

OF THE WEEK
Condensed Form for Our
Busy Readers.
HIGHLIGHTS OF TWO CONTINENTS
Some of the Less Important but
Most Interesting Events
of the Past Week.

People will ask Federal aid to
the coal shortage.
Governor Magoon, of Cuba, denies
he is dissatisfied with his position.
A dock fire at Naples destroyed
property valued at nearly \$1,000,000.
Maud Creffield has been found
in her cell at Seattle from heart
disease.
Standard Oil stock has gone down
on account of the government
action.
San Francisco grand jury is still
engaged in the alleged stealing of re-
served.
Criman and Gould may be indicted
by a grand jury at Salt Lake in the
near future.
President Penna in his inauguration
speech advocated increased
commerce for Brazil.
Thomas C. Platt is said to have made
his resignation as United States
senator from New York.
Citizens of Honolulu have subscribed
to return the Royal Hawaiian
members to their homes.
Trial of the sugar trust, charged
with accepting rebates, has begun in
United States Circuit court in New
York.
President Roosevelt is seeing the
rain as he desired. A
rain has fallen since his arrival
in the isthmus.
The government has begun a suit to
divest the Standard Oil company.
San Francisco grand jury has in-
dicted Ruff and Schmitz for extortion.
Civil war among the Moqui Indians
in New Mexico has been suppressed by
the army.
Both parties in Colorado are re-
solved to work for the repeal of woman
suffrage.
The Southern Pacific will add a third
train between Portland and
San Francisco.
The high water wrecked the ware-
house of the Western Idaho Sugar com-
pany at Nampa.
Two were killed and two others are
injured as a result of a battle with rob-
bers in San Francisco.
Japan has just launched a battleship
of 20,000 tons. It is equal and perhaps
superior to anything afloat.
Three Americans and six Mexicans
were killed by a premature explosion
near Douglas, Arizona.
British authorities have seized about
100 rifles and 118,000 cartridges in-
tended for Russian revolutionaries.
All railroads in the United States are
to give employees a raise of 10
percent in order to prevent trouble at
the present time.
President Roosevelt has nearly
reached Panama.
White has returned to Russia and
will visit the czar.
Attorney General Moody has ordered
rigid enforcement of the eight-hour
law.
It is probable a force of 1,000 men
will be kept in Cuba for some
time.
Philadelphia Jews will honor the
late John Hay by placing a memorial
window in their synagogue.
The Chicago city attorney accuses the
William company of bribing judges,
congressmen and other officials.
A desperate battle with knives be-
tween soldiers at Cheyenne resulted in
a dead placed five men in the hospital.
The fortieth annual session of the
national Grange, held at Denver, de-
manded for parcels post and national
road.
A desperate negro at Asheville, N.
C., shot and killed four men in a suc-
cessful attempt to escape arrest. Ar-
med men are searching for him.
Secretary Metcalf has expressed the
opinion that the treaty between the
United States and Japan guarantees
education to Japanese children in our
public schools without discrimination.
Cuban liberals are divided on ac-
count of friendship with America.
A new plague has caused 12 deaths
in a small Texas town, and doctors are
unable to control it.
It is reported that King Alfonso of
Spain has been assassinated, but the
report cannot be verified.
The forestry bureau of the United
States has failed in its efforts to compel
the railroads to use oil for fuel on en-
gines passing through forest reserves.
The wrecking of the Milwaukee Ave-
nue bank of Chicago was re-enacted on
the stage in Chicago and nearly caused
a riot.
Scientists have made arrangements
with the Italian government to com-
plete the excavation of the ancient
Roman city of Herculaneum.

HUMAN BODY IS A BATTERY.

Telephone Is Operated by Current
Given Out By the Stomach.

San Francisco, Nov. 13.—Before a
dumber of medical men and scientists
today, Mrs. Albert J. Atkins and E. J.
Lewis succeeded in charging an elec-
trical circuit with human electricity to
such a degree that external sound
waves were transmitted and heard
through an ordinary telephone re-
ceiver. The experiment consisted of
the application of two platinum elec-
trodes to the walls of the living stom-
ach. By means of copper wires the
electrodes were connected with tele-
phone and microphone, a sensitive
instrument, which greatly intensifies
sound.
There was absolutely no mechanical
or chemical battery in the circuit, yet
the moment the electrodes were swal-
lowed sufficiently to touch the walls
of the stomach, human electricity
flowed over the wires, rendering
sounds audible. The electric charge
measured from seven to eight milli-
volts on a Weston galvanometer.
Colonel E. P. Richardson, the sub-
ject of the experiment, swallowed the
electrodes and succeeded in retaining
them for a considerable time. After
a brief rest, he was given a drink of
whisky and on again connecting the
electrodes with the interior lining of
his stomach the galvanometer regis-
tered 15 milli-volts.
Drs. Atkins and Lewis claim that
by this experiment they have demon-
strated the law of action of the human
nerves. They reason that, if sound is
transmitted over a copper wire when it
is charged with human electricity, it
is reasonable to consider the prin-
ciple the same when the auditory
nerve is charged with the same force.
In other words, we hear when the
auditory nerve is made sensitive with
human electricity on the same prin-
ciple which we receive a telephone
message.
Furthermore, these scientists claim
that by a series of experiments they
have proven that digestion is an elec-
tro-chemical process; that all life ac-
tion in the body is dependent upon the
activity of the electrical forces within
the organism, that variations of sense
manifestation, as sight, hearing, etc.,
are caused by the different rates of vi-
bration set up by the human electrical
currents acting on the special sense
nerves.

BOERS ON A RAID.
Mounted Rifles Start in Pursuit and
Rebels Prepare to Fight.
Cape Town, South Africa, Nov. 12.—
The latest advices from the scene
of the Boer outbreak in the North-
western part of Cape Colony agree
that the situation is decidedly grave.
Natives who have never been in sym-
pathy with the British plans of govern-
ment are flocking to the standard of
the rebel chieftain, Ferreira. On Sun-
day he attacked a camp of loyalists at
Uppington and a fierce fight followed
lasting hours, when the police, find-
ing themselves outnumbered, fled
carrying their badly-wounded men.
Ferreira, with his force augmented
hourly, is now in camp on a farm near
Uppington and it is reported that his
command is bringing horses from the
farms in the vicinity. It is believed
he plans a march toward Kuruman,
then, if able, to fight the troops
sent against him and go on to Kim-
berley.
Three flying columns of Cape Col-
ony troops and police, whose ranks
numbered many veterans of the Boer
army who have taken the oath of al-
legiance are now marching to engage
the rebels. It is conceded here that
the loyal forces will have their work
cut out in putting down the rebellion.
For many months the Boers have been
dissatisfied with the attitude of the
British colony toward them and many
have declared their intention of leav-
ing the British possessions and try-
ing their luck in other parts of Af-
rica. Should the present uprising gain
a few initial successes, certainly the
discontented from all over British
South Africa will gather to aid Fer-
reira, and, if the latter can arm and
equip all who come to him, the gov-
ernment will soon begin sending regu-
lar troops into the field to oppose him.

Quite Equal to Situation.
London, Nov. 13.—Sir Thomas Ful-
ler, agent general for Cape Colony in
London, attaches no importance to the
Ferreira raid. He believes the object
to be robbery and plunder and says
the country where Ferreira and his
men are operating is sparsely popu-
lated and the farmhouses widely sepa-
rated. It is not impossible, however,
that Ferreira may obtain some adhe-
rents and do some mischief. The Cape
Mounted Rifles, Sir Thomas declares,
are accustomed to guerrilla warfare
and will have no difficulty in dealing
with the situation.

Police Fall Into Trap.
Tiflis, Nov. 13.—A deafening bomb
explosion occurred on Pethanski street
at an early hour this morning, while
the police were making a search of an
unoccupied house. The noise of the
explosion was audible for a great dis-
tance, and the entire city was shaken.
Three policemen were killed and four
wounded. It is apparent that a snare
had been arranged, and the police
lured into it. The police received a
tip to search this particular house.

Taking Away Liberty Again.
Odessa, Nov. 13.—All the electoral
committees in this city and in the
provinces have been suppressed and
their functions have been transferred
to the Town Council. The arrange-
ments made by these committees have
been cancelled.

TWO TRAINS COLLIDE

Immigrant Train in Disastrous
Indiana Wreck.

FORTY-SEVEN PASSENGERS DEAD

Were Nearly All Fugitives From Rus-
sia—Survivors Lose Baggage
and Other Possessions.

Chicago, Nov. 13.—More than half
the passengers on an immigrant train
on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad were
killed or injured in a collision today
between the passenger train and a
freight near Woodville, Ind. One hun-
dred and sixty-five passengers were on
the train, and of these 47 were either
killed outright or were burned to
death in the fire which broke out in
the wreckage immediately after the
collision. The names of all the dead
will probably never be known, as 45
of the bodies were consumed in the
flames, or were so badly burned that
identification is impossible. Thirty-
eight people were injured, and several
of these will die. Eighty others es-
caped unhurt, but lost nearly all their
baggage and clothing.
The disaster was caused by a blun-
der of some employe of the railroad
company, but just where the blame
lies has not been determined.
The passenger train, which was
loaded with Russian Jews, Servians
and Poles, all of them recent arrivals
in this country and bound for Chicago
or places in the Northwest, was the
second section of a through train from
Baltimore. The engineer of freight
train No. 96, on instructions received
at McCool, Ind., waited at a siding at
Babcock, Ind., to allow the immigrant
train to pass.
As soon as the first section of the
immigrant train had passed the switch
at Babcock, the freight train, in charge
of Engineer Burke and Conductor
Moste, started eastward. A light snow
was falling, which increased the dark-
ness of the early morning, and, as the
freight was rounding a sharp curve
just west of Woodville, the second sec-
tion of the immigrant train came in
sight a short distance away, tearing
toward Chicago at the rate of 40 miles
an hour. The two trains came to-
gether with unslackened speed, and in
the crash six passenger coaches and
several freight cars were knocked into
kindling wood, and, together with the
locomotives, went rolling down the
embankment.

GENERAL SHAFTER DEAD.
Pneumonia Proves Fatal to Leader in
Cuban Campaign.
Bakersfield, Cal., Nov. 13.—Major-
General William Rufus Shafter, United
States Army, retired, died at 12:42 p.
m. yesterday at the ranch of Captain
W. H. McKittick, his son-in-law, 20
miles south of this city, after an ill-
ness of seven days, despite the best
medical attention in California.
While returning from the polls last
Tuesday, he contracted a severe chill
which augmented a slight indisposi-
tion and necessitated confinement to his
bed.
Wednesday and Thursday no im-
provement was noticed and Friday after-
noon Dr. M. H. Herzstein, of San
Francisco, was communicated with, but
as he was unable to depart at once,
Dr. L. W. Thorne was despatched in Dr.
Herzstein's place. Dr. Thorne arrived
early Saturday morning and, together
with the local physicians, diligently
watched the patient all that day. In
the afternoon a slight rally was de-
tected and relatives and physicians
were extremely hopeful, but the change
was short-lived. At 10 o'clock a sink-
ing spell seized the veteran.
Dr. Herzstein arrived shortly after
midnight Saturday night and a consul-
tation was held with the other physi-
cians in attendance. It is stated that
Dr. Herzstein deemed an operation the
only means of relief from the intesti-
nal obstruction, but the condition of
the patient would forecast nothing but
fatal results in such an attempt. Dr.
Herzstein, accompanied by Dr. Thorne,
returned to San Francisco, all hope
of saving the gallant war hero having
been abandoned.

Dissolve the Trust.
Washington, Nov. 13.—While no au-
thoritative statement could be obtain-
ed in regard to the matter, there is
good reason to believe that the Gov-
ernment has decided to institute pro-
ceedings against the Standard Oil
Company under the Sherman anti-trust
act with a view of obtaining an
order of the court dissolving the com-
pany as it now exists and restoring to
each of the 75 or 80 constituent com-
panies its proportionate share of the
stock and also compelling the observ-
ance of the law inhibiting them from
entering into any contract, agreement
or understanding with each other.

Considers Coal Steal.
Salt Lake City, Nov. 13.—A federal
grand jury was impeached here today
and will begin its sittings tomorrow.
Rumor has it that presentments will
be made of evidence gained by the In-
terstate Commerce Commission during
its recent investigation of Union Pacific
coal holdings and developments in
connection with the Government suit
to recover land acquired by the Utah
Fuel Company, but no official informa-
tion is forthcoming. Even the names
of the witnesses subpoenaed have not
been divulged.

Discharged From Bankruptcy.
Trenton, N. J., Nov. 13.—The Iro-
quois Theater Company, of Chicago,
whose theater was destroyed by fire
three years ago, attended by great
loss of life, was discharged from bank-
ruptcy today by Judge Lanning in
the United States court here. The
company has liabilities of \$2,000,000
and no assets.

EXPECT ROOSEVELT'S AID.

Leaders Confident That President's
Coming Message to Congress Will
Contain Radical Demands
for Labor.

Minneapolis, Minn., Nov. 12.—That
the convention of the American Fed-
eration of Labor, which opens in this
city this morning, will go on record
in favor of an aggressive political pol-
icy seems assured. From all parts of
the country delegates are bringing in
reports of success at the polls at the
recent election.
So far these reports show that at
least five trade unionists will sit in
the next Congress, while a great num-
ber have been elected to the different
state legislatures.
Most pronounced have been the suc-
cess of the United Mine Workers and
the Commercial Telegraphers' Union.
The miners in the anthracite district
of Pennsylvania have elected W. B.
Wilson and T. D. Nichols to Congress
and 10 of their members to the state
legislature.
The telegraphers elected three of
their members to Congress in different
parts of the country, including the
Fourth District of Illinois. In Henne-
pin county, in this state, 31 out of 39
men endorsed by labor for the state
legislature and county officers have
been elected. These successes have
whetted the appetites of the labor men
and it is the general opinion of the
delegates who have arrived here that
the convention will devote at least
two days to discussing a political pro-
gram.
President Gompers feels greatly en-
couraged over the situation. He says
he has received scores of letters from
men outside of the labor movement
in which they declare that they never
before fully understood what the trade
unionists of the country stood for in
a political way, and expressing sym-
pathy with their aims and objects.
"It has been the greatest educational
campaign that organized labor has
ever conducted," he said tonight.
"The subject is fully covered in the
report which I will submit to the
convention tomorrow, but I have no
hesitation in saying that the political
program of the Executive Council will
be endorsed by the convention. It is
but the beginning of organized labor's
efforts in the political arena."
One of the effects of the labor polit-
ical program will be seen in the com-
ing message of President Roosevelt to
Congress. According to some labor
officials who have recently talked with
the President on the subject, the com-
ing message will contain some of the
most radical demands for labor that
have ever been made by a President
of the United States.

NEGRO TROOPS SHED TEARS.
Veterans of Twenty-Fifth Deeply Af-
fected by Disgrace.
El Reno, Okla., Nov. 12.—The mem-
bers of Companies B, C and D of the
Twenty-fifth Infantry (colored), re-
cently ordered dismissed by President
Roosevelt as a result of the riotous
disturbances at Brownsville, Texas, on
August 13, were formally discharged
today.
Many of the men, some of whom
have been in the service more than 20
years, shed tears when they gave up
their guns. Tomorrow the disarmed
troops will have battalion drill without
arms, and they will be discharged im-
mediately upon receipt of official or-
ders from Washington.
The second battalion of the Twenty-
sixth Infantry, under command of
Major Charles J. T. Clarke, which ar-
rived last night from San Antonio, has
gone into camp just outside the gar-
rison limits of Fort Reno. The negro
troops have shown no disposition to
be ugly.

Race Suicide Increasing.
Paris, Nov. 12.—Public attention has
again been drawn to the National peril
involved in the constantly-diminishing
birthrate by the publication of vi-
tal statistics for 1905. The births in
France for this year numbered 807,292,
showing a decrease of 10,937 from the
total of 1904. The reason for this de-
crease is not to be found in a reduc-
tion of the number of marriages, in
which the statistics show a slight in-
crease over 1904, but it apparently
arises from the aversion of the French
people to raising large families.
The National association which is
studying this matter has reached the
conclusion that it is necessary to in-
cubate the idea that any couple that
raises more than three children merits
and is entitled to public gratitude and
protection.

Rogers to "Bust Trusts."
Fairhaven, Mass., Nov. 12.—Henry
H. Rogers, of the Standard Oil Co.,
is about to start out as a "trust bust-
er." The company to which he will
first turn his attention is one of the
strongest combinations in the United
States, the United Shoe Machinery
Company. For five years past the Shoe
Machinery Company has been at litiga-
tion with the Atlas Tack Company,
claiming infringements of patent. Rogers
is interested in the tack company and
it is said that this is what decided
him to attack the big companies.

New Railroad for China.
Hongkong, Nov. 12.—Chowfu, who
was recently appointed Viceroy of the
Province of Kwang-Tung, has arrived
here, on his way to Canton. Speaking
at an informal meeting of Chinese
merchants with reference to the Yue-
nan Railway, he insisted upon har-
mony between the merchants and offi-
cials with the object of bringing the
scheme to a successful issue. His
policy in railway matters, he said,
would be dictated by Western prin-
ciples.

Soldiers Must Keep Out of Politics.
St. Petersburg, Nov. 12.—An imper-
ial order has been issued forbidding
soldiers of all ranks to become mem-
bers of political associations of any
party whatsoever, attend political
meetings or take part in agitation
against the government. Violations
of the order will be severely punished.



FARMS AND FARMERS

Destroying Weeds.
There are two ways of completely
destroying weeds. One is to let them
have the opportunity to grow, and, by
frequently cultivating them, turn them
under as fast as they make their ap-
pearance; the other being to crowd
them out by growing some crop that
will not give the weeds a chance to
grow. No system of cultivation will
kill all the weeds if a crop is desired
—such as corn—for the grass and
weeds will only be kept down so long
as cultivation lasts, especially as corn
is usually "laid by" at a time when
the weeds are producing seeds, thus es-
tablishing themselves for the succeed-
ing year. As a test of what supposed
clean culture of corn may be, simply
cut down a row of stalks and a row
of weeds will remain. As a single weed
produces thousands of seed, the labor
of destroying the weeds must be re-
peated next season.

Grind the Hay and Stover.
Alfalfa meal is a standard commod-
ity on the feed market, yet I see but
little in print as to the results of feed-
ing it, but the few dairymen, says L.
W. Lighty in National Stockman, I
heard speaking about the experience
they had with it seemed very favor-
able. A prominent Pennsylvania dairy-
man a few days ago told me he is
about putting in grinding machinery
that will handle the timothy and mixed
hay and reduce them to a fine ground,
crushed condition. Who ever tried this
practically? Is there any available in-
formation in the experiment station re-
ports? I would not like to commit my-
self, but it seems to me theoretically
that we could do the rougher part of
the chewing cheaper with gasoline or
alcohol power than with cow power. It
has been amply demonstrated that
feeding the cow easily digested feed
saves feed.

Wonders of Concrete.
Here are some concrete possibilities.
You can build concrete foundations,
sidewalks, fences, water troughs, cis-
terns, water tanks, shelves, cesspools,
gutters, floors of all kinds in the cellar,
barn and stable, steps and stairs, well
curbs, horse blocks, stalls, hog pens,
troughs, chicken houses, corn cribs, ice
houses, incubator cellars, mushroom
cellars, bolted frames, bridge abut-
ments, chimneys, ventilators, rams,
windmill foundations, fence posts,
clothes posts and hitching posts. There
is one farm where the post and rail
fences and the feed bins are concrete,
and in another even the lattice under
the house piazza and the laundry stove
are made of it. Cases of this kind are
extreme and impractical, however.—
Farming.

Value of Weight in Horses.
Every hundred pounds additional
weight in the case of a heavy draft
horse is worth from 25 to 50 cents
more per hundredweight when making
a sale. A farmer is in position to feed
as cheaply as any professional feeder.
To sell well on the market horses must
be fat, sleek and well groomed. The
buyers demand fat. If one has time
to give proper exercise and light work,
something may be added to the value
of the horse, and it will be ready to
go right into the heavy work of a city
buyer. A little additional grooming,
together with blanketing, for a month
will also add a good bit to the selling
price.

Packing and Storing Apples.
The apples that are to be kept over
winter must be carefully picked from
the trees by hand, as every apple that
falls to the ground will be bruised and
rendered unfit for the barrel, any in-
jury hastening decay. Should decay
begin with one apple all the others
in the barrel are also liable to become
diseased. Apples must be stored in
a cool place, but should not freeze.
It is the alternate changing of tempera-
ture that damages them in storage.
Clean barrels should be used, the ap-
ples should be as uniform as possible,
and sent to the market in an attractive
form.

Profit in Small Fruit.
Ten acres of small fruits will often
make a man more truly prosperous
than ten times as much land in wheat
or corn. He may not be worth as much
in actual capital invested, but he will
be getting a larger net income, and
doing it with less severe toil. The
small farm well tilled, whether it be
in fruits, dairy, vegetables, etc., is al-
most always the most satisfactory. The
principal capital needed to start such
a farm is a level head and knowledge
of the business.

Pasturing Clover.
Clover is injured when cattle are
permitted on the field when the land
is very wet. There is a temptation to
allow cows to use the clover fields
some, but any gain by so doing is al-
ways at the expense of loss in some
other manner. Cattle do much harm
by tramping; for which reason not
even the pasture should be used until
the grass has made considerable growth.
Close grazing should never be allowed.

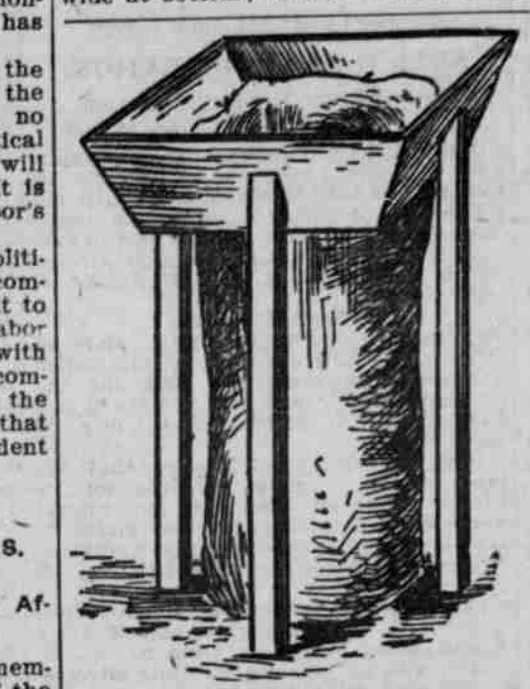
Oats for Cattle.
Ton for ton, many farmers are find-
ing out that unthreshed oats, cut when
the grain is in the rather soft dough
(milky) state, and cut fine with a
stalk cutter, are better than meadow
hay—cut equally fine—to feed cattle,
especially milch cows. As a rule, good
farmers raise far more weight of oats
to the acre than of hay.

Hair-Balls.

We are frequently asked what causes
hair-balls. These concretions are pro-
duced by the animals licking them-
selves or other animals. As a result
of this habit the hairs swallowed are
carried around by the contractions of
the stomach and gradually assume the
form of a small pellet or ball. These
increase in size as fresh quantities of
hair are introduced into the stomach,
which become adherent to the surface
of the half-ball. These hair-balls are
found most frequently in the reticulum
or second stomach, although sometimes
in the rumen. In calves, hair-balls are
generally found in the fourth stomach.
There are no certain symptoms by
which we can determine the presence
of hair-balls, and therefore no treat-
ment can be recommended for such
cases. The walls of the reticulum have
in some cases been found transfixed
with nails or pieces of wire, and yet
the animals during life had not shown
any symptoms of indigestion, but had
died from maladies not involving the
second stomach.—St. Louis Globe-Dem-
ocrat.

Handy Bag Holder.

To construct this bag holder make
a funnel with four boards 10 inches
long, 12 inches wide at top; 7 inches
wide at bottom; take four laths 1 and



BAG HOLDER.

2 inches, 3 1/2 feet long, and fasten on
funnel for feet, with sufficient slant
to stand steadily; drive four small
nails in funnel, 3 inches from bottom,
at corners, to hook bag on. For filling
corn in ear in phosphate sacks, the
funnel should be made larger, so corn
could be readily shoveled in with grain
shovel.—Farm Progress.

Big Demand for Pork.

The demand for pork this year has
astonished even the most sanguine
friends of the hog. Both fresh and
cured meats have been taken in large
volume right along at prices which
were so high that they were expected
to check consumption. There are three
reasons why this condition has existed
and still exists. First is the prosper-
ity of the South, a large consumer of
cured meats. The Southern trade was
never larger than it is to-day. Next
is the growing foreign trade, which
like our own, seems to proceed regard-
less of prices. And, finally, the people
of this country have learned to eat
bacon. Its consumption is unprece-
dented in our history, and is still grow-
ing. There has been no shortage in
numbers of hogs, but a vastly increased
demand. This is why prophecies based
on hog supplies have failed and are
likely to fail in the future.—National
Stockman.

Handling the Young Horse.

It is so easy to ruin a young horse
or let him lose his life that it is a won-
der people are not more careful. Coun-
try boys often think it "smart"
to hitch up a green colt and drive to town
the first trip. It looks dashing and
brave, but it is really senseless. A
frightened young animal threw itself
on a paved street of a town the first
time it was taken there and broke its
leg. It was bewildered by the noise
and crowds and had never felt the
touch of harness before. Don't go off
on Sunday afternoon knowing that
your sons and all the boys in the
neighborhood will hitch up the colt. A
sloisy, yelling crowd is enough to scare
a steady horse, and a young one will
try to jump out of its skin when sur-
rounded by a lot of youngsters eager
for fun. It may be fun for them, but
the future usefulness of the animal is
at stake.—Richardson, in National
Stockman.

Cows in Winter.

If cows begin to fall off in milk dur-
ing the winter, after being given an
abundance of grain and hay, it is an in-
dication that the quarters are cold or
that they require some kind of succu-
lent food. Where ensilage is used, it
serves as green food, but on farms
where no silo is filled the food may be
varied by allowing sliced carrots or
turnips, though the best results can be
secured by first cooking the turnips and
thickening the mess with bran. When
fed warm the cow will relish the mess
highly, and the change of food will im-
prove the appetite.