

FEATHERS.
The Various Uses to Which They Are Applied.—The Trade in New York.

What a marvel of skill and beauty is comprised in the mechanism and adaptation of feathers, and yet how little are these points regarded by those who wear them and throw them carelessly aside! Few persons ever have any conception of the extent of the trade and the capital involved in the collection, commerce and preparation of these extensive spoils from the feathered tribes which are now so eagerly sought for by merchants and traders, who pass the skins of feathers into the plumassier's hands, to be prepared for the use of the ladies; for the fair sex covets the most choice and costly for themselves, although they have not the exclusive use of feathers, as military eagle plumes will testify.

In New York city alone there are about one hundred persons largely and specially engaged in feathers, as importing merchants, dealers, feather manufacturers, plumassiers, naturalists, etc. The declared value of the foreign feathers as received was in 1894 a little over \$2,700,000. Fashion causes great changes. To what various uses does the de-trayer now apply the covering of birds in different countries—for quills and feathers in the arts and industry, for upholstery purposes, for adornment of the person, or for more absolute clothing in garments, whether as muffs or cuffs. "As light as a feather," has passed into a proverb, and the commerce in bird skins and feathers, extensive and valuable as it is, is neither bulky nor ponderous. The largest quill of the golden eagle weighs only six-five grains, and the entire plumage of an owl but an ounce and a half, while the feathers of a common fowl will weigh three ounces.

In the ostrich both barbs and barbules are long, slender and feathery, and the barbules thus disposed characterize that form of the feather called a plume, and which constitutes in a commercial point of view the most valuable product of birds. The natural color of feathers is produced by the internal arrangement of the colorless plates of horny matter and not by any pigment. This is also the cause of the iridescence of varying shades of color on some feathers, and the iridescence of the feathers of the peacock and the pheasant. The different thickness of the horny fibers interferes with the light and produces the play of colors. Almost any artificial color can, however, be given to feathers, and dyes, and taste, skill and artistic arrangement have done much to supplement the rich natural beauties of the stolen plumes we appropriate so recklessly.

The principal feathers entering into commerce into any quantity are those of the ostrich, vulture (so called), egret, osprey, goose, swan, turkey and peacock. The chief down is eider down, goose down, swan's down and ostrich or ostrich down. The feathers and down of many other birds are used, but are of less importance. Although horsehair, woolen socks and a number of vegetable stuffing materials have come into use, feathers and feather are still an article of luxury, whose case still holds its own in many circles. The dressed feathers chiefly used are those of the white, gray and common goose, and what are termed in the trade poultry feathers, which include those of turkeys, ducks and fowls. To fill a small-sized seven-foot bed-stick and pillows about twenty-seven pounds of feathers are necessary, according to the kind used; of poultry feathers the most are required.

It has been aptly observed that a love for feathers is among the prettiest vanities, the daintiest whims of men and women. From the feathered diletto's point of view it may be considered exceedingly absurd to rob a bird of his clothes, and use them as additional adornments to his own attire. But fashion, when in its civilized circles, enforces strange varieties. The aboriginal races of North and South America, Africa, the islands of the Pacific and the Archipelagoes, gloried in their feathered plumes and ornaments, long before European civilization increased commerce so largely in this direction. The jaunty hat has given a great impetus to every novelty in the shape of feathers for decorating it. First, the pheasant plume, and then followed the pinnacled, peacock, trogon, imperial and argus pheasants, ibis, heron, sea gull, black cock and owl, and now almost every variety of plumage may be seen in the hats of ladies and children. According to scarcity and fashion, some kinds of feathers occasionally command a fabulous price. A pair of ostrich plumes, which reached forty dollars, to six dollars the pound weight. Pelican feathers, from the soft, velvety appearance and their taking dyes readily, are in much request; so are those of the flamingo, and what are known as necker feathers, long and short osprey, which included the much-prized short egret. These feathers range in price from four dollars to sixteen the ounce, according to the whiteness of color. They are very pretty ornaments and applications of bird skins is that of the entire head and plumage of some showy bird for fans and fire screens; and the brilliant little heads of the humming-birds, family-handsomely mounted on necklaces, pendants, brooches, etc., form a novel species of bird jewelry.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

GENIUS.

The Capacity of Taking Infinite Pains
When the Work is Worth Doing at All.
I wish to draw attention to the fact that the definition of genius as "the capacity for taking infinite pains" is not a true one. At best it merely expresses a portion, and that the least important portion, of the truth. To complete the definition we require the addition of the following words, viz., "combined with the faculty of discerning whether the object is worth the trouble, and in which direction success is the most probable." These conditions are absolutely necessary. The true genius is he who sees his way, and who, seeing it, pursues it with the utmost care, neglecting no circumstance as being too trivial, and concentrating his strength upon the most hopeful point of advance. The mere taking of infinite pains, without any guiding power to render such pains successful, is nothing but dunderheaded stupidity. While the dull plodder wastes his energy upon work that leads to nothing further, the genius concentrates it upon work which to every one else around him may seem trivial enough, but he sees further than others, and knows that a splendid ultimate success is probable enough. Surely the faculty to know what work is worth doing is immeasurably greater than the mere dogged resolution which goes round in a hopeless circle.

HOI YE PUBLISHERS

Of Oregon and Washington Territory—Free Advice from "Texas Siftings."

The *Texas Siftings*, in its issue of February 3, 1885, says editorially: We receive a great number of country weeklies from all parts of the United States. With one or two exceptions, none of those that are altogether edited and printed at the office of publication are as good as those that use the matter ready printed on one side of the sheet. They could not be expected to be so good. The patent inside is edited by an experienced man, who has facilities of obtaining better selections of interesting reading matter than the country editor can have with his limited exchange list; and this editor lives in the city where he can obtain the latest news more promptly and more fully than the country editor can. He is trained to his business, and has nothing to distract his attention, and no other duties to perform, therefore it would be reasonable to believe that he could put together a more interesting and readable sheet than could the editor in a country town, who has other duties to perform, not only of editor, but of compositor, pressman, advertising solicitor, collector, mailing clerk, etc. The fact is the majority of these auxiliary sheets contain admirable literary selections and compilations of the latest news, condensed with great skill. As they are better typographically than any literary sheet that the country editor himself could produce, as they cost him less than setting up type for the amount of matter they contain would cost, and as their use leaves him more time to give attention to the local side of his paper, we see no reason why any country editor should presume to sneer at them. These auxiliary sheets are furnished by companies located in all the large cities, and they are becoming more popular with publishers of country weeklies every day. We would add that publishers desirous of availing themselves of this money and time-saving method of publishing a truly live and interesting paper, can do so by applying to the Northern Pacific Newspaper Union, of Portland, Oregon. It furnishes the best "patent" in the United States and for less money than any other house. This Union pays particular attention to the artistic appearance of its patents—uses the best paper—the best reading matter—does the best press-work, and has several distinct and original features which we have never seen in any other patent sheet. They furnish latest market rates and diagrams, and can print all sizes and supplements at short notice. From latest accounts they are doing a large business. Publishers will consult their best interests by addressing 112 and 114 Front street, Portland, Oregon, for terms and particulars.

WHIMSICAL MARRIAGES.

A Man Who Was Father-in-Law to His Mother-in-Law.
"O, yes," said an attorney to whom a reporter applied for any information he might possess on the subject of whimsical marriages. "I know of a case in this city where two uncles and their nephews married the same sisters. Thus the nephew's wife became the niece of her sisters and her husband became the brother-in-law of his uncles. His first boy became the grandnephew of his uncles; his mother's sisters and his cousins were necessarily his aunts and uncles."

This encouraged the reporter with a mission looked about for more whimsical marriages, and learned of half a dozen in as many hours. A prominent sewing-machine man who formerly lived in this city married a widow who had a young daughter. When the latter had grown up to womanhood the sewing-machine man obtained a divorce from his wife and married her daughter, making his former wife his mother-in-law. The three were often seen riding out together in the same carriage. It but a few years since a certain well-known historian and poet, after the death of his wife, married her daughter by a previous marriage, much to the disgust of his son, who found that his sister had suddenly grown into his mother-in-law.

But the queerest case of all is that of a widower and his son who married a widow and her daughter, the son marrying the mother and the father the daughter. When the widower married the daughter he became father-in-law to the widow, who was his daughter-in-law; or, in other words, was father-in-law to his mother-in-law. His wife became the step-mother of his son-in-law, who was in fact his brother, being the full son of her father, her husband. When the son married the widow he became the father-in-law of his own father, because his wife was his father's wife. By his marriage the son became the stepfather of his stepmother, who was his stepdaughter. The widow is not only the mother of her daughter but also her daughter-in-law, and her daughter becomes her mother-in-law. The widow is likewise the daughter-in-law of her husband's father, who it will be remembered, is her son-in-law by reason of being her daughter's husband. By marrying the widow the son became the son-in-law of his mother, the wife of his father. The son became the father of his father's wife, his half-sister, his own daughter, because she is the daughter of his own wife. The old gentleman, by his marriage with the daughter, became his son's wife's son-in-law, that lady likewise being his daughter-in-law, although being his wife's mother. The father's wife, as step-mother to his children, is therefore step-mother to her mother and step-father, the latter being the son of her husband. If the union of the son and the widow be blessed with a girl babe the little one would ordinarily be the old gentleman's grandchild. In this instance however—the old man being son-in-law to the son—he, in addition to being its grandfather, is a half-brother to the infant and the child is half-sister to its grandmother. In case the daughter, who married the widower, should have a boy, he would at once become his grandmother's half brother and her brother-in-law at the same time.—*Chicago Tribune.*

—British Columbia is realizing the benefits of its excellent harbors and magnificent forests. Two milling companies with an aggregate production of 35,000,000 feet of lumber, are now cutting exclusively for the export trade. They ship to China, Australia, Sandwich Islands, and even to England.

FIXED STARS.

Some Interesting Facts Told by a New-Philadelphia Astronomer.

Of the 6,000 fixed stars visible to the naked eye, and the 20,000,000 within the range of the telescope, only twenty are classed as stars of the first magnitude, and of these fourteen are visible in this latitude. They are Sirius, or the Dog star, which any one can easily distinguish, as it is the brightest of all the stars in the firmament, and the most brilliant gem in the southern sky; Arcturus, the bright star, and pointed out by the last two stars in the handle of the Dipper; Rigel, the pale blue gem in the forefoot of Orion; Capella, a blue star also, seen in the northwest; Vega, the bright green star in the northeast; Procyon, a blue star fifteen degrees east of Orion; Betelgeuse, a red star in the shoulder of Orion; Aldebaran, a red star in front of Orion's head; Antares, a red star in the heart of the Scorpion; Altair, a green star in the Eagle; Spica, a blue star in his leg; Fomalhaut, a white star in the Southern Fish; Polaris, in the Twins, seen northeast of Orion; and Regulus, the beautiful white star very close to the planet Jupiter, not far east of the clear night at nine o'clock, except Antares, Altair, Spica and Fomalhaut, and they also can be seen in the hours just before dawn. A casual glance at the stars gives the impression that the heavens are of one color, but, by comparing them one with another, it will be found that they are of various tints. Another curious fact is that they change their color with the degree of their incandescence, as described by the ancients as fiery red; it gradually paled to white, and is now green. Capella has changed from red to yellow, and from yellow to pale blue; and the brilliant star in the constellation of Cassiopeia and remained visible for six months before fading out of sight, changed from white to yellow, and then to red.

The first magnitude stars are not all of equal brightness and apparent size. Sirius is three times brighter and apparently larger than any other star in the heavens, the easy chief in the wondrous procession over moving overhead from east to west. The next brightest is Canopus, the steel blue gem in the southern heavens, which the Arabs regard with such deep reverence. It is not visible in this latitude, but is just above the horizon in the latitude of New Orleans. Next come Alpha Centauri, the first of all the fixed stars found to have an estimable parallax and the nearest one to our earth. This star, together with its companion in the Southern Cross, are invisible in our latitude, but can be seen at Key West, in Florida, which is the only spot in our country from which the Southern Cross, itself regarded by some as the most important constellation, can be looked at.

Astronomers are overwhelmed at the contemplation of the enormous distances of the fixed stars from us and from one another. The number of particulars two letter stamps, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, New York.

FARM CONVENIENCES.

The Arrangements of Farms to Secure Proper and Economical Care of Stock.
Many farms are so pervasively arranged, especially where stock is raised, that it requires twice as much labor to care for stock. And when it demands so much time, when other things are crowding, the attention necessary for the growth of the stock is neglected. If a man is going to start a stock and grain farm he should look out for the proper location for such a farm. If possible there should be a "ring" fence on a large part of it. Or if, in one place, the farm should be arranged so that all classes of stock can go to water any hour they please. Otherwise they will be frequently neglected. The men on the farm have to be absent all day, sometimes, and the stock have to suffer—and at other times the hands are negligent, and if not watched will not provide water as often as necessary.

Then the farm should be arranged so that each field can be approached without passing through other fields. Good gates, strong and easily handled, should be provided. And as the necessity is upon us of devoting our farms to grain and stock raising, it is well to look to the full in the face, and prepare our lands for mixed farming. Grain exclusively will not pay. Stock in the future for feeding will be so high that no one can rely on buying steers to feed profitably, or pigs, or hogs, or chickens. Steers must be raised on the farm and finished there. And in saying "finished," we mean it to the fullest extent. Prepare your farms, therefore, with all the conveniences of raising stock and grain. Be content with plain farm business. Rely as little as possible upon traffic, such as dealing in and fattening steers as a specialty. It is evidently not to be the reliable business of the future. Have the water, the ponds, the lanes, the yards and sheds all right. It will require study, and if you are not prepared for this your future is dark.—*Iowa State Register.*

—The next servant girl came to her mistress crying and holding on to her finger. "What's the matter?" asked the lady of the house. "I run one of the forks into my hand, and it is this plated stuff I'll get lockjaw." "Don't be alarmed," said the mistress, "all my silver is genuine; I don't keep any plated ware." Next morning the servant girl was gone and so was the silver.—*Texas Siftings.*

UNHAPPY MAN.

Why persist in ruining your digestion by eating unwholesome food, and keeping it ruined by doing nothing to restore it to usefulness and right action? Some think that dyspepsia is incurable. They are the ones who have never taken Bitter's Bitters. This valuable family medicine makes short work of the tormentor and soon enables the digestive apparatus to do its work. Mr. H. E. Collins, of Keokuk, Iowa, says: "I used Brown's Iron Bitters for dyspepsia, and am greatly benefited."

A WONDERFUL SUBSTANCE.

The results which are attending the administration by Dr. Starkey & Co. of their Compound Oxygen for Chronic Diseases, give new interest to both patients and physicians every day. Nothing like these results has heretofore been known in the treatment of disease. If you have any ailment about which you are concerned, write to them for information about their new treatment and it will be promptly furnished.

Orders for the Compound Oxygen Home Treatment will be filled by M. B. Mathews, 600 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

The Austrian Government will hereafter prohibit the publication of Sunday papers.

A SAD CASE OF POISONING.
Is that of any man or woman afflicted with disease or derangement of the liver, resulting in poisonous accumulations in the blood, scrofulous affections, sick headaches, and diseases of the kidneys, lungs or heart. These troubles can be cured only by getting to the primary cause, and putting the liver in a healthy condition. To accomplish this result speedily and effectually nothing has proved itself so efficacious as Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery," which has never failed to do the work claimed for it, and never will.

Abe Buzzard, the Pennsylvania outlaw, has surrendered to the authorities.

GET THE BEST—Abell & Son's Photographs. Take the elevator 29 Washington street, Portland.

Throat Diseases commence with a Cold, Cough, or over-fatiguing the voice. These symptoms (which, if neglected, often result in chronic trouble of the Throat) are allayed by the use of "Brown's Bronchial Troches."

Small parties of tourists are now going through the Yellowstone Park.

What can be more disagreeable, more disgusting, than to sit in a room with a person who is troubled with catarrh, and has to keep coughing and clearing his throat of the mucus which drops into his cup? Such persons are always to be pitied if they try to cure themselves and fail. But if they get Dr. Sargent's Catarrh Remedy there need be no failure.

Both of the Garfield boys graduate at Williams College next month.

CATARRH—A New Treatment has been discovered whereby a permanent cure is effected from one to three applications. Particulars and treatment of all other chronic troubles of the eye, ear, nose, throat, etc., at Dr. H. Dixon & Son, 305 King St. West, Toronto, Canada.

THE ONLY STRICTLY first-class Photograph Gallery in the Northwest—Abell & Son's, 29 Washington Street, Portland.

When Baby was sick, we gave her CASTORIA. When she was a Child, she cried for CASTORIA. When she became Miss, she clung to CASTORIA. When she had Children, she gave them CASTORIA.

Forty carloads of strawberries are arriving daily in Chicago.

Rupture radically cured, also piles tumors and fistulas. Pamphlet of particulars two letter stamps, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, New York.

The Brooklyn Navy Yard has discharged all its employees.

TRY GERMEA for breakfast.

FOR THE BLOOD—BROWN'S BITTERS

Combining IRON with PURE VEGETABLE TONICS, quickly and completely CLEANSES and ENRICHES THE BLOOD. Quicksens the action of the Liver and Kidneys, clears the complexion, makes the skin smooth. It does not injure the teeth, cause headache, or produce constipation. ALL OTHER IRON MEDICINES, in Pills and Druggists everywhere recommend it.

Dr. R. S. ROGERS, of Marion, Mass., says: "I recommend Brown's Iron Bitters as a valuable tonic in all cases of debility, nervous prostration, and all other ailments of the blood. It does not hurt the teeth."

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LADIES' HAND BOOK—useful and attractive. containing list of prices for medicine, information about colic, etc., given away by all dealers in medicine, or mailed to you on receipt of 10¢ stamp.

ISNELL, HETSCHU & WOODARD, Wholesale Agents, Portland, Or.

Fortify the system. All who have experienced and witnessed the effect of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters upon the weak, broken down, debilitated, nervous, and all other ailments of the system, will testify to its value. It is a specific principle which renders it a valuable remedy in all cases of debility, nervous prostration, and all other ailments of the blood. It is a valuable remedy in all cases of debility, nervous prostration, and all other ailments of the blood. It is a valuable remedy in all cases of debility, nervous prostration, and all other ailments of the blood.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

J. R. GATES & CO., PROP'RS., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Antiseptic Gold Medal PIANOS

Save half. Largest Factory in the State \$4,950, \$5,000, \$5,100, \$5,200, \$5,300, \$5,400, \$5,500, \$5,600, \$5,700, \$5,800, \$5,900, \$6,000, \$6,100, \$6,200, \$6,300, \$6,400, \$6,500, \$6,600, \$6,700, \$6,800, \$6,900, \$7,000, \$7,100, \$7,200, \$7,300, \$7,400, \$7,500, \$7,600, \$7,700, \$7,800, \$7,900, \$8,000, \$8,100, \$8,200, \$8,300, \$8,400, \$8,500, \$8,600, \$8,700, \$8,800, \$8,900, \$9,000, \$9,100, \$9,200, \$9,300, \$9,400, \$9,500, \$9,600, \$9,700, \$9,800, \$9,900, \$10,000.

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FEED RATIONS.

The Kind and Quality of Food Required for Working Horses.

Of the many millions of horses on farms and elsewhere in this country, it is certain that a large portion lose much of their effectiveness from lack of proper feeding. This is especially true of farm horses, which are more commonly fed with that which is most easily secured or least easily sold, rather than with that which carefully conducted experiments have shown to be the best and cheapest. In the food of horses at active work the best will almost always prove the cheapest, because the efficiency of a team is paralleled by that of the men engaged in using it. Farmers who complain of their hoi can not afford to keep it employed either in using a poor team or one so badly fed that its natural efficiency is seriously impaired.

This subject has received most attention from the managers of the street-car companies, city liveries and omnibus owners, who all depend for their profit on the cheapness and effectiveness of their team labor. Some of the horse men have made many experiments in feeding, and the results of these can be profitably studied by farmers. The work of street car horses is more severe than is found at long times on the farm. A horse that will thrive and do good work on a farm will not thrive and do good work on the street car anywhere. In fact, failure is never allowed to arise from imperfect feeding. As long as a horse's feet stand soundly under him he can do a full day's work in excess of that of any other team on a daily ration of sixteen pounds of ground corn and oats, mixed with sixteen pounds of finely cut hay for a horse weighing 1,200 pounds. This ration is varied somewhat to suit the individual peculiarities of different animals. There are large and small eaters among horses as among human beings, but on the average this will be sufficient for horses of this weight.

Most farmers feed more heavily than this and with a much greater proportionate increase in bulk. This constitutes a very common mistake in feeding. Relying largely on hay to furnish nutriment, the strength required to be exerted can not be had without so large bulk as greatly to impede the horse's freedom of movement. We have known farmers to feed more than twice as much hay as is given in this ration, while diminishing the grain to the lowest point or even giving none at all. The horse, of course, can live on hay; but it is a very unprofitable food to be given him while at work. If hay is given in excess of other food, or as the main portion of his food, it will cause unnatural distention of the stomach, which will impair his efficiency and waste.

Ground grain is the cheapest form in which nutriment can be given to working horses. But to produce the best effect it should be mixed with cut hay, not to give greater bulk, for this the horse's stomach does not require, but to make the food more palatable in the stomach, so that the gastric juices may more freely work through it. Meal alone, especially of corn which has scarcely any chaff, will compact in the stomach and be less easily digested. The heavy chaff of oats is one of the reasons why this grain is so valuable for horse feed. Another is the oil abundant in it, triglycerides or muscle-forming food, and is therefore worth more per pound than any other grain, more than corn or meal, whose chief constituents are carbohydrates or fat-producing.

regard must be had to the kind of work to be done. Livestock, whose horses are used for heavy work, on the road, feed more concentrated food than the managers of street-car horses. Remembering that poisons of the food in the stomach is all that is needed to make the food more palatable, the meal ration may be proportionally increased. Just enough hay cut up to keep the mass of food porous, like a sponge, is sufficient. If oats are ground alone, the hull of the oat will furnish so much of bulk that little cut hay will be needed, and for a part of this wheat bran will be substituted. Four or five pounds of hay per day may thus be made to serve for a full ration of more concentrated food, consisting of corn and oatmeal ground together with an addition of bran, and perhaps a small quantity of oil meal, say a quarter to one-half of the latter in each feeding. The bran and meal are excellent to keep the bowels in good condition, though just at the times of severe work the oil meal had better be omitted. It is a working policy to keep the bowels working freely by judicious feeding, rather than to allow the horse to become constipated and then dose with physic. There is much more virtue in bran and wheat middlings as food for working horses than in any other feed. In many places bran is sold as cheaply by the ton as hay. For giving strength it is more valuable pound for pound, and it is nearly as good as cut hay as a divider of more concentrated food. When the middlings are also excellent, but they need to be mixed with a larger bulk of cut feed to insure compaction in the stomach. If hay can not be obtained straw will answer as a divider, though the quantity of hay absolutely required is so much less than is generally used that a very little will suffice for a horse's food during the working season, provided grain or meal can be had in abundance.

Owners of horses in cities have long learned economy in the use of hay feed, which might be profitably imitated by many farmers. Having to buy everything that they feed, city people soon learn to calculate closely as to comparative cost and efficiency of feed. Too many farmers act as if hay was produced with little or no expense. Should they reckon the interest on high-priced land and the labor in securing the crop, they might easily find that home-grown hay cost less than they are paying for it. Most farmers are averse to selling hay, which is usually proper enough, as this has a tendency to exhaust the soil, but they have no such prejudice against selling the coarser hay, that take from the oil-greater value at the same weight of the best timothy hay. Hence they feed hay and sell grain under the mistaken notion that this is the best way to maintain the fertility of their farms. They should know and consider that the manure from a ton of wheat bran or wheat middlings, contains more of the valuable elements of plant food than the manure from a ton of timothy hay. We are not advising farmers to sell hay, but a plan of feeding which substitutes grain or wheat middlings for less valuable feed will enable them to get more work from their teams, make more valuable manure from their stock, and thus enable them to do better farming in every respect.—*American Cultivator.*

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People go over to America—good, bad and indifferent—to show themselves and speak a piece. If they have any sort of name, or have written any sort of book, or if they have made themselves ridiculous or sublime in any sort of way, they expect an audience and cash. With a little management and ready money the lecture bureau work up a man's reputation, groove it and try to make it run. Newspaper cuttings fly about. The great MacJones, it appears, is suffering from a sore throat in London. The great Mac is well and will leave for America. Presently he arrives; he is interviewed; a half engaged, he appears—the attendance is bad; Jones tries elsewhere, the attendance is worse; Jones has another sore throat and returns to England.

"Some Gosling poet, who has got hold of a few copies of his book, and discourses on other poets of the past and run down his contemporaries generally. This is a lecture or university lecture affair; then it dwindles into a sort of drawing-room business—sent by mail to a few select admirers, who can be got together. Then Gosling comes home and perhaps even his best friends do not know exactly how much he is out of pocket. And sometimes it is a matter of a few dollars, though Arnold, for instance, thinks it important that America should see him, if not exactly hear him. Accounts differ, but in one respect they agree, that, excellent as might be the matter, there was room for improvement in the manner.

Now that the American are getting a little tired of our celebrities they have begun to say so plainly. The fact is that men with oratorical reputations, who can always draw a full house, are not numerous, and the few that are have no time, as a rule, to gad about; besides which they are in such demand at home that the lecture bureau can not tempt them across. The consequence is the bureau has to fall back on native worth, with now and then a scientific star on the wing, a novelist hard up, a special correspondent, or an obscure literary critic who wants change of air—and money.—*London Truth.*