FIGHTING OLEOMARGARINE.

Dairymen May Learn a Lesson From

The highest authorities admit that the present laws against the sale of butter subriftutes cannot be enforced, says L. A. Stockwell in the Indiana Farmer. Even the great Dairy union of Ohio, representing millions of dollars, is im-potent. Is it possible that a class as intelligent as the dairymen in this country cannot see the one thing needful to have the laws enforced? The whisky distillers, a mere handful in comparison with the butter makers, know how to get laws for their protec-tion passed and enforced. Let a man put up a little "still" in the mountains of Kentucky, Tennessee or North Caro-lina, see how quickly and with certainty the officers of Uncle Sam will hunt him down and destroy his property. No trouble to get the United States district attorney to prosecute him. No, sir! He is tried, convicted and railroaded to the penitentiary in short order. Now, why this difference? Why can whisky men get such prompt and thorough protection to their business while butter maker can get no protection at all? Is it because whisky is more valuable and more necessary to the well being and comfort and happiness of the people than good honest butter? No. It is because the whisky men are thoroughly organized and ready and determined to down with their votes any set of men that don't carry out. any set of men that don't carry out their demands. No petition for them. They don't petition; they demand. Sometimes they get signatures to a proper setting forth of what they want and hand or send it to the proper pub-lic officials. When the official receives the document, he knows exactly what it means, for it tells him between the lines that if he don't go "right" he builds his political sareophagus wide and deep, and-well, he does "right" every time. There is no politics or sentiment in whisky. Let any party enact aws inimical to it, and the makers and dealers go-over to the opposition in a body. The politicians know this; hence they get such laws as they want and get them enforced. Is there any such cohesion among farmers or dairymen?

Vhen I was a boy, nearly every one guessed at everything, says W. L. Camp in The Prairie Farmer. They guessed at the temperature, for there were no thermometers in that part of the country. They guessed at the time of night and day, for no one had a clock or watch. When I was very young. I worked by the month for well to do farmers and had a great deal of churning to do. Sometimes the butter would come in a few minutes and be yellow and nice. Again I would churn an hour, the housewife in the mean time adding cold or hot water as she judged necessary. I remember of thinking that there ought to be some way of knowing how to make butter so it would always come in about the same length of time and always look the same instead of coming white and soft one time and the next time perhaps hard and yellow. There was a great deal of good butter made at that time, but it was considered the result of good luck. A good many of the farmers make butter in just this way at the present time. Later in my life it bebutter making. At this time I sent somewhere in the east for dairy information. In a short time I received some papers full of valuable instructions. I was told the value of a thermometer, how to feed and care for my cows, how to milk, how and where to is added. Keep the dish in a rather portance of stirring the cream when grees F. is about right. Empty into new cream was added. I learned what ripening meant and the importance of doing it right, how to churn and when to stop, how to salt and work the butter. It is inexcusable for butter makers not to know all these things at the present time. I made \$55 worth of butter that winter and sold it for 5 cents a pound more than others were getting.

Something About Butter Making.

Balanced Rations For Milk Produc

Most farmers now understand the necessity of giving milk producing food to the milk cow if she is to keep up her production, but many do not attention to the food given to cwes and cows when they are suckling young, and they go to one of the two es, as may have been their pre vious habit of feeding or as may be the food they have or can buy at the The result is that while one man will have the mothers growing fat while the lambs and pigs are of growing at all because they have milk enough another will have them looking plump and round at the expense of the dam who turns all her food into milk. There is as much need a direct current of air blowing over of a balanced ration for them that will of flesh and strength as there is for the milk cows.

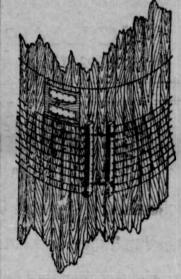
Milk From Parrow Cows. The milk of cows that have long passed the season of greatest produc-tion, which is soon after farrowing, is richer in butter fats than that which the same cows give soon after dropping their calves, says The Ameri-Cultivator. If they bad not been bred, the milk also usually contains more of the albuminoids also. For this reason it is harder to digest, and, as cows' milk is at best unsuffed to the stomach of a young infant, that from new milk cows, where procurable, is atways to be preferred. The milk of the fant to throw it up soon after taking a quantity. It may be improved by disweet with pure sugar. Even farrow cows' milk thus prepared may be used infant is obliged to mek it through a tube, through which is necessary to open the windows to it can only get a small amount at a

Old World Thirst on the Increase Last year the population of the Brit-th isles drauk a gallon of whisky per head, besides a vast amount of liquors in other forms. Our consins drink entirely too much, and their wise men are telling them so. Moreover, they are not getting better, but worse. The London Lancet says that within 20 years the deaths of men from chronic sm have increased 82 per cent and of women 145 per cent.

************ WIRING THE SILO

HOW WIRE PENCING MAY BE USED FOR HOOPS OF STAVE SILOS.

John Gould in Hoard's Dairyman ells how to use wire fencing for the cops of stave silos. To wire fence a silo, says he, take the usual 50 inch wide wire fence and first get a lace where it is level and unroll about 50 feet of it, but do not cut it from the bundle. Take two tough oak or similar 4 by 4 inch scantling and cut them 14 inches long. Bore as many gimlet sized holes through them as there are wires in a breadth of the fencing and



PASTRNING WIRE HOOP FOR SILO. measured to correspond with the wires. Slip the wires through the scantling far enough to turn the ends back and tightly twist about its own wire and make it secure. Now fasten down this finished end so it cannot slip and put the other scantling across the wire where it will be the outside circumfer ence of the silo from the other.

Cut the wires close to the scantlin and fasten them the same as the other, using enough of the wire so that when this hoop is put about the silo as snug ly as possible the clamps will fail by 10 inches of reaching each other.

Have two bolts made of Inch rod 20 nches long, with secure head and the threads fitted with two burs each. and use large washers so that neither bolt head nor burs will cut the wood and then bring the clr.mps up snug and a little more, and the job will be done for the future without other adjustment, as the torsion of the wires will give slightly for expansion and will take up the shrink of the staves when

Successful Butter Making. The first and foremost essential is absolute cleanliness, and this applies to the cow stable, the milk pails, milk pans and all other utensils, the milkroom, etc., says a correspondent of the Ohio Farmer. When the milk is ight in, strain it as soon as poss ble, filling each milk pan half full. If the milkroom is very near the kitchen or other living rooms, place newspapers over the pans to keep out the dust Do not break into the cream if it car be avoided and do not let the milk go over three days without skimming. Put the cream in a large stone far and mix it over well each time fresh cream warm situation if possible. Sixty dethe churn whenever the jar is full, and after the churn has become half filled churn the cream into butter. In cold weather the process may be quickened by setting the churn and all in a dish pan of hot water. In churning let the strokes be firm and even and do not leave off until the butter has come. The butter should be gathered in wooden bowl and quickly worked over buttermilk. Then it may stand for a few hours, when it should receive its final working over. A few dipperfuls of cold water should next be added to help dissolve the salt and to get the butter into shape for packing. main point of mixing the butter is to make it of a good consistency for put ting in the jars. It should not be work ed over too long or the salt grains will cut the globules, thus making it sticky Butter should be worked over at temperature of about 60 degrees.

Ventilation and Air Currents. While the milkroom should be well ventilated those who still use the open

pans should be careful that there is no

the pans, says The American Cultivacause a good milk production and at tor. There are two reasons for this the same time keep up a fair amount. The outside air is not pure and sweet. bear with it odors which are not de-sirable in the butter or bacteria that will produce bad flavors or early de cay. But even if the air is all right is oughens the surface of the cream so that in churning it does not break with the rest, but either goes away in the usually most of it doing the latter, and then the butter is filled with white specks which are simply sour cream that will not only impart an undesirable taste to the butter, but cause it to come rancid very quickly. We learn ed this by a little unpleasant experience of our own many years ago, as we advise our friends to be warned before they have to pay for the lesson One may remove these particles of tough cream by straining the whole through a fine sleve, but it is easier not to have them. Place a screen between the window and the milk shelves if it

> Spring Pigs. The hog that is grown "between two winters" will cost less and be more profitable than one kept from the fall to the winter of the next year. The spring pig should be of just the right weight to bring the highest price by quire less attention than one kept brough the winter. It is not now need essary to have pigs excessively fat, though weight is an important factor.

cool or ventilate the room.

MILLIONAIRE BREEDERS.

Are They Not Doing the Busines More Harm Than Good?

The profits in the cattle business the past two seasons have attracted the attention of several millionaires, says the Michigan Farmer, and they have decided that it is a good line in which to invest some of their surplus thousands. Of course it is beef cattle they are interested in, just as a few years ago a number of the same class of men started herds of dairy cattle and built impossible barns and gigantic siles and had the dairy journals filled with long reports of the high breeding of their herds, their costly plants and the wonderful manner in which their dairy business was conducted. The result was disastrous in many instances both to the particular breeds they were exploiting and the dairy business itself. Their failures caused a slump in the value of dairy cattle from which they have not yet recovered.

The announcement, therefore, that the millionaires are about to turn their attention to beef cattle is not one we regard as an unmixed benefit to the beef breeds nor to the business of raising beef cattle. Nelson Morris, the Chica-go beef magnate, has taken up the Galoway as his choice and is stocking his Texas ranch with them and taking Polled Angus for his Nebraska range. The Armours for some time have been investing heavily in Herefords and will stick to that breed. J. D. Rockefeller of Standard Oil fame is investing heavily in range property and will stock up with Shorthorns.

The result of these parties investing in the breeds mentioned will be to push up prices to a high point, as they can afford to buy what they like and to outbid other buyers who must look to the outcome of their purchases for their incomes. While they are buying breeders here and there will make sensational sales of special animals, and on the surface it will look as if the business was being placed on a better and surer foundation. But when these men have all the cattle they want and are ready to sell there will be a drop in prices that will inflict great injury upon the mass of small breeders, who really are the best friends and most improved stock. These capitalists will place the business upon a false basis and in the end will not only lose money themselves, but greatly injure every one else connected with it.

Habits of the Gont.

When we yo back a couple of thou sand years ago or even still farther and read in the old books of what the ancients knew of things in general, we must well believe that we have not made the best use of our advantages, says Henry Stewart in The Sheep Breeder. For in many things we may learn much from these old books in which the ancient poet farmers and shepherds and cattlemen recorded in the most elegant language their ideas on subjects appertaining to their practical business. Indeed the young men now at school or college should by no means slight these classical studies which when the old men of the present were mere boys were thought to be in-dispensable to the cultivation of the nind and the habit of study and acquisition of useful knowledge. And as just now the public mind is becoming excited in regard to goats let us go to find that what this great man did not know of sheep and goats and cattle and rses and the breeding of them and of fields and crops as well as of human nature is hardly worth the telling now. And in the third book of his Georgies, or songs of the farm, field and berds and eks, he talks of cattle, horses, sheep and goats. And when he gets through with the berds he writes: "This is enough for herds. Let us turn to another part of our care which exceeds this, which is the care of steep and goats. Expect, O bardy bust-andman, praise from this. Beginning, I com-mand that the sheep be fed in warm stables until the leafy summer returns. and spread the hard ground with straw and bundles of fern lest the cold may injure the gentle flock and cause scr and filthy sores. Also I command to supply leafy arbutus (small shrubby ches) to the goats, to lead them t the clear streams and build their stable safe from the winds. For these are to be guarded with no lighter care than the sheep, nor will their use and profit

Difficulties of Horse Breeding Horse breeding in all parts of India as its difficulties, says the London Live Stock Journal. Latterly the im perial government has been trying to encourage pony breeding in the Mani-pur state, but the officers who visited the country reported that there were extremely few decent stallions to be seen. It has since been ascertained by some sympathetic traveler who could induce the Manipuris to discuss matters with him that the people do understand that the met the British government differ from those of their own chiefs who formerly ruled them. The rajab, it seems, to to insist upon buying any foal he might fancy at his own price, and as he bought through a chief who bought through some understrapper it may be easily conceived that the price receiv ed by the owner of the foal was small when it reached him. Under these cirnstances the owners of good stal lions keep them carefully hidden away in the jungie-in short. Manipur borse breeding had been a regular hole and corner business, which knowledge of British methods will eventually change for the better.

"That's the way," cried the forger as sentence of ten years was impos-"all of us great writers are compel to suffer for giving full freedom to our

A Friend In Need.

THE SPORTING WORLD.

Just at the present time there is a lot of talk regarding the probable champion of the season among the sprint cycle riders. The decision of Cooper, the champion of last season, and Kiser, list of competitors and Bald's decision to again go out for the championship complicate matters and make the discussion more interesting.

Cooper was champion last season. The year before Gardiner was champlon, and for three years previous to the reign of Gardiner Bald held the honors. For the past several seasons Orlando Stevens has been a prominent factor in the race. Kramer, the amateur champion of last year, and Moran, who held the same honors under the



CHAMPION TOM COOPER.

L. A. W., have both been professional-McFarland promises to figure prominently in the race this year, and Newhouse is a prominent figure. In addition to these men Free-man is liberally touted, and Downing. the Californian, may give the best of them a hard rub.

These men are all sprinters of the first rank. By many who have watched developments with interest Kramer is expected to clean up the field. Eaton, the board track king, is a close observ He has ridden with the stars for many years and speaks by the book on matters of a cycle racing nature. Eaton gives it as his opinion that Kramer will win the championship. He says that the "Little Frank" Kramer of last year is now a man of 165 pounds weight and of great strength. In the early work Kramer has shown the results of his winter's careful training. He has done work which none but the healthiest and strongest man could have done

the sweet fount of knowledge of these animals which sprang from the graceful mind of the first of the old Roman poets, Virgil, himself an accomplished was a stempted to successful, but it happened that the poets, Virgil, himself an accomplished was a stempted to successful, but it happened that the poets, Virgil, himself an accomplished was a stempted to successful, but it happened that the poets, Virgil, himself an accomplished was a stempted to successful, but it happened that the poets, Virgil, himself an accomplished was a stempted to successful, but it happened that the poets, Virgil, himself an accomplished was a stempted to successful, but it happened that the poets, Virgil, himself an accomplished was a stempted to successful, but it happened that the poets, virgil, himself an accomplished was a stempted to successful, but it happened that the poets, virgil, himself an accomplished was a stempted to successful, but it happened that the doorway is only two or three inches above the level, and you will then be of nature.

A boat can be launched on the lake, steal was a regular customer who tip- mum size ped the boys. In consequence the latter knew the man and his wheel.

When the check was presented and the corresponding one was found on the good customer's wheel, the boy knew that something was wrong. He said there was a mistake. The young man with the check insisted upon having the wheel bearing the number that nded with the one on the check he held. The rackman refused, and there was a scene. The young man with the check went inside the hotel

presumably to see the proprietor. Half an hour later he presented the same check, and this time the corresponding tag was found upon another wheel and a much poorer one. The young man was brazen and not in the least ruffled when he rode off with his

How the checks were changed the boy at the racks is at a loss to understand unless the man who attempted the profitable exchange had an accom-

there would be no series of international cricket matches during the coming season, and this decision of the Associated Cricket Clubs of Philadelphia was

Prince Ranjitsinhji's team was brought over last autumn. Strange to say, events have been shaping themselves of late that seem to indicate that after all there will be an English team here this year, but under clated Cricket Clubs are now in communication with S. H. Wood, the captain of the Derbyshire county team, and he is most anxious to bring out a Associated Cricket Clubs will be only too glad to welcome them and arrange three matches, two against all Phila-

A Puncture Locator. whereby ar ammoniae solution is forced into the tire. The result is a blue spot on the surface of the tire around the puncture which can be seen and also a powerful smell, so that the proper place for the potch can be found

both eye and nose. Willed \$40,000 to Good Roads. Patrolman S. Robinson of the Boston police department, who died recently leaving \$53,000, has bequeathed \$40,000 to the town of Gilmanton, N. H., the income to be expended for good roads. The remainder of the fortune is divided among the friends, relatives and po-lice associates of the old man, who was styled "the Hermit of the Police Court." IMPROVEMENTS DEMANDED.

Suggestions From a User to Makers of Incubators and Brooders. Improvement is the order of the age. Criticism is also the order of the age. For one man who brings about a better condition of things there are ten who stand ready to criticise and offer advice. Both are necessary to the march his closest competitor, to remain at of progress. We wish to enter the home adds interest to the problem. ranks of the last named in order that The entrance of the stars of the ama-teur ranks, the probability that Major and improve. Let us enumerate a few Taylor's name has been added to the won't get in incubators.

One very simple matter, a slot for the fingers in the side of the egg tray, so that when the tray is placed on a flat surface it will not be necessary to squeeze one's fingers in lifting up or setting it down.

A boxlike receptacle under the tray into which the chicks may drop and which may be drawn out like a drawer when chicks are ready to place in brooder, thus avoiding transferring the little birds with the hand. It cannot be too strongly insisted on that the less handling of chickens we indulge in the

A wire protector for that portion

the thermostat which enters the hatching compartment of the incubator. A ang compartment of the incubator. A good thermostat is of necessity a delicate apparatus, and we have known little chicks to disarrange its workings considerably by their struggles in emerging from the shell.

In brooders it is possible to go farther than in the case of incubators.

The great and fatal lack in most brooders is their inability to keep up the heat in zero weather. Outdoor brooders especially are subject to drops in temperature which are very discouraging both to the chicks and the man who is raising them.

A brooder should have a lid which

shuts down as tightly as it can be made to. This can be insured by the use of cleats nailed to the edge of the not lend my influence to any such lid or roof and roofing paper placed over the whole. The door or entrance in many brooders is altogether too generous in size. More cold air in the form of drafts comes in through this door than in any other way possible. A door six inches wide is plenty big enough for any brooder, and when the chicks begin to crowd in the doorway It is time to remove to other quarters.

The fringe or curtain on the edge of the hover should be of a good length almost if not quite touching the floor. Remember that chicks do not sleep in a standing posture, and when flat on the floor they are more than ever sub-

ject to the influence of cold winds.

The top or lid of a broader ought to The top or lid of a brooder ought to A strange lake exists in the center of be two-thirds or the whole size of the Sulphur island off New Zealand. It is brooder itself. Nothing can be more 50 acres in extent, about 12 feet in aggravating in cleaning out a brooder depth and 15 feet above the level of the than to be hampered during the opera- sea. tion by the narrowness of the opening. The most remarkable characteristic in the top. Everything connected with of this lake is that the water contains the practical working of a brooder vast quantities of hydrochloric and sulshould be as simple and easy as possible. It is the thought put into the detemperature of 110 degrees F. talls of a machine that counts.

Eaton believes Kramer's past showing entitles him to special consideration, and Handicapper Wetmore is another tipster who banks upon the lad.

Novel Wheel Swapping.

A rather ingenious way of swapping a poor wheel for a good one was detected by an attendant at a place on a a poor wheel for a good one was detected by an attendant at a place on a New York boulevard where thousands ing. scratching. etc. If the brooder is a often huge bowlders and stones are

The dread of fire is one which is always present with the man or woman who has dealings with brooders. It is true that the lamp may be of the latest pattern and kept clean and well filled with oil, but accidents do happen, and then away go your building and your insurance.

We would suggest to the manufacturers that by the expenditure of a trifling outlay they might easily make brood ers as fireproof as it is possible for them to be. The lamp chambers of the best brooders of today are roofed in with sheet iron, thus rendering part at least impervious to flames. ining the sides also with this same sheet fron we would have an almost fireproof compartment which in case of explosion of the lamp would offer noth ing for the burning oil to feed on. More than that, it would perhaps tend to smother or confine the fire to the limits of the lamp chamber itself .- H. S. Thompson in Farm Poultry.

Stamp Out Tuberculosis. International Cricket.

Never doctor tubercular stock. The some time ago it was announced that somer it is killed and cremated the Whenever a case is found, infect all coops with carbolized white wash or with a 2 per cent solution of to a great extent brought about by the premises thoroughly. After you get extravagant arrangement under which started in the sunning and airing business keep it up daily whenever the sun shines, and air out all poultry quarters daily whether the sun shines or not.

It only requires attention-to suc simple matters, cleanliness, a little e vastly different conditions. The Asso- call a halt to the inveding tuberele germ and diminish the alarming prevalence of the disease among don poultry. Had we not better stamp this trouble out for ourselves now? at once to adopt precautionary and pre ventive measures and not wait for state legislation to give poultryde their attention with another "be it endelphia and the other against a team of acted," etc., relative to the tubercle 18 colts with a captain, besides games disease among poultry.-Dr. T. Woods in Farm Poultry

Buying and Selling. It is related that an English inventor Always state plainly what you want, townships of White Plains, bus perfected a puncture locator Give the price you are able to pay for Greenburg and Mount Pleasant. chance to describe them to you. In mittee of the Westchester county board this way there would be fewer birds of supervisors will soon be able to bereturned and more well satisfied customers.-V. Crabtree.

> Vamptres Not Bloodsnekers Mr. James Rhen, who is engaged in a special study of bats, says that it is a fallsey that the vampire is a blood-Travelers and story writers are responsible for the story of the ter rible bloodsucking vampire bats of South America. Nearly all general writers on this subject agree with bem as to its criminal record, and they all concur in laying the blame on a large grotesque looking but with an between the two.

enormous teat nose, the Vampyrus spectrum. This bat is common in South and Central America and, from his great size, being about two feet across the outspread wings, is a sug-gestive and repulsive enough object to impute the blood loving habit to.

As a matter of fact, this is a somewhat useful animal and is totally innocent of these charge, the bloodsuckers being two much smaller and rarer bats. The front teeth of these two latter are enormous lancets occupying over half the tooth row of the animals and possessing very sharp edges, which can easily penetrate the human skin. The teeth of the big vampire, on the other hand, are simply adapted for a diet of insects and fruit. The true bloodsucking bats are much rarer than the vampire.—Philadelphia Record.

In New York's New Rich Society.

A salient feature of the reign of the new rich is the habit of estimating a man's success in life solely by the money he has acquired. There are gatherings of society in New York where if
the question were asked about a fellow
citizen. "Has he been successful?" the
answer would be in the negative had
the person inquired about not accumuiated wealth. No matter whether he
had served his country as a soldier,
statesman or philaothropist, had led
the youth of his generation as a college
president, had here an educator of the inted wealth. No matter whether he had served his country as a soldier, statesman or philaothropist, had led the youth of his generation as a college president, had been an educator of the people in school or pulpit, had achieved wide renown as a jurist, had written a great book, had held multitudes enthralled by his poetry, had palated noble pictures, had advanced science or surgery, had created a leading newspaper or magazine! Nothing of all this tells. He is not a "encesse" because he

Salving His Compunctions. Promoter-1 called to see you about that bill, the details of which I wrote

scheme as that. Promoter—Who has asked you to

"The girl that carries off the young man the easiest," said the corn fed philosopher, "is the one that knows enough not to know too much."-Indi-

All the men who wreck banks and run away with money seem to be "nice fellows."-Boston Journal.

The dark green colored water looks

and if proper care be observed the very Shaw in The Farmer. Other pasture

explored. gathered from the fact that a boat alrivets had corroded under the influence

r-o-u-g-h-t-y, as well as the Chumleys of England, but I came across one the great need for growing them. other day that I'll bet a hat you never was a Virginian or claimed that he rape, sorghum and rape, grown in the was, and he was so youthful and unsophisticated that I guess be was tell- and also sweet corn may be grown. It ing the truth. Children and fools, you is not necessary to grow all of these in know, have a weakness in that regard.
"I met the young fellow on a train between Richmond and Petersburg, and rape when sown at proper seasons between known at proper seasons between Richmond and Petersburg, and rape when sown at proper seasons without any of the other crops. It is fortunate, however, to have such a vaver—Oliver Tolliver—and I very natu-rally asked him if he spelled his name as did the famous F. F. V. Tallaferros, ducing swine where pastures can be and he said he did and seemed to be thus grown for them in such variety proud of it. I was rather proud to be and, it may also be added, in such friendly with one of the name myself

and made myself extra agreeable.
"When he left me at a way station and bade me goodby, he tendered me his card and told me be hoped I would not forget bim. I didn't look at the card till he had gone, and, would you believe it, the young fellow had his name spelled to match, as it were, and it appeared thus, 'Mr. Aliaferro Taliaterro,' which, in my humble opinion, ty fine. Don't you think so too?"-Washington 8 **

Road Improvement In New York. ing made or contemplated in Westchester county. In New Rochelle \$400,-000 is being expended in paving about 20 miles of streets, while extensive road building is now going on in the Plains. Rye, It is stated that the good roads committee of the Westchester county board gin the work of the construction of two fine macadamized boulevards

Ancient Road Builders. The Carthaginians were excellent road builders. Portions of the roads leading from Carthage east and west along the seacoast of Tunis and Trip-oli are still to be found. The condiffered so materially from that of the Roman highways that it is an easy matter for autiquarians to distinguish

LOSS OF INSTINCT.

Highly Bred Animals Lose Their Natural Characteristics.

It is admitted by every one that our principal domesticated animals have gained very greatly in brain power owing to man's training and companionship, says a correspondent of the London Live Stock Journal. Of course it is possible to exaggerate the degrees of mental advance made by horses, ent tle and dogs, for instance. We may make too much of acts performed in guidance. In other words, we may mporarily forget or fall to notice that temporarily forget or fall to notice that unthinking repetition of laboriously acquired rudiments sometimes bears a very close resemblance to spontaneous acts of intelligence. "A memory like that of a horse" has passed into an ag-ricultural proverb. The trainer may forget some of the steps in the process of breaking in, but his dumb pupil does not. That is startlight some when

paper or magazine! Nothing of all the tells. He is not a "success" because he has not piled up dollars to flaunt in the world's face!—Saturday Evening Post.

In a sense, but the instincts to acute in a state of nature have suffered a form of atrophy owing to want of exercise. It is no answer to say that the scenting powers of the bloodhound, for example, are keener than those of the wolf or fox or that the pointer is quite the match of reynard in "winding" game. The domesticated animals re-ferred to are the result of lepsided development. They are "all nose," so to

speak. Promoter—Who has asked you to lend your influence? I have come prepared to pay you well for it.—Boston Transcript.

It consequently follows that the experienced breeder receives with due caution the advice sometimes freely tendered in connection with feeding and parturition troubles, "Leave the creatures to nature." He knows that the more highly developed and domes-ticated of the creatures have been led a considerable distance away from nature and that it might be risky to let them struggle in the middle course between the feral and the artificial. The degree of assistance to be given must depend upon circumstances and the temperament of the snimal. No two cases are exactly alike. It must also be borne in mind that an advanced state of domestication has tended to increase the size of fetus and to render the newly dropped young more helpless than their smaller prototypes in the wild or semiwild state. The dierally of most of our domestibreeds of cattle are larger than those of the bison or of the long horned cat-tle of Spanish origin once so numerous

best swine pastures include clover, edges of the blowholes may be safely are not necessary. Winter rye will explored. Some idea of the strength of the acid | en down closely will be much relished saturated water of this lake may be by swine. After winter rye will come most dropped to pieces after all the early sown rape will come in just after passengers had been landed, as the first growth of clover has been eaten down. Later the second growth of medium clover will be on hand, and still later late sown rape will carry the Mr. Aliaferro Taliaferro.
"I suppose," said a government clerk winter. Where these two crops will to the man across the table, "that you have heard of the Virginia family of need not trouble looking about for any Derby which spells its name E-n- other. Of course other pastures may be grown, but usually the

Where clover will not grow the chief The subject of the sketch pasture may be rye, barley and oats. abundance as characterizes the production of prairie land.

> Work Toward the Standard. With such a rapid multiplication of breeds as the last two decades have witnessed it is sometimes difficult to give the exact history of a breed or variety. Several originators may have been working at the same time toward the same end, but using different such breeds as the newer varieties of Wyandottes as well as some others. Is it any wonder that there is such a wide variation in the types of these birds seen at our shows? Is it any wonder that they "sport" so often and that different strains vary so widely? of them are composites. But if all breeders work faithfully toward the ideal as expressed in the adopted standard for the breed approximate uniformity ought to be attained eventually .- Poultry Monthly.

Texas Form and Ranch says: "Ponttry writers invelgh too much against through the entire length of the corn as a poultry food. There is no single grain that can take its place. All corn of course is not so good as a varie ty, but half corn and half 'variety' is unobjectionable, and the proportion of eorn may be increased beyond that ratic without anything resembling disaster. When fattening for market, earn food known. The universal preference of chickens for corn whole or in any possible state of comminution should be regarded."