INDIA, THE GEM OF ENGLAND'S POSSESSIONS

THE DURBAR PROCESSION

THE recent coronation of King George and Queen Mary at Delhi marked the first time in the annals of the British crown that the English emperor of India went there to be crowned in the heart of his vast Asiatic dominions, and there to receive the acclamations and homage of over 300,000,000 of his subjects.

The first recognition of the Indian empire in England was in 1877 when Disraeli, then prime minister of England, persuaded Queen Victoria, as a matter of policy and to conciliate the natives, to allow herself to be proclaimed empress at Delhi, the ancient seat of the famous Great Moguls. As a means of reconciling the people to British rule the stately ceremonial was an immense success, and the later proclamation of King Edward by Lord Curzon still further solidified the loyalty of that land of splendor, squalor and mystery.

A Battlefield of Races.

A great mass of entirely legendary history of the aboriginal inhabitants exists in mythical and religious narrative, but the first authenticated records go no further back than the third century before Christ. This beautiful and mysterious land has been a continual battle ground for contending invaders, attracted by its fertile plains and enormous wealth. Hindu and Mohammedan, Mongol and Tartar, Frenchman and Englishman, have waged fierce wars for its possession, erecting dynasties and empires amid the ruin and desolation of a devastated country.

Prior to the first Mohammedan invasion at the beginning of the eleventh century, India was the seat of numerous Buddhist kingdoms no one of which would seem to have attained any definite overlordship. The founders belonged to invading branches of the Aryan race and were the ancestors of the Modern Hindu. The Sultan Mahmund was the first conqueror who permanently established the Mohammedan power in India, about the year 1000. During the next 700 years frequent invasions by the followers of Mohammedan tightened the strong hold of that religion on the country.

About this time, a series of fierce inroads by the Mongolian and Tartar hordes from the north threatened the Mussulman domination and involved the country in fresh miseries. Northeastern India was devastated, with appalling barbarity, by the terrible Ghenhis Khan, who is said to have destroyed in the course of his sanguinary career, no fewer than 6,000,000 of human beings. Succeeding invasions were beaten off with great difficulty, but eventually at the close of the fourteenth century, Tamerlane, the second great Oriental conqueror of the middle ages, totally routed all the armies opposed to him, sacked Delhi, and proclaimed himself emperor. Before the final battle this monster of inhumanity barbarously butchered 100,000 prisoners, who were hampering his movements.

The Mohammedans, however, retained the empire until 1526 when Barber —scholar, diplomatist and warlike descendant of Tamerlane—again invaded the unhappy country, defeated the Sultan Ibrahim on the plains of Delhi and became the first of the Great Moguls. His grandson, the celebrated Akbar, was the greatest Asiatic monarch of modern times. He brought the whole of India under the Mogul sway, ruled with wisdom, vigor and humanity, encouraged literature and education, and, although a Mohammedan, treated other religions with wonderful tolerance. Akbar's grandson, the Emperor Shah Jehan, is mainly remembered for the building of the extraordinary and beautiful mausoleum at the Taj Mahal. Twenty thousand men were employed on it incessantly for 22 years, and it is probably the most beautiful building in the world. It was designed for the emperor and his favorite wife.

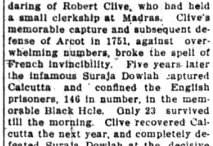
His son, the famous Aurungzebe, usurped the imperial power in 1657, and ruled with energy and effect for half a century. He cleared his way to the throne by the murder of his three brothers and is also believed to have poisoned his father. He was the most powerful of the Great Moguls, but the fraud and treachery by which he established his empire engendered hatred and distrust among his subjects. At his death the gigantic empire rapidly fell to pieces. The British and French were now ready to take an active part in the general scramble.

The East India company had been incorporated under a charter granted by Queen Elizabeth in 1600, for the purpose of carrying on trade with the East Indies. By the middle of the century trading settlements had been established at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, and other places. At the end of the next 100 years, however, English influence in India was practically extinct. The French, under leaders of great ability and courage, had allied themselves with many of the native princes and were rapidly obtaining great power. In less than half a dozen years conditions were completely reversed, through the military skill and daring of Robert Clive, who had held a small clerkship at Madras. Clive's memorable capture and subsequent defense of Arcot in 1751, against overwhelming numbers, broke the spell of French invincibility. Five years later the infamous Suraja Dowlah captured Calcutta and confined the English prisoners, 146 in number, in the memorable Black Hole. Only 23 survived till the morning. Clive recovered Calcutta the next year, and completely defeated Suraja Dowlah at the decisive battle of Plassey, which permanently established the supremacy of England.

The hundred years from the battle of Plassey to the mutiny, were occupied in the acquisition and consolidation of much new territory, often by questionable means.

The Great Mutiny.

The great mutiny, which broke out in April, 1857, was due to the wilful disregard of the religious prejudices and caste customs of the native soldiers. There was much fierce fighting, especially at Delhi, Cawnpore and at the defense of Lucknow. The relief of the latter city by Sir Colin Campbell practically broke the back of the revolt. Nana Sahib, who massacred surrendered prisoners at Cawnpore, completely disappeared, and the able



The Taj Mahal.

rebel leader, Tantia Topee, was hanged. The last great Mogul, known as the King of Delhi, was sentenced by the last representative of the East India company "to be transported across the seas as a felon."

As a result of the mutiny, the government of India and the powers of the company were transferred to the crown, and arrangements were made for liquidating the India stock. The years since then have seen the pacification of the frontiers, and the further consolidation of British rule. The condition of the people has been much ameliorated, and famines are less numerous and less violent than before.

Delhi, the most historic town in India and the capital of the ancient empire, was recently the scene of the coronation durbar, as it was of the proclamation of the imperial title of Queen Victoria and King Edward.

The modern town dates back less than 300 years and was founded by Shah Jehan, who embellished the city with many magnificent mosques and palaces which are still of great beauty. The remains of ancient Delhi, on the bank of the Jumna, consisting of ruined tombs, gardens and palaces, cover an area of about 30 miles in circumference, and present a remarkable scene of desolation and decay.

No, He Never Bragged.

"The average American millionaire," said an American Socialist in a recent address, "brags too much about his wealth."

"I stated this fact one day in the smoker of a Pullman. My companion agreed with me, but a fat man across the aisle, who must have been listening, leaned across and said sternly:

"'Young man, you're all wrong. The American millionaire rarely, if ever, brags about money. I, for example, never bragged about my money in my life, and yet I'm worth close to four millions!'"

SALADS FOR THE WINTER

Cook Should Save Cold Vegetable to Use in Italian and Russian Combinations.

The salad has now come to have so important a place on the lunch or dinner table that the housekeeper whose weekly resources are not elastic is sorely wondering what to do in this direction. For the present there is a valuable sandby in the tomato, which is one of the few things available at even less than normal rates, and celery is beginning to arrive. But she will have to enlarge her views as to what is admissible for winter salads. Also she must impress upon her cook to keep every bit of cold vegetables to incorporate into the various combinations designated Italian, Russian, or a la jardiniere, if she is wise she will learn how to make a potato salad, which involves more art than is often imagined, and she will realize that this invaluable tuber can be used also with beetroot and celery when served with a well-prepared dressing.

GOOD HINTS ABOUT PASTRY

Hands, Utensils and Ingredients Should All Be Kept Cold or Pastry Becomes Heavy.

When making pastry it should always be made in a cool place if possible. The hands, utensils and ingredients should all be kept cold or the pastry becomes heavy. Always rub in the shortening with the tips of the fingers, as they are cooler than the rest of the hand. When adding the water do it slowly and carefully so as to avoid making the pastry too dry or too moist. If too dry it will be chippy and if too wet it will be heavy and sodden. Handle it as little as possible and use the rolling pin lightly and as seldom as possible. If baked in a very hot oven it will expand and thus become light. It can be made several hours before it is needed if left standing in a cool place.

Things Worth Knowing.

In a closet or store room have several bags of varying sizes, in which may be placed as they accumulate, pieces of dress material, trimmings, old cotton and linen for repairing, etc. It is a good plan to have the bags made of a piece of the same kind of material that they are to contain, so that no time may be lost in searching for the right one.

Moisten grease spots with cold water and soda before scrubbing, as this will cause them to be more easily removed.

To prevent the cutting up of beeswax easier, keep the knife heated by dipping it frequently in a pitcher of boiling water.

After washing and drying woolen blankets hang them on a line in the open air and beat well with carpet beater. It will make them appear like new.

Meat Shortcake.

Here is a nice way to use up leftovers of cold meat, etc. Chop the pieces, not too fine, put in a stew pan with some cold gravy; if you have none use milk or water, season well with a generous lump of butter, salt and shake of pepper. Thicken with a little flour; simmer unutil the shortcake is ready. This is made like biscuit, using a little more butter; divide in halves and roll about an inch thick; put in a biscuit pan and spread with butter, roll the other half and lay over it; bake in a hot oven; when done split the cake, lay under half on hot platter, pour on the meat and gravy, put on top crust and serve at once.

Chow-Chow.

Boil one-fourth peck of string beans and one quart of lima beans until tender. Drain off all the water and add to them six chopped peppers, one small cucumber or a part of a large one cut up one-quarter pound mustard seed, one-half gallon vinegar, two pounds sugar, two ounces tumeric, one quart small onions and one table spoonful of salt. Boil for an hour. At the end of a half hour add corn cut from six ears that have been boiled for five minutes and one-fourth pound mustard wet with a little vinegar. Boil for the remaining half hour, pour into air-tight jars and seal while hot.

Devil's Food Cake.

Cream a half cupful of butter, work in little by little one dupful of sugar and then the well beaten yolks of two eggs. Beat in gradually and alternately one heaping teaspoonful of baking powder and a half cupful of milk. Then fold in the whites of two eggs beaten stiff, and finally two ounces of melted chocolate and a half teaspoonful of vanilla. Beat well together, put in a deep cake pan, bake 40 minutes and, if desired, cover with frosting when cold.

Fried Cabbage.

Chop cold boiled cabbage and drain very dry, stirring in a little melted butter, pepper and salt, with three or four tablespoons of cream; heat all in buttered frying pan, stirring until smoking hot, then let the mixture stand just long enough to warm slightly on the under side. It is improved by the addition of beaten eggs. Turn out by putting a flat dish above the pan, up side down, and reversing the latter.

It Brightens Carpet.

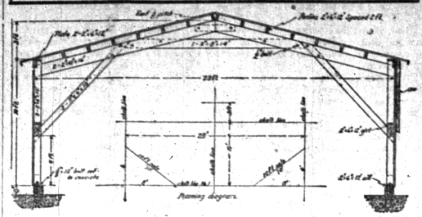
A teaspoonful of spirits of turpentine added to two gallons of warm water will restore the brightness to carpets that are dulled with dust. After sweeping the carpet thoroughly wring a cloth out of the water and wipe the surface of the carpet, first against the grain and then with it. This also prevents moths from eating away the nap of woolen carpets.

Sweet Potato Balls.

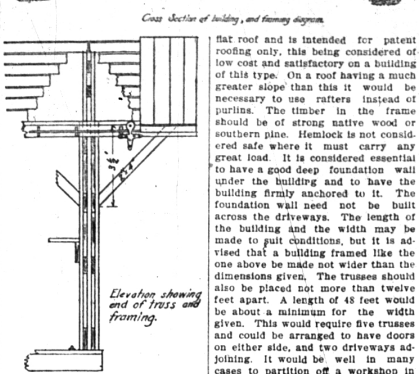
Mash thoroughly four good sized sweet potatoes, season with salt, pepper, and butter. If necessary add hot sweet milk until the mixture is the right consistency to mold. Make in to small balls. Flour lightly and saute in butter. Serve, placing all upon a dish with meat balls or meat croquettes.

Implement and Machine Shed

By H. H. MUSSELMAN, Instructor in Farm Mechanics, Michigan Agricultural College



Cross Section of building, and framing diagram.



Elevation showing end of truss and framing.

An implement and machine shed, a truss and details of which are shown in the accompanying cut, is designed with three things in mind; viz., suitability to the purpose for which it is to be used, ease of construction, and low cost.

At the outset it is assumed that a clear space in the building unobstructed by posts and beams would be especially desirable for the purpose in view. Many of the machines and implements in use on the farm, while comparatively light, occupy a great deal of space and can be stored most economically by crowding tobether those likely to be in use at the same time. This can be done when the interior is open and free, which allows them to be moved in any direction to the best advantage. Another thing to be considered in this connection is the dimensions of doors and openings. It is not considered advisable to make the doors less than twelve feet wide and ten high. Perhaps the ideal construction would be doors arranged to be continuous or so that they might be opened at any convenient point for putting in and taking out machinery.

In the matter of construction the pieces used are framed in such a way that little exact work or careful fitting is required to obtain a reasonably good job. The trusses can be laid out and assembled on the ground and are not so heavy but that they can be erected by four or five men without difficulty. The weight per truss ready to erect will be from 600 to 1,200 pounds. The trusses being set up and braced temporarily, the plates, braces, and girts are easily put up and spiked in place. To make the trusses align properly it is essential that all the trusses be made after the same pattern; and to do this the following method is suggested, for which the framing diagram accompanying the truss is intended. Find a level spot, say a barn floor, or plot of ground which can be carefully leveled off, and planks laid down and held in place by stakes driven in the ground. Then procure a ten-foot pole, chalk and line. Strike line No. 1 as shown in the diagram a little longer than the width of the truss. Through points on this line the same distance apart as the width of the truss strike lines at right angles to line No. 1, squaring by means of the ten-foot pole, using the lengths 6, 8, and 10 feet as shown in the diagram. Strike another line parallel to No. 1 at a distance equal to the height of the post (including the sill and plate) from it. A fifth line is then struck in the center at right angles to No. 1, upon which is marked at the proper point the peak of the truss. The diagram having been completed, lay the posts with their outer edges touching the lines. The pieces upon which the purlins are laid may then be placed on the diagram and the proper bevels scribed off. Care should be taken to lower the outer ends enough before scribing to allow for placing the purlins so that the roof boards will strike both the purlins and the edge of the plate. Complete the truss and build the others from the same diagram. The members should be bolted together, as shown in the cut, and all other joints nailed or spiked. It is important that the sills to which the foot of the posts are spiked should be firmly anchored to a good deep foundation wall by means of bolts set in the concrete when placing the same for the foundation. The large braces as shown are built up of three two-by-sixes, the center piece extending between the top chord members of the truss and the ends of the remaining two spiked between the pieces making up the post.

The building is designed with a very flat roof and is intended for patent roofing only, this being considered of low cost and satisfactory on a building of this type. On a roof having a much greater slope than this it would be necessary to use rafters instead of purlins. The timber in the frame should be of strong native wood or southern pine. Hemlock is not considered safe where it must carry any great load. It is considered essential to have a good deep foundation wall under the building and to have the building firmly anchored to it. The foundation wall need not be built across the driveways. The length of the building and the width may be made to suit conditions, but it is advised that a building framed like the one above be made not wider than the dimensions given. The trusses should also be placed not more than twelve feet apart. A length of 48 feet would be about a minimum for the width given. This would require five trusses and could be arranged to have doors on either side, and two driveways adjoining. It would be well in many cases to partition off a workshop in this building. This workshop would be convenient to most of the repair work.

An earth floor can be used if good drainage can be had, or a rough concrete floor can be made with little cost where the material can be easily obtained. A proportion of 1-3-6 of cement, sand and gravel, or 1-3 of cement and gravel will be satisfactory where the latter can be obtained with the size of grains graded from fine to coarse. No top dressing will be necessary.

The material for a building of the size suggested would cost from $150 to $250, depending upon location and kind of lumber used. This size should be adequate to accommodate most of the machinery on a 160-acre farm. A shed for the smaller farm, built after the same plan, could of course be built for very much less.

Tuberculosis in Fowls

This is the title of circular No. 12 from the laboratory of bacteriology, Michigan Agricultural college. The disease has been found in chickens both before the publication of this circular and since. It is caused by a variety of the same germ that produces the glanders in horse and consumption in man. The symptoms are gradual emaciation, unthriftiness, anemia, perhaps lameness, with death after a period of weeks or months. The disease manifests itself in the shape of grayish nodules in the wall of the intestines, liver, spleen and elsewhere. There is no practical means of diagnosis except by post mortem examination. No treatment is possible. Destruction of the entire flock and disinfection followed by a certain period before the introduction of more birds is the proper method to follow. In order to have a positive diagnosis made a live but badly diseased bird should be shipped, express prepaid, to the "Bacteriological Laboratory, East Lansing, Mich." There are a number of other affections that may easily be mistaken for tuberculosis by one not familiar with these diseases. Correspondence covering the history of the case and the flock should accompany shipment. Circular No. 12 is available for distribution and may be obtained from director experiment station, East Lansing, Mich.

Farm Jack Screws.

Every farm should be equipped with one or two jack screws, not necessarily heavy, expensive ones, such as are used by contractors. A screw with 1½-inch thread and 10-inch stand, the screw being made of wrought iron and the stand cast-iron, has a capacity of 15 tons. Scarcely a week passes that such a screw cannot be used to great advantage in repair work about buildings or starting a load that has been stalled in soft fields or roads.

Overloading such screws must be avoided, and care should always be taken to follow the load up with blocking to prevent accidents. Avoid trouble by getting the screw firmly and straight on good blocking.

Prepare Good Whitewash.

To prepare a good whitewash, take half a pailful of unslaked lime, add a cup of salt, then pour in enough sour milk to reduce it to a light consistency, stirring briskly all the time until dissolved.

Winter Succulent Feed.

If a man does not have enough stock to warrant the use of a silo he should provide some other form of succulent feed for cows. This can best be done by raising a small area of mangels, rutabagas or stock carrots.

Stubs and Scribes.

A Kansas economist is worried because humanity is so wasteful in the matter of lead pencils. He say the ordinary pencil is used for about half its length and the stub is then thrown away. Thousands of these stubs are thrown away every day, and the waste is something appalling. Strange to say, the shocked professor make no mention of the wasteful use of the other end of the pencil, which is much more to be regretted than the stub extravagance. Think this out.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Visible Oven.

A department store manager looked over a sea of heads about a basement exhibit the other day. "They are watching the new stove bake," he explained. "The oven door is of clear, heavy glass, and all the mysteries of a day's baking are revealed. Cakes and pastries rise, brown and bake to a turn in full view of the public gaze. It proves to be a fascinating sight, for we haven't had such a crowd in days, and the men seem as interested as the women."—New York Sun.

He Was the Man.

A young New Haven man, returning home from a health trip to Colorado, told his father about buying a silver mine for $3,000. "I knew they'd rope you in!" exclaimed the old man. "So you were sap enough to buy a humbug mine." "Yes, but I didn't lose anything. I formed a company, and sold half the stock to a connecticut man for $7,000." "You did," gasped the old man as he turned white. "I'll bet I'm the one who bought it." "I know you are," coolly observed the young man as he crossed his legs and tried to appear very much at home.

Shrewd Vote Getter.

Up in Oregon Mrs. Abigail Scott Dunway, a leader in the equal suffrage movement, was run down by an express waggn in the street, and a crowd surrounded her. She was unhurt and as the dust was brushed off her clothes the express driver asked anxiously if she would make him trouble. "No," she answered, "there will be no trouble—if you men all promise to vote for woman suffrage."

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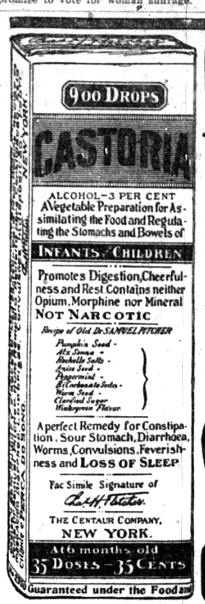

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