"Just a Minute."

A boy once faced a task, and knew
He should begin it;
He could not start to put it through For "just a minute."

And though the case demanded speed ready for it—yes, indeed,
"just a minute."

His purposes were out of rhyme By "just a minute."
The whole world seemed ahead of time

By "just a minute. He could not learn to overhaul His many duties, large and small.

But made them wait, both one and all,

For "just a minute."

In manhood he was still delayed By "just a minute."

Me might have won, had Fortune stayed For "just a minute."
But at the end of life he railed

At cruel Fate, and wept and wailed, Because he knew that he had failed By "just a minute. -London Answers.

The Barrel Jumping Art.

Many a boy who is a first-rate "standing broad" jumper will be stumped utterly in barrel jumping. It is no easy thing, and, like many sports of the kind, it requires a "knack" to win at it.

We will suppose that several of your boy friends can beat you in a standing broad jump. When you tell these chaps that you can turn the tables on



The Wrong Way to Jump.

naturally scoff at you and say: show you."

Then get your barrel.

climb on the barrel, which lies inno- is not so much of a joke after all. cently on its side. .The barrel will roll and wriggle beneath them, and when you tell them that a rule of the game is that no jumper must stay on the fun some evening playing the followbarrel more than thirty seconds, one | ing game from the Normal instructor. er two of them will be out of it at that they can get in their favorite easy to answer, either. jumping position.

The best of them will be able to Plane. jump but a few feet from their ticklish perch, for the barrel will roll be- tree? Redwood. neath them, offering no resistance to | the backward push of their feet when the ocean? Beech. they try to jump.

Now you yourself take a turn. You | very cold day? Fir. stand about two feet from the barrel and jump lightly upon it, but the animal? Mahogany. instant your feet touch it you jump again and sail through the air, landing | wear a glove? Palm. several feet beyond the farthest mark made by the others. The secret is that the momentum of your first jump | tree? Blue gum. carries you forward, and that when ! you jump from the barrel you leap | Peach. straight up in the air, not forward, for the momentum of your first | cust. jump carries you on far enough. The ground below the barrel lends resistarce from that direction, while there is none to keep the barrel in place when the others leap straight forward from it.

Hidden Rivers. Here is a jolly game.

Pass around to each of the players a sheet of paper with these sentences | Elder. written on it.

Tell the players to find a river hidden in each sentence, and not only to to state some one thing that he knows from now on, as the tiny czarewitch, about that river.

This game was got up by Miss Virginia has always favored a quiet and sim-Baker in the Normal Instructor. 1. Yes, Adam, a zone is a belt pass- Minneapolis journal.

ing around the earth. 2. Miss Elsie Davol gave a party.

prison. 4. Oh, Eugene, see my new book!

5. Will you rally round the flag?

replied.

8. We must sever now our friendship. 9. Whatever happens, don't forget to

be polite. 10. Ned drew a plat and a chart. 11. Hurry, or we shall miss our ride. 12. The cucumber landed on the

ground. 13. Baby is taking a little nap. 14. Oh, I overlooked that picture.

15. Bees gather honey from the flowers.

ANSWERS. South America.

2. Volga: eastern part of Russia. 3. Ganges; northeastern part British | herited with the crown.

4. Genesee: crosses western part of New York.

5. Ural; separates Europe and Asia India

7. Loire; central part of France. 8. Severn; central part of Canada. 9. Po; northern part of Italy. 10. Plata; eastern part of South

America. 11. Missouri; crosses northwestern and central parts of United States. 12. Cumberland; crosses Kentucky and Tennessee.

13. Lena; northern part of Siberia. 14. Ohio; eastern part of United States.

15. Rhone; eastern part of France.

Birds with Teeth.

Birds are simply reptiles which have shed their scales and teeth, grown nurse and a governess. wings and feathers, and invaded the dominion of air. The very oldest bird of which science has any record had very sharp teeth, rather weak wings birds were not able to fly at all, and the name. they nearly all lived on fish. Gradually, as they developed through the day traces its ancestry back to a result of his or her efforts. sharp-toothed snake. So the old joke, Make them jump first. They will I "As long ago as when hens had teeth,"

Tree Game-Good Fun.

You boys and girls can have lots of

The grown folks in your family will the start, for they will be quite unable enjoy it just as much as you will. to get their balance in that time so | Some of the questions are not very

1. What is the most level tree?

2. Which is the brightest colored 3. Which tree suggests thoughts of

4. What tree would we prefer on a

5. What tree contains a domestic

6. What tree might very properly 7. What tree is a pronoun? Yew. 8. Which is the most melancholy

9. Which tree is a tale teller?

10. Which tree is an insect? Lo-

trees? Spruce. 12 Which tree is an invalid? Pine. 13. Which tree never is barefoot-

ed? Sandal-wood. 14. Which tree can best remember numbers? Date.

15. Which tree has passed through fire? Ash 16. Which is the most ancient tree?

The Czar's School.

The little daughters of the czar will write down the name of the river, but | be rather ignored by public interest Alexis, will occupy the center of the It will keep the players busy and stage. This will be in accordance happy for some time, you may be sure. with the wishes of the czarina, who ple life for her daughters, says the

Until the czarewitch reaches the walking age he will not go far from 3. That lawless gang escaped from the imperial nursery, but as soon as he is old enough—and a prince does not have a long babyhood-he will be placed with his sisters in the imperial game.

6. Industry brings its own reward. | school, which occupies a little villa 7. "Hullo!" he shouted. "Hullo!" I in the great park at Peterhof. The villa adjoins the Dutch and Swiss and nursery for the royal children.

and no hotel is governed in a more from the composer at a low figure. business-like way. One of the imperial chamberlains acts as head of the household and all of the other officials and attendants are dwarfs. The imp Verdi. doorkeeper is only 37 inches tall, in spite of his formidable whiskers and scarlet coat, and the tallest of the would have been quite willing to sell 24 footmen is only four feet in his the work for four or five thousand stockings. According to tradition francs. 1. Amazon; crosses northern part of these dwarfs are descended from the spit-turners in the kitchen of Peter the Great, and their services are in-

The villa is surrounded by a number of pavilions, each being a separate and distinct playroom to which the royal children go for their lessons on 6. Indus; western part of British six days in the week. They are taught religion, first, and then lanages, as well as countries. Dolls, gath bed and remained there two months. ered from all parts of the globe, serve as illustrations. Riding, economics, cooking and needlework are learned and the management of servants is taught with an establishment for each princess, fully supplied, with even a chancellor and treasurer. The little czarewitch will be instructed in army and navy tactics as well.

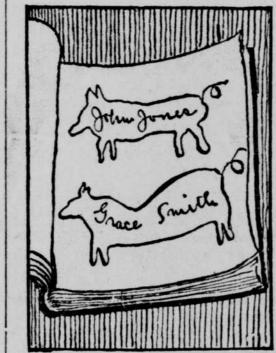
Just now there are only seven pupils in this unique school, the four daughters of the czar, two cousins and the 12-year-old princess of Montenegro, and each is accompanied by a

A Blind Pig Scrap Book.

One of the funniest of scrap books is the "Blind Pig" book. It is not full and a long tail adorned with twenty of blind pigs, but the young folk who pairs of quill feathers. Some of these draw the pigs are blindfolded, hence on. He crawled through the wire

Any blank book will do. Have each of your friends shut his or her eves centuries, they grew more feathers, tightly and draw a pig on a page of longer and stronger wings, lost their the book. The eyes must not be that 'ud start her,' he finally suggest- is one of the things that marks him them in barrel jumping they will quite | teeth and got sharp, hard bills instead. opened until the drawing is finished, ed, deliberately. There were no birds before the rep. and then the artist will see the queer. "The railroad men sniffed contempt "Well, get your barrel and we'll tilian age, and every bird that flies to- est-looking thing you can imagine as a

name to the pig, which will look like No less than fifty passengers caught almost anything else but a pig. The hold and pushed the car up the grade. the head, though it has few friends book is a most interesting thing to Once at the top the car was let go. in the United States. We hear from keep, and when its pages are full of The loose coach gained momentum as it however from time to time in Eng-



A Page of the Book.

11. Which is the dandy among pigs, drawn and signed by all your "It's a pity the whole thing didn't friends, it is a curiosity, indeed, and a burn!" treasure which will be of interest to

you all of your life. Game of Bees and Pigeons. A girl is chosen to represent the "Robber Bee." She sits down and the

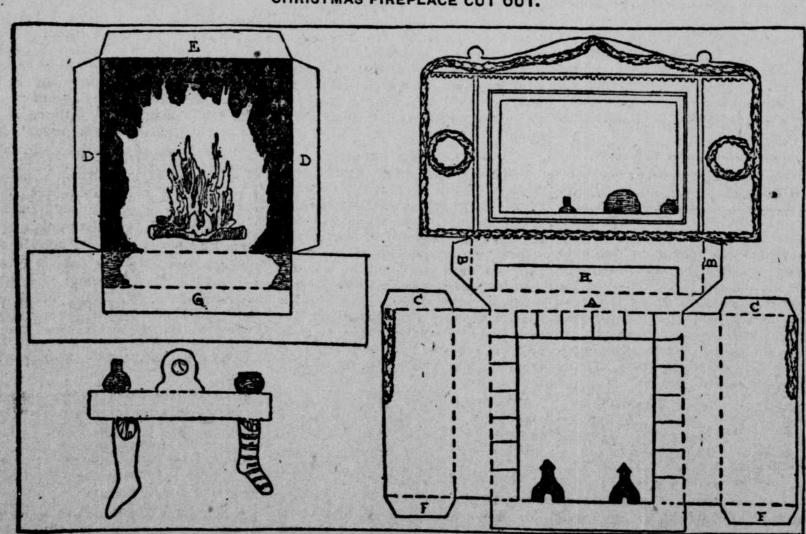
other players approach her and move wings. They say: "We pigeons come a-flying!"

The Robber Bee asks: "Whence come you a-flying? Have a care! Have a care! Of the Robber Bee beware!

Of the Robber Bee beware!" As soon as she has said "Of the Robber Bee beware!" the second time she jumps up and tries to catch a piga Robber Bee and help the first Bee, and so on until the players have all been caught.

The last one to be captured becomes the Robber Bee for the next

CHRISTMAS FIREPLACE CUT OUT.



Cut out the three pieces, following the outlines, and cut out the center of the fireplace. Bend all dotted lines. Bend under and paste to the under parts of the shelf the parts marked A, then paste under the two sides pieces BB. Bend back the sides of the fireplace and connect the two side panels with the laps CC. Paste the laps DD to the side panels and the lap E to the back on a line with the shelf. Fold up the base, pasting the laps FF underneath and the strip in front of the fireplace in the blank space G. Bend up the clock and ornaments. hend down the stockings and paste the middle part to the shelf in the blank space H.

VERDI AND THE EDITOR.

Latter Set Out to Procure Bargain

and Was Shorn. Verdi achieved his first musical success with "Nabucodonosor," and after its performance in the theater at Milan he went home to the poorly furnished room in which his young wife had died some months previously from sheer lack of the necessaries of life. Throwing himself on the bed he slept until 5 o'clock in the morning. when he was aroused by some one knocking at the door.

"Come in," he said, and Merelli, the famous Milanese editor entered. He dairies, and is a combination school felt confident that "Nabucodonosor" would not be an enduring success and No public school has stricter rules he thought that he could purchase it

"How much do you want for the opera?" he asked. "Thirty thousand francs," replied

Merelli was dumbfounded, for had supposed that the composer

"What is that you said?" he asked. "I have said," replied Verdi coldly, it has been in the past. "that I will sell you the opera for thirty thousand francs because you have taken the trouble to call on me before 5 o'clock in the morning. The task with the present sources of inprice this evening will be fifty thousand francs."

The editor paid the sum required, he learned yesterday he is compelled but was so much chagrired at not get to let go of to-day, and some part of guages, art and the history of person | ting a bargain that he took to his | what he learns to-day will have to be

BOY GAVE THEM IDEA.

Off "Dead Center."

A traveling man relates that while riding on the new Orient line between Harper and Anthony a few days ago. one of the side rods of the engine broke, and the other side stopped on a "dead center," so that when the repair was made it was impossible to start the train again. He says:

"The engineer, the conductor, and all the passengers took turns going over the thing and trying to devise a way to make it run. Finally a boy came out of the field where he had been plowing to see what was going fence and sat down on the bank and fanned himself with his straw hat.

"'If you'd back that last car up the grade an' let 'er come down kerchunk,

uously, but the passengers sided with the boy. Finally the conductor gave Each artist should sign his or her orders that the rear car be uncoupled. it came down the hill, and in spite of land, Germany and Australia. In the engineer's admonition to 'let her those countries it is being tested quite come down easy,' the emergency bat- extensively, with varying results so tering ram crashed into the train with far as making itself friends and enea tremendous thump. The engine was mies. In recent tests in Germany it bumped off 'center' all right."-Kan has been used continually for a year sas City Star.

Fixing the Blame.

lates how a prominent business man purchased. It has been asserted that of that city who owns a very dilapi- the milking machines dry up the cows dated frame building in the Heberew and reduce the length of the milking quarter was recently summoned by period. With cows that are only to be telephone by the tenant, a small cloth- milked to the end of one milking peing merchant, who stated that the riod it is impossible to ascertain the place was on fire.

The business man was very indignant when, on arriving at the scene of milked by the machine. Some of the the fire, he found the damage was insignificant, the firemen having by hand after the machine had done speedily extinguished the flames. An what it could, but the easy-milking noyed that he should have been called cows were milked clean by it. It away from some important business, he remarked rather sharply to his ten

"My dear sir," replied the tenant, with a deprecating gesture of his shoulders, "you can't blame me; I didn't send in the alarm!"

Money in Shetland Ponies.

"It is a wonder to me," said Mr. T. their arms to represent flapping W. Moulton, of New Orleans, at the Shoreham, "that the opportunity of making money by breeding Shetland ponies is so greatly overlooked. Here is a business that is light, pleasant most of some distinct beef breed in and profitable. Good specimens of him. Of the dairy cows it may be these ponies are always in demand stated as a general truth that the best by people of means, who buy them dairy grade is that one showing a for the pleasure of their children. It large proportion of blood of some is a common thing for a Shetland to breed noted for milk production. This sell for \$100, and they often bring truth is not put at naught by the fact more. They are easy to raise, and that many of these cows without pedieon. The captured one must become being small eaters, their keep is not gree show Shorthorn blood. There is expensive. I have a friend down south the milking Shortborn whose blood is that makes a comfortable living out quite generally diffused over the counof a little herd of these ponies, and it try. The great trouble with it is that is by no means his principal occupa no effort has been made to keep it tion."-Washington Post.

The Voyage.

I go not where I will, but must: This planet-ship on which I ride Is drawn by a resistless tide; I touch no pilot wheel, but trust

Whose fathom-lines touch lowest deeps, Whose eye the boundless spaces sweeps, Will guide the ship through cosmic bars My soul goes not a chosen way;

That One who holds the chart of stars,

That moves alike in peace or strife, And turns not for my yea or nay. Not on the bridge, but at the mast I sail o'er this far-streaming sea; I will arrive: enough for me My Captain's smile and word at last.

More Than Good.

Godley?" "he's quite a good friend of mine." "Ah! your bon ami?"

"Better than that. He's my bonbon ami. He brings me a box every evening."

Temperance for Children. In the temperance periodical Der Abstinent, Prof. Nothnagel expresses the opinion that children under fifteen should abstain not only from all alcoholic drinks, but from tobacco, coffee and tea.

Japanese Hospital Ships.



ber of thoroughbred dairymen and we

lave reason to hope that in the fu-

ture the tribe will not be so small as

The thoroughbred dairyman is al

The Thoroughbred Dairyman.

Without doubt the size and vigor of It takes the thoroughbred dairyman to produce a good herd of dairy cows. This is because there is no rule that may be laid down by which the work of dairy herd producing may be unerringly accomplished. The work is not one that may be cut out by machinery after some particular pattern, but, to use a common phrase, we must "cut and fit." The whole thing comes back to the quality of the man that does the "cutting and fitting." We have had a very small number of thoroughbred dairymen in the past, and that is why we have so few really good dairy herds. Fortunately the state dairy schools and the progressive dairymen in all the states are now laboring to produce a large num-

ways trying to educate himself in dairy knowledge. He finds this a hard formation; for the information itself is but just being accumulated. Much conditions. discarded to-morrow. But the thoroughbred is not discouraged by this state of things. He is not only not satisfied with the amount of informa-How Railroad Men Got Their Engine tion that he can get from others out he sets to work to do some experimenting on his own behalf. He finds enough to keep him busy in trying to solve the problems that are yet unsolved or that have been solved in a very imperfect manner. This kind of dairyman is making his impress on the country because he is a worker and knows how to intelligently direct his operations, whether they relate to

> ments he is conducting. The thoroughbred dairyman learned long ago to control his temper and to be gentle with his dairy animals. He also insists on the other men having the care of the cows being gentle. He has learned perhaps by instinct that a rough manner or a boisterous voice does not increase the milk flow or the production of cream. Gentleness as distinct from most of his fellows.

the work of his dairy or to the experi-

Milking Machines. Of the various makes of milking machines that are being sold on the market the Thistle seems to stand at or two but the cows where it is used are not kept for milking purposes beyond a year and a half. Then they Mayor Weaver of Philadelphia re are sold to the butchers and new cows truth of this. A few cows purchased would not allow themselves to be hard-milking cows had to be stripped seems to be evident that if we are to have milking machines we will have to develop a special class of tows with teats of a certain conformation and with milk ducts that easily and quickly give down the milk.

Improved Dairy Cows. Most of the dairy cows in the country are without pedigree, that is, they are grades. The day of the "just cow" has passed. The distinct breeds have been used so widely over the country that their blood is to be found in almost every community. It has been said of the beef grades that a good feeder is the one that shows distinct from that of the beef Shortfrom this fact and get as high grades as possible. If they buy a bull to place in their herd it should be a pure bred bull and not a grade.

Cow With First Calf.

The cow with her first calf is not generally a large milker, and often she does not give enough milk and butter fat to pay for her keeping. This is no proof that she will not be a good producer of butter and milk "Oh, yes," replied Miss Bright, was at three, and may give twice as auch milk and butter-fat on the same a heifer.

The Goat and Disease.

One thing in favor of the goat is hat it is little subject to disease. Whether this is true of all of our common diseases we do not know. Doubtless the goat is subject to some lisease. At least it is asserted that the goat does not have tuberculosis. If this is so it is a strong factor in its favor. Its milk should, in that case, be used more and more, and new and better breeds of milk goats Japan has four hospital ships, sup- should be developed. We are supplied with all the most modern appli- posed to have about two million goats ances, including ventilators, steam in this country. A physician says heat, electric light, electric fans, etc. that we should have twenty millions There is a special X-ray ream in each just to supply milk for the babies of



Colts and Nutrition.

colts depend largely on the nutrition of the mare before the birth of the colt. A well-nurtured mare will bring forth a vigorous colt. If the colt have a perfect ration he will develop into a strong horse. Bad nutrition is the cause of physical and mental inferiority in the human family and the same is true of the equine race. The mentality as well as the physical force question. It is certainly true that ent on man are more poorly nurtured hunt grass for themselves. Who has not seen brood mares worked so long on poor food that they were merely "skin and bones," to use a common expression. Yet such animals in such condition were permitted to bring forth colts. The prenatal influences of such animals are against them. They will be backward in physical development and will be to a considerable extent more stupid than other colts that have been born under better

The mare must be well nourished if a good colt is to be secured from her. The owner will need to study the laws of nutrition a little if he is to get the best results. Too many of our brood mares are given only corn and timothy hay, which is a very bad ration for an animal expected to increase the horse population of the world. Where timothy hay is fed, oats should be substituted for corn. That is, the protein element in the food should be supplied. When timothy hay and corn are fed the protein is painfully deficient.

Fattening Sheep for Profit. Where possible the farmer should

fatten his own sheep. Recently we

heard about a community of farmers where a great many sheep had been raised but had been sold to men that made a business of fattening and fitting sheep for market. The men that did the finishing in this case took their sheep only a few miles away and began the work of putting on flesh and fat. They came back from time to time to buy the clover and corn fodder of the farmers and even the grains they had raised. But principally they purchased the rough feed that every farmer had in abundance. The finishers made money out of their enterprise. The question naturally comes, why didn't the farmers themselves have the enterprise to keep the rough feed at home and not let go of the animals to consume it. They would then have retained on their farms the manure that was lost to them. In some cases the farmers in the locality mentioned hauled hay and other roughage fifteen miles to sell to the men doing the feeding. It looks very much as if some of our farmers have not figured the different operations down close enough to know what will prove profitable and what will not. We need the work of the pencil more in the problems of the farm. Because a certain method of doing has become the vogue is not a proof that it is the right thing to do or that it is the profitable thing. Ultimately it will be found that it pays the farmer to follow all the operations of sheep breeding, feeding, including finishing on his own farm.

Cattle Breeding.

Cattle breeding is not the easy science that it seems to be. It is fraught with problems that the strongest minds have studied and have not entirely settled. Among them are the great questions of in-breeding and atavism. In-breeding is one of the obstacles we place in the way of atavism, that is, the tendency of animals to revert to the primeval type. This matter of in-breeding is one that must be handled in the most careful manner, though it is not as necessary the breeds. Then it was used as a means of securing continuance of type and the quality known as prepo-

It is an encouraging thing that our agricultural colleges are making the exhaustive study they are of the scibreeding. More men know how to very old will float. breed right than do breed right.

The Clean Stall.

It is a useless piece of advice perin the future. Doubtless many a haps to say "keep the horse stall evaporation of moisture from the eggs good cow has been lost by reason of clean." Yet we have seen horse stalls | would be very small. the owner passing judgment on her that were always dirty. Moreover we when she was a heifer. Some of the have seen white and gray horses kept "Entre nous," said Miss Ayers, who most renowned milkers in the world in such stalls. When they came out delights in talking dictionary were small milkers with their first of them in the morning it was a good French, "aren't you quite fond of Mr. calves. The same cow at eight years | task to get the dirt and stain off them. of age may be worth double what she They were unsightly in spite of all the washing that could be done. A good many farmers are too much amount of food she consumed when afraid of wasting bedding. Sometimes too they shake out and save not only the dry straw but also much of the wet straw. The horse is not a dirty animal and there is little use in letting him get dirty. If the stall is or hung on the steelyards. The farmkept clean work will be saved.

Farm buildings should be given a 'going over" before the cold of the winter comes. Too many cracks in the barn may give abundant ventilation, but they give more-too many drafts. Ventilation is health, but drafts are the opposite. It does not cost much to stop up cracks, and if one kind of material cannot be secured for this work another can.

As a general thing the grape vineyard should be given clean cultivation every year.



In common geese the males and females differ in plumage, but this is not the case with the pure-bred geese. In their case the males and females are alike. The largest geese are the Toulouse, and these are popular with men that have a fancy for large fowls. If a man wants layers, however he will choose the China. Those that raise the geese largely for feathers of the horse is governed by the food | will choose the Embden, because their feathers are pure white, and hence some of the animals that are depend- the market value of them is greater than with those geese whose feathers than they would be if turned out to are multi-colored. If a man merely wants to produce birds that can be marketed to good advantage he will find a cross of the Toulouse with the Embden give good results.

Where geese have access to a pond or a river they will derive much of their subsistence from the water. The writer knew of a man that lived on the banks of a river and had a large flock of geese. Across the shallow river was a starch factory, and from this a large amount of soaked corn daily ran from the sluices into the river. The geese made their living off this corn, which they fished up out of the water. It made a perfect food so far as softness and digestibility were concerned. They balanced their ra tion with the semi-aquatic plants growing in the river and along its margin. There are many like situations where a flock of geese would save what would otherwise go to waste.

Shallow ponds in summer teem with fish, water beetles, worms and other forms of life. A flock of geese shows great enjoyment in hunting their own food in such places. Geese are also consumers of some of the bugs that disturb the peace of the farmer. One man told the writer how he used to use them for the destruction of potato bugs. The geese would travel down the rows, darting their heads now to this side and now to that. They consumed in the course of a day a very large number of bugs. The fault to be found with them was that they did not do their work perfectly, but left colonies of bugs here and there, which later had to be des troyed by other agencies.

The goose lays from twenty-five to fifty eggs and if she could be bred up to lay more would become more popular on the farm. Perhaps it is possible to ultimately develop geese to lay as many eggs as hens, but that result is a long way in the future at the present time.

Preservation of Hen Manure.

It has been a fact of common knowledge for a long time that, as ordinarily stored, hen dung loses a large part of its nitrogen. Because of the small number of hens kept by most farmers. little attention has been given to means of preventing these losses. The Maine Agricultural Experiment Station has made a careful study of the effects of chemicals upon the loss of nitrogen, and reached the following onclusions

By itself, hen dung is a one-sided nitrogenous fertilizer. As usually managed, one-half or more of its nitrogen is lost, so that as ordinarily used it does not carry so great an excess of nitrogen. Because of its excess of nitrogen it will be much more economically used in connection with manures carrying phosphoric acid and potash. As both acid phosphate and kainit prevent the loss of nitrogen, it is possible to use them in connection with sawdust or some other dry material as an absorbent so as to make a wellbalanced fertilizer. For example, a mixture of 30 pounds of hen manure, 10 pounds of sawdust or dry loam, 16 pounds of acid phosphate, and eight pounds of kainit would carry about 1.25 per cent nitrogen, 4.5 per cent phosphoric acid, and 2 per cent potash, which, used at the rate of 2 tons per acre, would furnish 50 pounds ninow as it was in the early days of trogen, 185 phosphoric acid and 80 pounds potash.

Freshness of Eggs.

There are many old ways of testing the freshness of eggs. Some of them may be of little value. Here is one that is going the rounds, but ence of breeding. It is more encour- for which we cannot vouch. It may aging to know that the experiment be all right: Eggs are placed in a pan stations are backing up the agricul of water, giving each room enough tural colleges by carrying on experi- so that its motions will not be interments to set at rest some of the great fered with by the others. The air in controversies of the past. The world the egg will be governed according to has benefited greatly through the work | the age of the egg, if the egg has of the men that founded the leading been kept in a moderately warm state. cattle breeds. That benefit is to be If the eggs are just laid they will be increased by the work of the stations | motionless. If they are more than a horns. Dairymen should take the hint in fixing the lessons that are to be week old they will partly stand on taught. The whole tendency is to stop | the little end. This is because the the methods of bad breeding that have air chamber is in the other end of done so much to deteriorate the stock | the egg. This air chamber grows of the country. A minister recently larger as the egg becomes older and said that many men know what is the moisture in it evaporates. When right, but that few men do what is the eggs get still older they will stand right. We may say the same of cattle up straight in the water and when

This test of course would be of no value in the case of pickled eggs or of eggs kept in cold storage where the temperature was so low that the

Don't Market Unfattened Stock. We have seen the traveling buyer of chickens drive up to the farm house and ask for poultry. We have seen the farmer get out a pan of corn and toll the hens and roosters about him, then draw them into the henyard and the work of selecting begin. The cockerels were sold without an hour of fitting. They were gaunt and lean shanked. They weighed light when put on the scales er got out of them very little for the care he had bestowed on them. These birds should not have been sold without being fitted. Shut them up and give them at least three weeks of good

Bottled milk is of no more value than any other kind of milk unless unusual care is used in cleaning the bottles every time they are used.

A good bone mill will pay its cost many times over in the course of a year, with a fair-sized flock.

feeding.