T no period in the history f this country Las the question of road improvement been so widely and enthusiastically dacussed as at the present time. In the cerstalisation of public sentiment for the betterment of our highways, the office of Public Road Inquiries, at Washington, has proven a most important factor. This work is being accomplished by collating and disseminating information, publishing and distributing literature on the subject, testing road building materials, and in co-operating with other allied forces of construction of object lesson roads in various sections of the country. The interest manifested in this question is by no means confined to those within the rural districts, who are supposed to be the greater beneficiaries, but all classes of our citizens are directly or indirect ly interested in this great movement, and therefore should be free to express their opinions and lend their asstance wherever opportunities present themselves. In this age of enlightenment and

progress all agree that it is necessary to adopt other and more modern metheds of improving our highways than the primitive method of "warning out the hands"-male citisens between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years in proximity to the road to be improved. This has proven entirely too effective, especially with the rapidly facroasing population of the country and the constantly increasing volume of traffic on the road. Were every person liable to duty to work with pick and shovel a few days annually, as required by law, but little more could be accomplished than to fill the worst chuck holes, and by so doing ease their conscience and relieve the overseers of the embarrassment of being indicted in the county court. No system of working roads is a just one if labor is compelled to bear the entire burden of the cost and at the same time property enjoy equal benefits by its enhancement in value. As previously stated, money is the

accessary requisite for the improve ment of our common highways, but the perplexing problem with our people to "how to get it." Day by day the public is becoming more enthusiastic opon the question as they study it in ffs various phases, and are of the opinin that, as the roads are a benefit to all, the burden of cost of their construction and maintenance should be forn by all. There are various ways ments, the co-operation of all allied ville Journal. forces is essential. Within the past few years many States have enacted less and appropriated money for the improvement of the common roads of the country, and many counties have issued bonds for the same purpose, his purpose have also been raised by direct taxation and by individual subeription, but the limited amount colted is generally too small to scarce makes to be improved. ginning on the great num-

In the construction of a road in any and of soil it is essential to properly locate, grade and drain before surfacing and rolling, if the best results are to be obtained. Good materials are equally essential, but often, however, it pays better to use an inferior material found in the locality, if a more desirable quality cannot, be secured from a distance. The system of constructing macadam roads upon modorn and scientific principles is considered superior to others, although more expensive. The macadam road built of crushed chert, trap rock or good limestone, will endure the ordinary volume of traffic almost an indefinite period of time with but little additional cost of repairs, especially if only wide tires are used, as wide tires are road makers and narrow tires are road breakers. Any material that will resist wear, and has sufficient cementing qualities to render the roadbed Impervious to water, is desirable Either gravel, mixture of clay and sand, or mineral oil, when properly applied, make a less expensive and at the same time a most excellent road, when local conditions are favorable. The use of first-class machinery is also indispensable to successful road building. The county authorities could make no better investment than to purchase a complete plant of the very best road building machinery.

Popularity of National Aid.

No internal Improvements would more materially benefit the country at large than good roads. No section of the country is more enthusiastic for good roads than the South, and as her people seldom receive assistance in any way from the National Treasury that method that might be adopted for general internal improvements. It is gratifying to know that this cause meets the approval of the Southern delegations in Congress, particularly the entire delegation from North Carolina. One of the best speeches made on the good roads question during the last session of Congress was by Representative Gudger, of the Tenth (or moun tain) District of the Old North State. It is becoming quite evident to the minds of our solons that in order to secure re-election it behooves them to get in line for better roads. This gi- and took him off."-Cleveland Plain gantle movement for better roads is Dealer. by the people, and the wishes of the people should, and must, be granted.

Battles With King Mud.

Within the past few years the growth of public sentiment in favor of the good roads movement has been most marvelous, but to secure these roads during the lifetime of the present generation it is necessary that individuals should abandon their per schemes and everybody agree on some general plan, and all pull together to accomplish the desired end. No great victory is ever won without a unity of action, and this is particularly true in our battle to conquer King Mud.



THE ACQUIESCENT SNAKE There once was a man who said, "Why Can't I look that big snake in the eye?"

The snake said, "You can,"

And he looked at the man.
("Most any last line will apply).

—St. Nicholas.

WHICH HE WAS NOT. Chumpley (gloomlly)-"What makes you think there is hope for me?" Miss Kidder - "She told me she wouldn't marry the best man living." -Philadelphia Public Ledger.

IN THE ANIMAL STORE. Japanese Pug-"Tell me the story of

rour life." Persian Cat-"Which one? I have aine, you know."-Pittsburg Post.

TIME FOR ANOTHER. Friend-"Hello, old man, how are ou? I hear you've written the latest novel of the day."

Author-"Well, I had at 12 o'clock. out it's 2 o'clock now."-Houston Chronicle.

ALL HE LACKED. "Jiggsley's boy would have made his sollege eleven, but he lacked two things." "What were they?"

"The nerve and the physique."-Cleveland Plain Dealer.

WORSE THAN THE DOG. She-"You'd better sit by this open window, dearest, in case papa should

come into the room suddenly."

He-"But there's a fierce buildog outside, darling." "I know it, but of two evils always choose the lesser."—Chicago Journal.

HIS DOESN'T COUNT.

Dremer-"My wife and I always pass upon and decide our household questions quite as seriously as though ve were voting upon national issues." Henpeck-"Well, whenever my wife and I pull off an election like that she always wins by one vote."-Philadelphia press.

AN UNFORTUNATE OMISSION. Hicks-"There is one thing that these schools of elocution ought to

teach and don't." Wicks-"What's that?" Hicks-"They don't teach their puby which this may be done, but like pils when they ought to decline posithe accomplishment of all great move tively to give a recitation."—Somer-

> NO CHOICE IN THE MATTER. "And the charity is supported by volintary contributions?"

"Why," said the clergyman, "I can't say that it is exactly. The fact is, that some of the ladies in our committee are so persuastve and so persistent that people just have to contribute."—Brooklyn Life.



Nettle-"Am I worth my weight in gold to you, Ned?" Ned-"More than that, dearest; you're worth your weight in trading stamps." -Chicago Chronicle.

SOMETHING STRANGE. "Dear me," said the young wife. "I believe that dog dealer deceived me.

I don't believe this is a Boston bull at all." "Why not?" asked her husband. "Because I cooked him some of the daintiest beans and he wouldn't touch

them."-Chicago News. HOW HE LEFT THE STAGE.

"Was his debut as a burlesque actor successful?" 中国四州东南

"Why not?" "Well, he began by taking off everybody."

"Yes?" "And then everybody got together

TOO MUCH. Lowe Comerdy-"Alas! it's true that Barnstom has gone plumb nutty. The last part he had was too much for

bim.' Hi Tragerdy-"Too emotional, ch?" Lowe Comerdy-"Too ironically aggravating, I guess. He was playing Monte Cristo at \$12 per week and not even getting the twelve."-Philadelphia Press.

One of the finest and largest tropical gardens in the world is that of the Belgian Consti at Tangiers, Morocco.

OPUPAR

Several uranium / minerals have shown radium directly proportional in quantity to the amount of uranium. which tends to confirm the suggestion that radium is formed by the breaking down of the uranium atom.

The average height of man is found by A. Dastre to have continued the same for thousands of years, as shown in primitive man, prehistoric man, and historic man. The great size of aucient man is imaginary.

One of the most singular of the many curious fossils yielded by the famous opal fields at White Cliffs, N. S. W., is an opalized shark. It is three and half feet long and eighteen inches in greatest circumference and is encircled from tip to tip with thin veins of pur-

Some plants go to sleep every night. The mimosa, or sensitive plant, in daylight opens its fragile leaves which are hard at work eating, absorbing the carbonic acid of the air into plant food At night the mimosa sleeps and di gests what it has eaten, and the leaves fold up double against each other, the stem droops and the leaf is limp and apparently dead.

Experimenting on the influence of metal containers on the fermentation of liquids, Leopold Nathan has shown that German silver, copper, zinc, brase and bronze have a decidedly strong inhibitory effect, while tin and lead have moderate action. Polished iron, sil ver, gold, polished tin, alumiurm. nickel, as well as celluloid, glass and hard rubber, have little or no effect. The smoothness of the surface of met als seems to have decided influence.

A striking instance of the change which the cultivation of natural science is capable of causing in the face of the earth is afforded by a remark of Mr Andrew Murray concerning the results achieved by horticulture in England. They have, he said, affected the appearance of all England. "Nowhere can a day's ride now be taken where the landscape it not beautified by some of the introductions of the Royal Hor ticultural Society."

A FRAUD DETECTED.

Haw Mrs. Leonard Saves the Gavern ment's Money. "If it is not a coincidence, it is

fraud." The chief clerk of the note counting division of the United States Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., looked up from a pile of official doction Beside his desk stood a short, middle

aged woman. Her air was business like. In her hand she held a package of Treasury notes, from the end of each of which a piece had been torn. "What is it, Mrs. Leonard?" inquired the chief clerk.

"In the first place," she said, "these notes are comparatively new. Yet you see a piece of each is missing. I have received several batches confaining such notes during the past three months. I have looked up the source, and I find in every case the notes have come from the same bank."

"Ah! Then you suspect something wrong?" "Well, some one has deliberately torn the ends from those notes. It would be the easiest thing in the world for the edges and then send them here for redemption. Hadn't we better be on

the lookout?" In this manner did Mrs. Willa A Leonard, the expert money-counter of the United States Treasury Depart ment, detect a fraud which might have cost the Government many thousands of dollars. Investigation justified her suspicions. A detective shadowed al of the clerks employed by the bank named by Mrs. Leonard, and finally found one who had been making it a practice to tear off the ends of note that passed through his hands. When cornered by the detective he confessed that it had been his intention to burn the edges and send them to Washing ton with an affidavit that the remain der of each had been consumed by fire accidentally. - Theodore Waters, in Everybody's Magazine.

How Indians Telegraphed. With their body robes of finely tanned buffalo hide held, raised, low-

ered, dropped and swung in certain well known peculiar ways, the Indiar scouts and watchers used to telegraph thence to the distant village of the presence of strangers or enemies in buffalo bands, and of the return of war and hunting parties.

If the camp was too distant for the formation was communicated by fires at night and by pillars and balloon shaped puffs of smoke by day, descernible to the distance of at least fifts miles. When the traders came up th Missouri River the Indian scout added the small circular hand mirror to his meagre but all sufficient outfit, and it time learned to communicate with his distant friends by flashes of sunlight The first Indian hunter or horse herder who caught the danger signal from the lookout station repeated it to the village by riding his horse furiously in a circle or by some similar sign.-Field and Stream.

The Largest Diamond.

Unfortunately, the largest diamond in the world is not of the crystalline sort used as a gem. If it were its value would be fabulous, for it is seventeen times larger than the famous Victoria diamond, the largest of modern finds, which was sold of \$1,500,000. Its true value depends upon the use to which it can be put when broken up for it is of the amorphous kind, known technically as carbon.

To Gauge a Conductor.

The French Society of Manufactur ers is offering a prize of 6000 france for the invention of an apparatus for gauging the current of an electrical conductor. The competition closes on December 31, 1904, and particulars can be obtained from M. Le President, As sociation des Industricis de France, 2 Rue de Lutece, Paris.-London Engi-

FARM TOPICS. *******

RYE AS A SOIL IMPROVER.

Rye is not a profitable grain crop on good wheat land. It will not yield with wheat, and its long, soft straw is difficult to harvest. It will not pay for the grain alone on good land. If the soil is a depleted clay, heavy and cold. rye will prove more profitable than wheat. It is a soil improver. If sown in the fall on very thin land and permitted to mature, the grain, remaining unharvested on the ground until the next fall, then all turned under_the poorest, saddest land, if well drained, will grow clover fairly well.

Rye will furnish considerable pasture for sheep and swine in early spring, and is not only an excellent cover crop, but is probably the surest crop for fall and winter pasture.

HORSE TECHNICALITIES.

A white spot on the forehead is a star. A white face from eye to eye is a bald face. A strip between the nostril is a snip. A white eye is a glass eye. A borse has pasterns, not ankles, and there is no such point as a hind knee or fore shoulder. White around the top of the hoof is a white coronet. White below the pastern or above the pastern is a white leg. A snip cannot be anywhere but on the nosc. Amble is a gait like pacing, but slower, in which the two legs on the same side are moved together. The croup is that part of the horse back of the saddle. The forearm is that part of the leg between the elbow and the knee, and the elbow is the joint of the foreleg next to the knee and not to the side. When the horse forges it strikes the toe of the forefoot with the toe of the hind one, and this is sometimes the result of bad shoeing. Every one should know that the hand, a term commonly used in describing the height of a horse, is one-third of a foot, or four inches.

APPLYING MANURE.

Farmers will have their own views and practices how to apply the manure. Circumstances and conditions will make more or less difference. A farmer should study the matter carefully and by experimenting on his own land try to find the best methods.

Both methods of plowing manure under and surface application are practiced, and each will have its advantages. Consider strawy manure should produce the best results by plowing under, as it is difficult incorporation it with the surface soil to any satisfactory degree by harrowing. Turned under it will be out of the way of cultivation, decay and furnish food for the roots of the plants as they extend

It will also serve to lighten the soil and furnish vegetable matter which is of importance. The writer used to have an idea that surface manuring. at least on his own land, was altogether the best, but later developments rather indicate that plowing the manure under has its advantages, and is to be preferred.

Of course, soils, seasons and depth of plowing will have some influence or effect in the matter, and one should not be so decided in his opinions and practices that he will not be willing to make a change when indications point to an improvement in so doing.

Then, in conclusion, do all possible best manner, and carefully apply all of the manure available in the manner. Towle, in The American Cultivator.

POULTRY NOTES.

Even those skeptically inclined admit that now, when eggs and chickens sell at high prices, it is better to raise them than to have to buy them.

After the trick of egg eating is once learned by a hen, she very likely will soon begin to pick at whole eggs, and perhaps finally manage to break even eggs with good, hard shells,

The treatment for the prevention of the egg-eating habit consists of supplying the hens with proper and sufficient food, including grit and eggshell materials, and the regular and prompt removal of the eggs from the nests.

Hens will eat eggs whenever broken ones are placed within their reach. It is natural for them to eat anything that is good to eat and in proper shape for them to eat. To stop them from eating eggs, therefore, is to keep broken eggs out of their reach.

Nobody can get more enjoyment and the country, of the approach of the real comfort out of an egg than the producer who knows all about its antecedents and is sure that his own hens have manufactured it from unobblanket signal to be made out, the in | jectionable materials only a day or two before it is used on the table.

Just at this time, while some of the old stock is still on hand, and the surplus of the young stock not yet disposed of, with capons, pullets and old old hens all ready for their daily mash, or mashes, we need plenty of feed troughs if we wish to protect the birds from unduly crowding one another and possibly preventing the weaker ones from getting their share.

It is often stated that eggs laid in early spring, while the weather is cool, have better keeping qualities than eggs laid during August or even September. This seems hardly probable. and one should not hesitate to store the summer eggs for winter use, provided they are gathered the day they are laid, then put away in waterglass sointion, and stored in as cool a place as may be handy.-Indianapolis News.

Again the Infant Terrible.

"I have noticed that Mr. Smith always leaves before the sermon," remarked the new minister in the course of his first pastoral call. "Yes, he-er, that is-" Mrs. Smith

oundered about in embarrassment un-I Tommy thought it time to come to "I know why," he piped up shrilly.

"Do you, my little man?" said the minister, smiling encouragingly "Why is it, then?"

"Ma makes him. 'Cause he always snores when he goes to sleep."-New York Press,



COST OF SPRAYING.

The cost of spraying apple trees three times with bordeaux mixture at the Maine Experiment Station is from ten to afteen cents per tree. Baldwin apples on sprayed trees showed ninetyseven per cent. of the fruit free from scab, while unsprayed trees showed only sixty-seven per cent. of the fruit free from scab. On full-grown trees it is reckoned that the average crop is about three barrels, which would give gain of a barrel of clear handsome fruit as a result of the spraying. The profits of the operation, however, vary. as some years there is but little scab. while other years it is very prevalent.

THE VALUE OF TREES.

Plenty of trees about the farm and especially the building and yards, are a splendid thing, both for ornament and comfort. Trees break the monotony of landscape, make the country beautiful, afford shade and kirelter for man and beast, and enhance the value of farm property. The farmer has cut down and grubbed out many a fine tree in the field because it occupied a little room and he had to work around it. Leave them for ornament and to shade the stock. Don't deface the beautiful country for a dollar or two that may be had from the soil occupied by one of nature's grand productions. Better leave such trees to the children rather than a few extra dollars.—Wisconsin Agriculturist.

FLOWERS TO SELECT.

For all stationary boxes a favorite covering is birch bark, and all the new hanging baskets are made in a coarse mesh, of wire or rush, so that vines may grow out through the crevices; for which purpose both ivy and blue lobelia are favorites. Fuchsia, geranium and variegated vinkers are reliable bloomers for the centre of a hanging basket, though the smartest touch is given to the porch by hanging baskets in green alone, with all colors reserved for the boxes. Kenthia paims are a favorite of the hour for small baskets, boxes and fern dishes.

When the portable boxes border the porch the following arrangement of plants is recommended by a successful florist: With the house for a background, set a row of drisies or marguerites, which, if properly cut, will bloom almost the summer through. Next comes a row of geraniums. which must not be too large when transplanted from the florist's beds or hot house; then begonias, and finally lvy, to senil over the front of the porch. All these plants are sturdy and will bear transplanting when in

If the taste runs to old fashione flowers, verbenas may be set into the boxes when almost ready to bloom and mignomette, lady slipper and portulaca seeds may be planted among the hardier transplanted blooms. But for the emergency garden, started at this season of the year, the transplanted blooms are the safest invest-

CARE OF SMALL FRUITS.

Frank Aiken, in the American Agriculturist, writes: The small fruits I grow are red and black raspberries, blackberries, currants, gooseberries. of all these except strawberries begins with taking out of the dead wood in March. With raspberries and calculated to do the most good .- E. R. | blackberries all the wood that fruited last summer is taken out with a sharp book made of a large flat file and attached to a handle about three feet long. With this tool I cut off all dead canes and pull them out between the rows as I pass along. Then a week or two later I go over the same rows and cut back all the new wood that is to fruit this year. My raspberries are pinched in summer, so this growth is mostly lateral and is trimmed to about two feet long. Plants set the year pre-

vious are cut about one foot. This leaves the dead wood and trimmings in the middles, where afterward they are pulled to ends of rows with a one-horse rake, then piled and burned. This leaves the plantation ready for cultivation, which begins some time in May. I use a one-horse hoe with a wide sweep for the back

tooth.

I cultivate every week or two until after berries are all picked. I usually hoe once, and about midsummer or later pull out tall weeds that often appear. Gooseberries and currants are gone over in the same way, except that usually there is not much dead wood to remove and not so much trimming is necessary. I shorten some of the longest growth and thin old wood where too thick. The cultivation is the same as for raspberries and blackberries.

The only insect enemy of these fruits is the current worm, which will eat all leaves from currants and gooseberries if not prevented. These worms appear soon after the bushes are in full leaf. They are easily killed with Paris green and water put on with a fine spray. I use weak Bordeaux mixture and Paris green. If I spray after fruit is half grown I use white hellebore and water instead of Paris green

A Tailor's Blunder.

At one time in his career Senator Blackburn, of Kentucky, was rather a dandy in his way. While so afflicted he ordered a pair of trousers from his tailor, and he expressly stipulated that they were to be skin tight. The trousers came home and the Senator tried them on. He went right to the tallor and opened fire on him. "What in the name of everything unprintable do you mean by sending me trousers like that?" he shouted. "Why, you said to make them skin tight," said the tailor. "Skin tight!" yelled the Senator. "Yes, by this and that, I said skin tight. I wanted them merely skin tight. I can sit down in my skin and I can't in these."-Kansas City Journal.

Thorverton Church, Devon, England. was recently used as a storehouse for whisky which had been taken from the village inn during a fire.



The Cotswold Sheep.

Cotswold sheep have been bred pure for at least three centuries. The Cotswold of today is in many ways at variance with the old type and it is seldom now that we see a flock of purebred Cotswold that cannot lay claim to the ideal type of a combined wool and mutton sheep. True, they are as large a breed as we have, but did you ever know of a market on which a prime Cotswold lamb would not bring

the top figure? Some very careful experiments have been made in recent years to test the different breeds for profitable feeding. The Cotswold always is right at the top. The now desirable export trade demands the heavy weights that Cotswolds make at two and three years. Cotswold rams have been used by the largest sheep company in the west chiefly for the last 15 years. New stud-breeding flocks are being founded all over the country to supply the demand for Cotswold rams that is in-

creasing with each succeeding year. As sheep of beauty and high character in their whole general appearance, at can be said that no other breed equals them, and for real sterling qualities as a wool and mutton producer, they are more than holding their own in this country.

Applying Manure.

Farmers will have their own views and practices how to apply the manure. Circumstances and conditions will make more or less difference. A farmer should study the matter carefully and by experimenting on his own land try to find the best methods.

Both methods of plowing manure under and surface applications are practiced, and each will have its advantages. Coarse, strawy manure should produce the best results by plowing under, as it is difficult incorporating it with the surface soil to any satisfactory degree by harrowing. Turned under it will be out of the way of cultivation, decay and furnish food for the roots of the plants they extend downward.

It will also serve to lighten the soil and furnish vegetable matter which is of importance. The writer used to have an idea that surface manuring. at least on his own land, was altogether the best, but later developments rather indicate that plowing the manure under has its advantages, and is to be preferred.

Of course, soils, seasons and depth of plowing will have some influence or affect in the matter, and one should not be so decided in his opinions and practices that he will not be willing to make a change when indications point

to an improvement in so doing. Then, in conclusion, do all possible of the plowing in the fall, do it in the best manner, and carefully apply all of the manure available in the manner calculated to do the most good.—E. R. Towle, in The Massachusetts Pleugh-

Crib-Biting and Wind Sucking.

that he couples these bad habits together because they often are insepar

able, and savs: "Either may exist without the other but one (crib-biting) may lead to and end in the establishment of the other. Crib-biting is habit contracted by idle horses who start by playing with the manger-licking or biting it. It may be copied from the habit of another horse, and therefore a crib-biter in a stable is undesirable, because it may teach other horses the habit. Just how and when it arises is a difficult question to answer. I remember one case in which the habit was contracted in only a few days. A horse may "crib" and not windsuck, in which state I hold the horse has a vice When he wind-sucks, is he vicious or unsound? Mere cribbing does not diminish his usefulness. Wind-sucking may not interfere with the working capacity of a horse doing regular, constant work, but should anything occur to prevent his working-as, for instance, a lame leg or a sore back-he will soon diminish his capacity for work. Most horses require some resting place for their teeth or jams before they wind-suck, but a few are able to do so with no fixed point to rest against. The evil of wind-sucking. I assume, is the distention of the stomach by swallowed air. This leads to gastric defect. I do not believe that the habit has, as a predisposing cause, a gastric affection, nor do I recognize any evidence that indigestion leads to wind-sucking. I consider it merely a bad habit-a vice leading to un-

Profit in Guineas. One branch of the poultry business

soundness."-Indiana Farmer.

has been very much neglected, and that is guinea raising.

A flock of guineas are about the most profitable that can be kept if they can have the range of the farm. The common guinea is just as good as the albino or white variety, but when cooked the flesh is not so white. In the morning when let out of the poultry house they often stop no longer than to pick up a little of the grain given to the flock before they wander to the fields in search of weed seeds and bugs which they like better than anything that can be given them. They never become tame like hens. They will lay in the nests with the hens during the forepart of the season, but when ready to set they will steal off and hide their nests and batch their eggs unless watched. Do not let them batch their own eggs, as they are most careless mothers and a guinea hen that will raise two chicks out of 20 hatched will be doing pretty well. Hatch them under hens and let the hens raise them. They will develop a great affection for their foster mother, refusing to be weaned during the whole season and following her faithfully whenever she is out of the poul-

try house. When first hatched guineas are exceedingly wild and unless confined will wander off and perish, leaving the nest very frequently and within two or three hours after hatching. Guinea eggs do not sell well on the market because of the small size, but! for house use they are as good as any and are produced in such abundance and at such little cost that any one can afford to keep a flock for the eggs. Besides being a cheerful bird, they are as good as a watch dog to tell when strangers are around. They detect a stranger as soon as he comes near and set up their shrill cries. They also serve to frighten off hawks as they are sure to raise a clamor if one comes in sight.-Mrs. Henry Koster before Dubuque County (Iowa) Farmers' Institute.

The Busy Bec.

If your hives are poorly sheltered, or full of cracks, the heat will pass out and the bees will have to consume just so much more honey for fuel. If your bees have a good warm hive,

a good queen and plenty of honey, very little care will be required from you until next swarming time arrives. If any hives are gaping in the corners now will be a good time to renail them, and put on an additional coat of

Do not try to keep your bees warm by closing up the entrances of the hives. Make the top as tight and warm as you please, but allow sufficient bot-

tom ventilation. To protect empty combs from the moth larvae, place them where they will get a good freezing during winter. Nearly all empty combs will be ! found to contain moth eggs in autumn. If the combs are kept in the cellar, or other moderately warm place, these eggs will hatch into larvac, and feed upon the honeycomb.

Look out for mice getting into beehives during winter. They play havoc with the combs.

Remember, it is just as important to take proper care of the honey, and, put it on the market in a first class condition, as it is to use the best and most economical means of securing it. One of the essentials of proper care is keeping the honey in a very dry and warm place; especially is this true of comb honey, or extracted honey in

open cans. Honey taints very easily, and for this reason it is best to use as little

smoke as possible when extracting. After many experiments in melting honey, I have come to the conclusion that it cannot be done without impart-

ing to it a waxy flavor. When hunting wild bees, light a small fire and burn small pieces of old comb or beeswax, drawing the bees in this way. Then take a comb of honey and let the been settle on it, and place it inside of a box. When your first bee gets filled, keep your eye on her. After circling several times, each circle being larger, she will start en a straight line from you—sometimes she will start for home when so far away that one needs good eyes to see

If the colony is close by, there will soon be others following the first bee. When you can see them leave the comb and go without circling, then get a direct line marked by something your, will remember. Get some of the bees into the box and carry them to some other location where your observation will not be broken by trees, and let your bees down on the comb. watching them as before, till you secure a straight line from this point. Now, all you have to do, is to follow up this line until you come to where the other line crosses.-F. G. Herman,

in The Farm Journal. Pinning Off Onion Smart.

"I have been putting up preserves and pickles for thirty years," said a Brooklyn housewife of the old school, "and I discovered the other day that am not too old to learn something new. I went to New Jersey to see my son's young wife, an Iowa girl. They were married last winter. She was putting up onions-a decidedly disagreeable task. But her eyes ere not watery. They were as clear as the sky. She simply nodded and muttered something between closed teeth. "'What in the world are you keeping that pin between your teeth for?"

I asked. "She removed it long enough to say: To keep the onions from hurting my eyes. I'll be through in a minute." "'Do you mean to say that will do

it?' I asked incredulously. "She nodded. The pin was in its place again. She kept it there for ten minutes while I watched her work, and her eyes were as dry as a walnut." -New York Press.

The New Agriculture.

Agriculture has always been the slowest of human industries, as well as the oldest and most fundamental, says Country Life in America; and, although it is a giant beside which manufactures is a pigmy (though a most lively and quick-witten one), it has always been a lumbering. and. sleepy glant. At last it is wife awake and has swung into the march of progress at no uncertain gait. Most of the half a hundred improvements of the first magnitude during the last ten years represent millions of dollars and some of them are as significant and revolutionary as the invention of the cotton gin.

Right You Are! "I want one stall," said the man who was not quite himself that evening. very slowly and distinctly. "I regret, sir," replied the box office manager with cold severity, "that I cannot let you have one. You are not sober." 'Sober?" said the man indignantly. "Of course, I'm not sober. Why should I want to see your silly piece if I was?"-London Globe.