HONE ACON Two been off down on a farm! ook here, where I've burnt the skin More'n hall way up my arm! could had a teeny pig To bring home, but ma said mo, t would get too awful big When it onet becaus to saw When it onet begun to grow.

An' I saw 'chimake' hay With a cut to feet out When I wantfu, an the day I could sit on top an' ride! An' onct, sir, the cutter stick Cut a rabbit right in two-He went "squack, squak!" quick-An' you ought to seen him-w

Farmers have no groc'ry store, But they get their eggs in mews, An' they don't need milkmen for They squeeze milk straight of the An' my uncle-Uncle Jed-Onct when I was standin' by "Open up your mouth!" he said-But he squirted in my eye!

-gee!

the wired will she ato 1 At the table 'long with us-ountry girl aren't posed to wait, So ma didn't raise a fuss.

I washed near the tack stoop pump In a basin with the rest. An' nobody tried to jump On us when we missied or messed she says that I'm a sight

'Cause I got so black-oh, dear, I'm afraid I'll get all white -Edwin L. Sabin, in Lippincott's.

JOE HARPER'S WILL

NOK OE HARPER was an old bachelor. He owned and worked a little farm and kent house for himself, and he had little desire for the XOX

company of others. It was said of him that he was never known to laugh and authing in the way of a joke, may st him as he plodded his way to town or back home again, was utterly thrown away. Of course everybody held him up to contempt or ridicule.

He had been living thus for ten years when one day in a hollow tree on his own farm he found a great heap of money. There was such weight that he and a sorrow a neighbor's horse and wagon to convey it to the bank in the town. He tried to keep very secret about it, but the matter became the gossip of the county. Neither Joe nor the banker could tell what the sum was, but the people who took a look at the hollow tree estimated it at \$30,-000. Those who didn't take a look placed the induces at \$75,000, and also added a lot of jewery to the find.

It was passing strange what s change took place in public opinion. The old bachelor had calles by the score, and each caller warmly congratincome of being guyed by the passers-by as he worked in his fields, men climbed the fences to shake hand with him and invite him to make investments.

In the year past even the homeliest old maids and dealared that they would drown the melves sconer than marry such a moke we man. Things were different now. At least half a dozen old maids and three or four widows began sending in custard pies and

eft hatit fen spoken te. Miss Davis was in the habit of imitating this movement. The will read that she was to stand up and then go through the motion twenty times, and she was to be rewarded with all the coins she could grab with both hands. But for her mother being present to tell her that two big handfuls of money would doubtless bring a suiter for her hand Miss Hattie might not have reaped under the will.

A few months before discovering the treasure Joseph Harper had suffered for several weeks with rheumstism in the hip and had been compelled to drag his right leg as he walked. Young Aaron Greenwood, the smart Aleck of the neighborhood, had given imitations of the limp for the delectation of the neighbors. The will read that he was to limp ten rods and back after "the Harper style," and would then be allowed to all one trossers' pocket with coins from the box. The young man went through the performance, but none of the spectators was convulsed

with laughter. There were twenty-two legatees under the will and twenty-one of them had to go through performances in order to inherit. In each and every case the bachelor got even and a little more, though lying in his grave.

The twenty-second and last person to be mentioned was the wife of a farmer living five miles away. It appeared that she had once called' Joseph in as he was plodding by in a storm and had fed and warmed him. To her was left all his real and personal property, amounting to a matter of \$6000.

all the others on what they had received. This charge was never fulfilled. She had not yet risen to carry it out when the row began. Joseph Harper had found a box of coins in a hollow tree, but they were bogus quarters and halves and dollars and hidden away by some gang of counterfeiters years

before. He had made use of the find to square up old scores. Of course the "legatees" were boiling over with indignation, and of course

"outsiders" were tickled to death and the row did not cease until the doors were uphinged, windows smashed and fences leveled. There are some still living who speak of the dead man with a show of respect, but there are others who never hear his name mentioned without exclaiming:

"What Joe Harper! Why, he was the meanest man who ever died in this whole State!"-Florida Agriculturist.

That Old "Herald" Pro The Times had a version of it last Sunday-again. Rewards might be given for the best, second best, and so on, presentations of it.

"Periodically James Gordon Bennett comes from Europe to inspect his newspaper plant in detail, and careful preparations in all departments usually precede his coming, but recently one unhappy printer scandalized his fellows by appearing in a semi-tipsy condition on the momentous day. The man was barely able to keep awake. but was still sufficiently alert to evade the foreman until Mr. Bennett discor-

guarded moment the tipsy printer had accidentally encountered an ink roller, and his face was covered with a thick black smudge of ink. He did not move during inspection, but leaned sadly against the wall and returned Mr. Bennett's gaze pathetically. Mr. Bennett said nothing until the moment of leaving, and then called the foreman after him. The shop waited anxiously for the result. Presently the foreman

ered him in person. During an un-



Fruit Gs

worthless fruit.

wing For Fre

Profit in fruit growing depends of

low, will make a profit out of his waste

material. If the farmer is a fruit

grower would give the same attention

as the merchant or manufacturer,

profit would be assured; but in most

cases the tree is planted, cattle are

allowed to destroy, or no care or at-

tention is paid to it. If the tree comes

into bearing, it is not cultivated,

pruned, or in any way cared for. The

result will be small, knotty, almost

If profit in fruit growing is to be

secured, let it be given through culti-

vation, careful pruning, spray at the

way of fences. I was brought up on

a New England farm, and speak from

experience when I declare that the

existence of useless fedces is the cause

of much waste of time and labor in

Where stock raising is carried on on

fences, for the farm crops must be ro-

tated and the pasture must be included

in the rotation. This is true of those

farms where there is not a large per-

manent pasture. In the case of such

a farm, it should be enough to fence

the pasture or pastures thoroughly.

Some would object that this would

not allow the meadows to be pastured.

Very well; the non-pasturing of the

meadows would be a good thing for

the meadows, and just as good for the

farm animals in the end, as they

would have a larger supply of forage

from those same meadows .- Writer,

The Blue Andalusian.

This interesting bird is one that is

little known to the general run of

poultry, although one of the oldest of

our standard breeds, especially in this

line in the Middle West, though it is

fairly well known in the East, in Can-

ada and on the Pacific Coast. It is a

very handsome, stylish bird, gentle,

hardy and a layer of wonderfully large

in the The Tribune Farmer.

considerable scale we must have

the performing of the farm work.

at noon when you desire to give them a fall, free rest, and once during the day at least, preferably at night, a thorough currying and grooming. This attention to the smallest details. The will enable them to secure the full merchant who gives attention to the benefit of the night's rest, and will ald materially in keeping them in good health and thrift. smallest details of his business will, in most cases, succeed. The manuface turer, if the price of his products is

# Use All the Land.

Too much idle land is a loss, as it is taxed by the State and represents capital drawing no interest. It is better o concentrate effort on small areas, but large farms should at least be made to produce sometimes to cover the surface, to be plowed under, so as to permit it to gain in fertility, which is an additional value.

#### Growing Turnips. Turnips will be found one of the most useful crops that can be grown, not only for the table, but also for stock, especially for hogs that are in pens. They can be produced at a small cost, and are amongst the most wholesome of stock foods. Late tur-

nips may be grown in the regular way, or the seed can be sown broadcast on a plot that is to be left over.

Experiments show that rye and winter wheat will germinate in a soil the and she was charged to congratulate temperature of which is thirty-two legrees; barley. oats, flax, peas and lover will sprout at thirty-five de-

rees; turnips the same, carrots at hirty-eight, and beans at forty degrees. If these experiments have been carefully conducted they demonstrate that some plants will sprout even below the freezing point.

# Cure For Gapes.

Take a knitting or darning needle. and dip it in turpentine and drop one drop in the throat or windpipe, once or twice a day; and also put a few drops in the feed and keep the chicks in dry, clean coops and your gapes will be no more. Damp, wet coops are sure to give the young chickens the gap worms, but the turpentine will kill every worm and the chickens will sneeze them out .- J. N. Alford, in In-

diana Farmer. Fall Seeding to Grass.

#### Fields are frequently seeded to grass in the fall. This is done without any

crop, and in some cases is found to be more successful than spring seeding along with a crop of grain. This work should be done in August or early September on ground well prepared, that is made of fine tilth, smooth and well fertilized. Where this system works well there should be a good success with the crops of hay to follow, as they will have the entire benefit of the fertilizers applied.

# Sheep on the Farm.

The truth is that the presence of a lock of sheep on a farm that appears to be thrifty and happy may always e, accepted as a certificate of the ability and good character of the farmer, not only as such, but as a man as well. This criterion has such a natural coincidence.that it strikes even the inexperienced passer-by, as it did a wellknown missionary, a good man who did a vast amount of good in the early days and who used to say that when traveling on a mission he would al\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* FARM TOPICS. \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

# BREED, NOT FEED.

Farmers who believe that it is the feed and not the breed which give the results can soon satisfy themselves by keeping two steers, one a pure-bred or grade Shorthorn, and the other scrub, giving both the same care as to food and shelter, and using food liber ally. The well-bred animal will 'in crease almost twice as rapidly as the other. The food is certainly a very important factor, but the breed mus go with the food if a profit on the food is desired.

## POISONED HOGS.

I had seven young hogs running a large and they got to eating cockle burs and six of them got enough to poison them; five of them died before discovered what the trouble was but the sixth I saved by giving an an tidote of one pint of new milk to which was added one tablespoonfr1 of castor oil. Treatmust must be begun as soor its the hog is found to be sick, as the poison acts very quick. One of my hogs died within two hours after show ing the first signs of sickness.-R. A Bunnitt, in The Epitomist.

#### SEND THE BEST.

If farmers will make it a rule to send only the best to market they will get more money for one-half of their cror when prices are low than for the whole. When the markets are well supplied only the best will sell. No: only should the articles be selected but they should be uniform-of the same quality-at the bottom of the basket as at the top. Instead of reducing the prices of potatoes by sending the very small ones to market, keep those that are unsalable, feed them or the farm and they will then be more valuable.

# DRY FEEDING.

Hundreds of young chicks are hatched every year that die before they are a month old. The most common cause of death is bowel trouble. This is not always caused by the food. A chill will often cause digestive trouble and death, but the most common cause is improper food, or food in at improper condition.

Nearly all writers on poultry now advocate dry feeding. This week we devote most of our space to this subject. Some writers recommend it not only for chicks, but also for grown fowls. We have followed this method for years with unvarying success. We feed dry grain almost entirely. We give them table scraps, including remnants of cooked grits, etc., but this is cooked until solid and not sloppy.

# TO KEEP BUTTER FRESH.

eggs. A man in Nebraska claims he has a pullet which laid 286 eggs in one According to Thornwell Haynes, year; another declares he exhibited United States Consul at Rouen, the eggs at a show in Colorado where the French National Society of Agriculture dozen of eggs he showed weighed has recently received from one of its thirty-six ounces. We cannot vouch members an interesting communication for these stories, yet we have no reason on the preservation of butter by fluorto doubt their truth. A man exhibited ide of sodium. The writer says this eggs one year at an egg-contest at Chisubstance is not huriful unless admincago where a dozen weighed thirty-two istered in doses of some thirty grams (4fill grains) a day for animals weighounces in the presence of the show officers, and were so accredited. Out ing 125 pounds. From one-quarter to of the dozens there exhibited they one gram in a pulverulent state suffices easily took first prize over Minorcas, for two pounds of butter, which it will Brahmas and what not. So much for preserve indefinitely. It is stated that the strength of the fluoride, so far as tect upon the health is concerned. is diminished one-half by mixing. If. however, it retains its full strength, no inconvenience can result, as many physicians prescribe as much as forty centigrams (6.16 grains) every twentyfour hours in order to regulate digestion. It is further stated that the fluoride can be used only in infinitesimal quantities, as more than half a gram to a pound of butter renders it unpalatable, but that instead of making the butter indigestible and less nutritive, the fluoride, when used properly, is considered an aid to digestion.



In the East. k the last ten years the

question of road improve-F ment has received a good deal of attention from the legislators in the Eastern States, notably in Massachusetts and New Jersey. Careful study of the road question in these States soon devoloped the fact that the counties and towns were doing little and in many, cases nothing, and that the roads were gradually becoming worse instead of better. In Massachusetts the idea was first conceived of having the State and

civil subdivisions thereof co-operate in the improvement of the roads. A State law embodying this principle was adopted in New Jersey about the same time as in Massachusects, and for the last ten years remarkable progress has been made in these two States. Indeed, the principle of State aid has become so popular within the last few years that this same principle has been enacted into law in the States of

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, Delaware and Pennsylvania, and the idea is being carefully considered by the legislatures of many of the Southern and Western States. Mr. M. O. Eldridge, Assistant Direc-

tor, Office of Public Road Inquiries of the United States Department of Agriculture, recently made an inspection trip through the States of Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut and New York. In an in interview Mr. Eldridge had the following to say in regard to the road conditions in these States:

"I am fully convinced from my recent trip that the roads which have been built in the East through the aid of the States and under the direction of highway commissions are the best roads in the United States, and are equal, if not superior, to the best roads

in the world. This is due to the fact that these roads have been built under intelligent supervision, by skillful workmen, out of the very best materials, and with American road building machinery; whereas most of the roads that I have seen in the old country were built by hand, and have since been maintained in the same way. In spite of the long drought which prevailed throughout the New England States during the spring and summer the State roads were firm and smooth, and although I personally in-

roads, 1 did not see a single one which had raveled or which had signs of wear from the recent dry weather. In the southeastern part of Massachusetts and along Cape Cod Bay, and in the southern part of Connecticut, the old roads in spite of the dry weather, the State

low bill.

sequences of this again is the mental state curiously associated by its name with the color blue. But may not the the people of the Eastern States are mental state antedate, instead of folow upon, the physical condition and then be maintained and made worse by the evil muscular laxity which it raused? We certainly think that to be the case, and appeal for confirmation of our view to the results of treat-

POPU MSCIENCE In the "Petrified Forest" of Arizona

there is a natural bridge, across a via harrow canon, consisting of the petrified, or agatized, trunk of a tree, 111 feet in length.

Sea level is a level only in the fmagination. For instance, the water in/ the Bay of Bengal is 300 feet higher than the surface of the Indian Ocean, and along the Pacific coast of South America the sea is often 200 feet higher than its lowest surface. The differences result from the attractive' powers of great mountain ranges.

The Cadiz Chamber of Commerce reckons the total annual production of cork for the entire world at 81,287,-760 pounds. Of this Portugal produces the largest amount. In 1902, its cork trees contributed 32,515,104 pounds. Spain comes next, with a contribution in the same year of 28,450,716 pounds. Algeria and the other minor cork producing countries together contributed 20,321,940 pounds.

In Germany, the home of technological instruction, there are seven special schools devoted to the sole purpose of training locksmiths and blacksmiths, They are in the cities of Burgstadt, Grossenhain, Frankenberg, Meissen, Glauchau, Rosswein and Zittau. Only graduates of public schoo s are admitted. The course of instruction in three of the schools lasts three years; in three of the others it is shorter.

During the present summer the Italian meteorological observatory on Monte Rosa, at a height of 14,960 fect, will be put into practical operation, An observer will live on the summit during the summer months. It is hoped that the observations made there will prove of special value in connection with the international balloon ascents, which have now become a regular means of exploring the upper nir.

Late reports concerning the experiment of preventing dust on the roads of France by coating the surface with tar indicate that the results are satisfactory. After twelve months' trial in the Department of Seine-et-Marne, it has been found that the dust and mud, formerly troublesome, have disappeared, and the cost of maintaining the roads has decreased. The mingling of the tar with the dirt forms a kind of elastic skin over the the roadway, which muffles the sound of footsteps and renders traction easier.

#### THOSE AWFUL BLUES.

#### The Anatomical Cause of the Feeling and Its Effect.

The malady now known as "The Blues," but a hundred years ago as "The Spleen," has not, so far as we know, hitherto been examined from its anatomical standpoint. But in a recent medical book this has been done, and Splanchnic Neurasthenia is the impressive name conferred upon this once fashionable trouble.

The root of the evil, it seems, is a laxity of the abdominai muscles, leading to congestion of the thus unsupported abdominal veins. And the con-

spected over 500 miles of improved

were composed entirely of sand, but roads built on these sand foundations are remarkably hard and smooth."

Mr. Eldridge was asked if he thought that the people of the Eastern States, who had already built some good roads, and who have organized to continue the work along the present lines, would be willing to accept assistance from the general Government in building roads as provided for in the Brown-

"I believe," said Mr. Eldridge, "that so enthusiastic on the subject of good roads that they would be glad to accept the co-operation of the Government. They have been building good roads for the past ten years, yet the work of completing the system has ment. just fairly started. Even if the present plans and liberal appropriations are continued it will take many years to improve all the important highways in these States, and consequently the people are anxious to secure any additional aid possible. The State Highway Commissioners of Massachusetts. maladies. Connecticut, New York and New Jersey expressed themselves as being in favor of national aid, and I believe that all the good roads people in the Eastern States are in favor of it."-Good Roads Magazine.

proper time; thoroughly examine your trees at least twice each year for borers.-S. A. Gutshalf, in the American Cultivator. Many Unnecessary Fences. Old customs die hard, no matter how uscless they may be. On farms where much stock is to be raised fences are Temperature and Grains. quite necessary, but on farms devoted to fruit growing, vegetable raising or grain production there can be little need for a large expenditure in the

returned furious. Shaking his fist in vine and giving their opinion that Mr. Joseph Harper the ink-smudged countenance of his would show of with the best of them if he only had a wife to give him bints subordinate, he ejaculated:

"'Say, you wash up an' go home, and suggestions. Joe did not come out and come back to-morrow when you of his shell very far, but it was afterare sober.' ward remembered by a good many that

he had something like a twinkle in his eye as he shoek hands with his numerous well-wishers.

Unknown to anyone but his doctor, Joseph Harper had a weak heart, and one day he overtaxed himself and died at his own door. So far as was known be had not spent a dollar of his find, and as he had no relatives, there was much curiosity as to whether he had made a will or not, and who would right-footed?" asked the proprietor of alfalfa come from the growing animals come in for his money. A village lawyer soon gratified curiosity as to a will, you will see that invariably customers One had been made only six months before the old bachelor's death. More ing to be fitted. Now, watch that corthan that, it concerned a score of peo- pulent woman going to sit down over ple, each one of whom was notified to there." The woman with great weight appear on the day of the funeral and of body took a seat, lifted her curtain bear the document read.

The excitement was intense and more people turned out to pay a last tribute from beneath an expanse of skirt. of respect to Joseph Harper than had ever followed another citizen of the lieve I ever knew it to fail. The shoe county. While the house was crowded | manufacturers evidently are wise to full after the burial, at least 200 people this fact, as in the cartons the right who could not get in stood about the shoe is always packed on top. Once yard to learn the contents of the will. I had a lot of shoes come to me with The first person mentioned in the docu- the left shoe on top, and it caused me ment was an old maid. Before the so much annoyance that I wrote to the find of the treasure she had been in the manufacturer, calling ais attention to habit of mimicking the walk of the the matter so that it wouldn't happen

old bachelor and had made a great hit. again. The majority of people are the box as a token of my esteem."

she figured that a double handful of went alread,

The pext legatee was William Johnson, a farmer's son, who was required to laugh in a hearty manner for the privilege of taking one handful of coins. He had always been asking old Joe way he didn't laugh. It was a pretty hard job for him to get up a nawhaw on this occasion, but he finally accomplished it and made a mighty one-handed grab.

Thea the document mentioned Mrs. Scott, wife of Peter Scott, who was in the habit of puckering up her mouth ip a curlons way and saying it was the way Joe did when he tried to whistle "And Long Syne." She was to stand and pucker her month for two minutes by the clock and was then to be coins. She hung off about it for route by which the North Pole can pos-awhile, but her husband braced her up, sibly be reached. He favors an expo-and she carned her coins and got her dition with two ships connected by

"'To get my wages?' stammered the offender. 'Am I bounced?'

"'Naw!' snorted the foreman in disgust. 'The boss saw all the ink smeared on you and called me out to say that you look like the only man in the shop that works, and he raised your wages \$5 a week, blast you!""

Why the Left Shoe Wears First. "Did you ever notice that people are a shoe store. "Watch my clerks, and will put out their right foot when goof black veiling, and as the clerk ap-

proached her, she poked her right foot "It's always the case, and I don't be-

"Miss Lucy Arnold," read the docu- right-handed, yet a left-handed person ment, "is to walk twice across the has the right-foot habit. The right foor and imitate my gait as closely as hand is larger than the left, as it is possible. She is then to be allowed to used more, and consequently develops take a double handful of coins out of the muscles to a greater extent. On the other hand, the left foot is larger It took Lucy five minutes to work up than the right in most persons. The her nerve for the performance, but difference is so slight that we seldom have trouble in fitting shoes, however. coins would be at least \$500, and she It is the left shoe that wears out ber fore the right, and probably for this

reason."-Shoe Retailer. Near Side and Off Side.

When horses were first hitched to vehicles the driver never thought or riding himself, but walked by the side of the road as he held the lines. So as to have his right hand always ready he walked on the left side, and consequently the horse on the left side came to be known as the "near" horse and the one on the right side was

called the "off" horse. In that manner the terms "near horse" and "off horse" became 'general and still pertain to horses bitched as a team. Thinks Nausen Correct.

The French savant, M. Benard. is rewarded with a pint basin full of convinced that Nansen took the only

mouth back to its usual shape again. wireless tolegraphy. The time is esti-Then came the turn of Miss Hattle mated at three years, and it is hoped Davis, another old maid. The old that the Prince of Monaco, who is bachelor was deaf in the left ear, and greatly interested, will contribute the he had a curious way of jerking up his | necessary \$300,000.

ways stop if possible with a farmer over night who had a well conditioned flock of sheep in his fields, because he would find a good-natured, kindly-dispositioned host.--American Sheep Breeder.

Alfalfa For Hogs.

A swine grower who has been trying alfalfa pasture for his hogs says that really they should not be pastured on it till the third senson after sowing, as it requires three seasons he says for the plant to get well established, and if the swine are turned onto it before, It is likely to become seriously injured. The best results in pasturing swine on and when the alfalfa pasture is used

for growing hogs, it is estimated that the grain ration may be cut one-half at least. There is the further advantage in pasturing that the hogs do not require so much care as when in confinement or on a range of limited area, and this is quite an item in the expense of raising swine.

#### Foul Pastures.

But it is in the pastures that shrubs and bushes most abound. Especially is this the case where only cattle are kept. When there were sheep on nearly every farm there were not nearly as many bushes as now, and for this purpose it might be found profitable if more sheep were kept. Unless a pasture is overstocked, cattle will pay little attention to the browsing of bushes.

Where bushes abound to any extent they should be mown or cut every summer, and August has been considered a good time for this kind of work. It is not to be expected that one cutting is going to exterminate them, but it will give them a good setback, and if the practice is continued very year it will not be long before they will be practically destroyed. In pastures thickly set with bushes Angora goats would often prove the best exterminators.

## The Advantage of Salt.

Cattle should be regularly supplied with a certain amount of salt. The addition of a pinch of salt is found to exercise a beneficial influence, not only upon the digestion of the food, but upon the general health of the animals, vention is no longer such an import-This is specially so in the case of dairy cows whose milk yield is found to be presence or absence of salt in the food given them.

In some experiments carried out a few years ago is Europe, it was found salt from the food given to dairy cows the case of such animals, it is thought milk except the small quantity ... tpat the salt not only exercises a bene-

atimulant to the milk-secreting argens I against mill favor

Their cleef attractio of view of beauty is their color, which is a leaden blue-about the color of smoke from tobacco. However, simply blue color does not make an Andalusian. You will often run across blue

the utility side of the question.

hens in a nondescript flock-but they are not Andalusians. The true Andalusian is distinguished by the lacings, which means that each feather has a blue background, and on the edge of each feather there must be an edge of darker blue. Without this edging (lacing) the bird, however blue, is absolutely "no good."-Inland Poultry Journal.

Milk Fever. The Department of Agriculture has

recently issued Circular No. 45, of the Bureau of Animal Industry, entitled "Milk Fever; Its Simple and Successful Treatment." It gives a complete description of the astonishingly successful results obtained in the treatment of this heretofore extremely fatal malady by the injection of filtered atmospheric air into the udder.

Milk fever affects well nourished, heavy milking cows in all the large dairy districts of this country, and is characterized by the complete paralysis of the animal shortly after calving. As it attacks the best milking cows in the herd and at a time when the milk flow is the heaviest, the disease is one which has caused very severe losses in our dairy industry. It

is, therefore, of the greatest importance that every milk producer acquaint himself with the present extimely successful treatment and should provide himself with a suitable apparatus for injecting sterile ain through each teat until the udder is well distended. This air treatment is by far the most simple and practicable, as well as the most efficacious and harmless one ever used, and has reduced the mortality from the disease to almost nothing. It is easy of manipulation, requires but little time, and is readily accomplished by means

of the apparatus suggested by the bureau. Up to within recent times most stringent measures were resort-

ed to by every careful dairyman to prevent the disease in his herd. However, since the air treatment has so greatly, reduced, and even in some cases obliterated, the mortality, pre-

ant problem, and therefore preventive measures, such as starving, blood letvery appreciably influenced by the ting, etc., which have a severe and lasting effect upon the animals, should be abandoned. The most recent preventive treatment suggested is in line

with the favorable results obtained by that the addition or withholding of the injection of air into the udder. It consists in allowing the susceptible meant a considerable variation in the cow to retain in the udder for twenquantity of milk produced by them. In ty four hours following calving all the

quired by the calf. The distention of ficel effect upon the digestion of the the udder naturally follows as in the food but also acts as some sort of a air treatment and acts as preventive

# FARM NOTES.

Medium sized sheep usually have the best and heaviest fleeces.

Breed the horse first for strength and endurance and then style.

The best sheep is the most profitable one under all circumstances.

It pays to have horses perform work that are naturally good walkers.

A horse with an unruly disposition in very many cases is of little or no account.

A fast walk and prompt telling road gait are, to a great extent, matters of education.

The pigs will do well in the apple orchards, especially if there are many sweet apples.

Clover is one of the best of green nanuríal crops, a great restorer of worn out lands.

Overloading the teams is a bad idea. It will start horses to balking quicker than anything else.

Colts require plenty of exercise in order to develop their lungs when they are growing rapidly.

An egg broken in the feed of horses is very beneficial to them in clearing up the skin and hair.

One acre of clover and one acre of corn are worth three acres of corn for making healthy porkers.

Always try to stimulate the milkvileding capabilities of the cows to the highest limit within reason.

A small flock of sheep well cared for s more profitable then a large one allowed to pick its own trice.

Machinery of no kind should be allowed to remain exposed to the weather any more than is no cosary.

### The Port of Havre.

The port of Havre consists of an outer harbor fifty acres in extent; there are also ten docks, with a half-tide basin and ten locks, having a surface of 210 acres. There ate 19,500 yards of quays and 143 acres of land for the stowing of merchandize, largely covered with excellent sheds. There are six dry docks, three of which are capable of taking in all but the largest mail steamers .- London Engineer.

#### Missouri's Highert Peak. Iron Mountain, the highest elevation

In Missourl, is but 1800 fact above the level of the sea.

#### Losses by Bad Roads.

As to losses by bad roads, the office has learned, by consultation with many thousands of the most intelligent farmers of the country, that the expense of moving farm products and supplies averages, on all our country roads, twenty-five cents per ton per mile: whereas in the good road districts of this and other countries the cost is only about one-third of this amount. This extra expense amounts in the aggregate to more than the entire expenditures of the National Goverument, and taking into account all of the hauling done on the public roads, the loss is equal to one-fourth

of the home value of all the farm products of the United States. The increase in cost of hauling actually done is by no means the only loss resulting from bad roads. The loss of perishable products for want of access to market, the failure to reach market when prices are good, and the failure to cultivate products which would be have his weapon adorned with armormarketable if markets were always accessible, add many millions to the actual tax of bad roads. Moreover, the enforced idleness of millions of men and draft animals during large portions of the year is an item not always taken into account in estimating the cost of work actually done. The tax of bad roads will become constantly harder to bear as the people of the United States are brought into keener competition with the cheap productions of other agricultural countries. The continuous improvement in trans-

portation facilities, both by rail and water, is steadily opening our markets to countries where labor is cheaper and in many cases where roads are better, and the agriculture of this country will not long stand a needless tax equal to one-fourth the value of its products.

#### Pauperism.

In Great Britain the number of paupers in each 1000 of the population is is thirty-three. In some American cities ten per cent, of the population receive charitable assistance, as, for instance, Cleveland, Ohio.

For medicines notoriously do nothing to cure, except when the patient sees his doctor every day and so gets a faily dose of encouragement. And something more, for there is no doctor but will say that such patients cost his vitality more than ten with other -10-74

He carries then; to health. Foreign travel or any kind of wholesome interest in life also cures. In other words, It is a new mental vitality, whether stolen (from the doctor) or acquired. which cures.

Muscular gymnastics, etc., also cure, because to do them the mlad has to rise to a beneficial effort of a positive will.

In other words "The Blues" is a malady that no one need have, nor should tolerate. It is an affront to the divine in us, a severance of the mind from that centre of energy, peace and joy. It is the first stage of death of the mind, and its older name, "the vapors," indicates what is going on. "Stand up to yourself and don't have it." is the essence of all the racdical advice .- M. D., in Century Path.

#### A Japanese Kite Ducl.

Kite flying is one of the great national pastimes, and a man keeps it up as long as his legs will hold him.

Very oddly, to the occidental person, the Japs fight their ducls with kites as weapons. If a man gave the lie to another the latter will challenge to a lattle of kites. Each combatant will ial bearings, or his monogram gorgeously painted on it in bright colors. The strings are coated with finely powdered glass, or are made of wiry hemp, and the battle consists of trying to cut your opponent's string so that his kite. no longer captive, soars aloft amid the shouts of the spectators. And the Jap is keenly sensitive to ridicule. This is about as innocent a form of duelling as the mind can conceive.

#### Female Education in India.

In India only about three per cent. of the girls attend public school, but the Government of India, in its educational resolution, states that in trying to promote the education of girls a far greater proportional impulse is inparted to the educational and moral tone of the people than by the education of the men.

#### Where They Go.

Nice has become the headquarters of fugitive Parisian criminals to such an twenty-six. In southwest England it extent that the French officials find their work considerably facilitated. Whenever a man is wanted they promptly hunt for him in that city, often with success.