gardenias, in their glossy green leaves, are worn on black, purple and crimson trunks. Combinations of flowers are not in as good taste as they were some seasons ago. The bunch is one kind. It is pinned a little below the bust at the left side. This seems to be the exact spot accepted as the feminine standard.

BAD EFFECTS OF ANGER.
Complexion Suffers Where There is Lack of Self-Control.
The girl who has a very quick temper must expect to have trouble with her complexion. Sometimes red spots come out prominently and refuse to be hidden even by powder. Sometimes there is a flush, and when it disappears the skin is quite dry and feels almost painful.

Stocking News.
The newest stockings for women show bright tarran effects.
On first thought they would seem to be loud, but really charming when worn with shoes that harmonize or contrast.

Shading in Embroidery.
When shading in embroidery one cannot be too careful in doing the work.
The colors should be run into each other gradually, so the changes will hardly be noticed. As the shades of silk are numbered, you should not find the work difficult.

Bead Flowers.
A novelty in millinery is flowers made of beads. These, however, are not likely to become either popular or common because of their expense, their weight, and usually their lack of grace. Roses are made of fine steel beads, with silk streamers, and are black or gray velvet tubes are of "beads."

Trimmer for Cashmere.
A charming trimming for cashmere or hennetina dinner frocks is mosseline satin in self-tone, with matching scarf.

COULD NOT SHAKE IT OFF.

Kidney Trouble Contracted by Them, and in the Civil War.
James W. Clay, 666 W. Fayette St., Baltimore, Md., says: "I was troubled with kidney trouble, and a complaint from the time of the Civil War. There was constant pain in the back and head and the kidney secretions were painful and showed a sediment. I tried every remedy to help me, but was cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Three boxes made a complete cure, and during the years past I have had no return of the trouble."
Sold by all dealers. 50c a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

NO TEMPTATION.
After Specialist Failed to Cure Her Intractable Acne, She Had Been Tortured and Disfigured.
"I contracted eczema and suffered intensely for about ten months. At times I thought I would scratch myself to death. My face and arms were covered with large red patches, so that I was ashamed to go out. I was advised to go to a doctor who was a specialist in skin diseases, but I received very little relief. I tried every known remedy, with the same result. I thought I would never get better until a friend of mine told me to try the Cuticura Remedies. So I tried them, and after four or five applications of Cuticura Ointment I was relieved of my unsupportable itching. I used two sets of the Cuticura Remedies, and I am completely cured. Miss Barbara K. High, 1111 1/2 St. Paul, N. Y. Peter Drug & Chem. Co., Soc. Franks, Boston.

Was Soon Cured of Dread Humors.
"I'm not so much afraid of mice as some women," said she, "but I don't like them in my hair. The other day I caught a mouse in my hair after I went to bed and naturally left some crumbs about it. Next morning I heard scampering, and there were the mice all over my hair, trying to get at those crumbs."
"You got some shirk, spring up, lighted all the gas in the room and sat up the rest of the night watching that pillow."

How to Know the Trees.
"This is an autumnal 'gift of gab' and native wit draw many purchasers to his sales, but sometimes he is the subject rather than the cause of amusement."
The man's name is O. A. Kelley. Not long ago he had to sell, among other things, a lot of pine logs, and the day before he sold he went over them and marked the end of each log with his initials.

Satisfaction.
Stern Officer (on German frontier)—Passport, Sir!
John! Forget all about that—It is I, I did not know I had to show it here. I—well—hold on! Here! (Produces a be-ribboned and be-shouldered document) Here you are at last. Excuse me, I did not know you were the proper officer.

HER MOTHER-IN-LAW
Proved a Wise, Good Friend.
A young woman in Ia. found a wise, good friend in her mother-in-law, Joke's bewitching. She writes: "It was two years since we began using Postum in our house. I was greatly troubled with my stomach, complexion blotchy and red, and my nerves. I often suffered sharp pains and would have to lie down. My mother often told me it was the coffee I drank at meals. But when I quit coffee I'd have a severe headache."
"While visiting my mother-in-law I remarked that she always made such good coffee, and asked her to tell me how. She laughed and told me it was easy to make good 'coffee' when you use Postum."
"I began to use Postum as soon as I got home, and now we have the same good 'coffee' (Postum) every day, and I have no more trouble. In fact, I'm a new girl of the past, and my complexion has cleared up beautifully."
"My grandmother suffered a great deal with her stomach. Her doctor told her to leave off coffee. She then took tea but that was just as bad."
"She finally was induced to try Postum, which she has used for the past year. She traveled during the winter over the greater part of Iowa, visiting, something she had not been used to do for years. She says she is enjoying present good health to Postum."
Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.: "Road to Well-Being" in plain English. "There's a Blessing Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. It is a true story of a man and his fall of a human interest."