

# Boys and Girls

**"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,  
 He could not move just then; but he'd  
 Be ready for it—yes, indeed,  
 In "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."  
 A manhood he was still delayed  
 By "just a minute."  
 He might have won, had Fortune stayed  
 For "just a minute."  
 But at the end of life he railed  
 At cruel Fate, and wroth 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.**  
 them in barrel jumping they will quite  
 naturally scoff at you and say:  
 "Well, get your barrel and we'll  
 show you."  
 Then get your barrel.  
 Make them jump first. They will  
 climb on the barrel, which lies inno-  
 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  
 barrel more than thirty seconds, one  
 or two of them will be out of it at  
 the start, for they will be quite unable  
 to get their balance in that time so  
 that they can get in their favorite  
 jumping position.

The best of them will be able to  
 jump but a few feet from their tick-  
 ish perch, for the barrel will roll be-  
 neath them, offering no resistance to  
 the backward push of their feet when  
 they try to jump.  
 Now you yourself take a turn. You  
 stand about two feet from the bar-  
 rel and jump lightly upon it, but the  
 instant your feet touch it you jump  
 again and sail through the air, landing  
 several feet beyond the farthest mark  
 made by the others. The secret is  
 that the momentum of your first jump  
 carries you forward, and that when  
 you jump from the barrel you leap  
 straight up in the air, not for-  
 ward, for the momentum of your first  
 jump carries you on far enough. The  
 ground below the barrel lends resis-  
 tance 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  
 written on it.

Tell the players to find a river hid-  
 den in each sentence, and not only to  
 write down the name of the river, but  
 to state some one thing that he knows  
 about that river.  
 It will keep the players busy and  
 happy for some time, you may be sure.  
 This game was got up by Miss Virginia  
 Baker in the Normal Instructor.

1. Yes, Adam, a zone is a belt pass-  
ing around the earth.
2. Miss Elsie Davol gave a party.
3. That lawless gang escaped from  
prison.
4. Oh, Eugene, see my new 'ook!
5. Will you rally round the flag?

6. Industry brings its own reward.
7. "Hullo!" he shouted. "Hullo!" I replied.
8. We must sever now our friend-  
ship.
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.

1. Amazon; crosses northern part of  
South America.
2. Volga; eastern part of Russia.
3. Ganges; northeastern part British  
India.
4. Genesee; crosses western part of  
New York.
5. Ural; separates Europe and Asia
6. Indus; western part of British  
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  
 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  
 and a long tail adorned with twenty  
 pairs of quill feathers. Some of these  
 birds were not able to fly at all, and  
 they nearly all lived on fish. Gradually,  
 as they developed through the  
 centuries, they grew more feathers,  
 longer and got sharper, lost their  
 teeth and got sharp, hard bills instead.  
 There were no birds before the repti-  
 litan age, and every bird that flies to-  
 day traces its ancestry back to a  
 sharp-toothed snake. So the old joke,  
 "As long ago as when hens had teeth,"  
 is not so much of a joke after all.

### Tree Game—Good Fun.

You boys and girls can have lots of  
 fun some evening playing the follow-  
 ing game from the Normal Instructor.  
 The grown folks in your family will  
 enjoy it just as much as you will.  
 Some of the questions are not very  
 easy to answer, either.

1. What is the most level tree?  
Plane.
2. Which is the brightest colored  
tree? Redwood.
3. Which tree suggests thoughts of  
the ocean? Beech.
4. What tree would we prefer on a  
very cold day? Fir.
5. What tree contains a domestic  
animal? Mahogany.
6. What tree might very properly  
wear a glove? Palm.
7. What tree is a pronoun? Yew.
8. Which is the most melancholy  
tree? Blue gum.
9. Which tree is a tale teller?  
Peach.
10. Which tree is an insect? Lo-  
cust.
11. Which is the dandy among  
trees? Spruce.
12. Which tree is an invalid? Pine.
13. Which tree never is barefooted?  
Sandalwood.
14. Which tree can best remember  
numbers? Date.
15. Which tree has passed through  
fire? Ash.
16. Which is the most ancient tree?  
Elder.

### The Czar's School.

The little daughters of the czar will  
 be rather ignored by public interest  
 from now on, as the tiny czarowitz,  
 Alexis, will occupy the center of the  
 stage. This will be in accordance  
 with the wishes of the zarina, who  
 has always favored a quiet and sim-  
 ple life for her daughters, says the  
 Minneapolis Journal.  
 Until the czarowitz reaches the  
 walking age he will not go far from  
 the imperial nursery, but as soon as  
 he is old enough—and a prince does  
 have a long babyhood—he will be  
 placed with his sisters in the imperial

school, which occupies a little villa  
 in the great park at Peterhof. The  
 villa adjoins the Dutch and Swiss  
 dairies, and is a combination school  
 and nursery for the royal children.

No public school has stricter rules  
 and no hotel is governed in a more  
 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 im-  
 p doorkeeper is only 37 inches tall, in  
 spite of his formidable whiskers and  
 scarlet coat, and the tallest of the  
 24 footmen is only four feet in his  
 stockings. According to tradition  
 these dwarfs are descended from the  
 spit-turners in the kitchen of Peter  
 the Great, and their services are in-  
 herited with the crown.

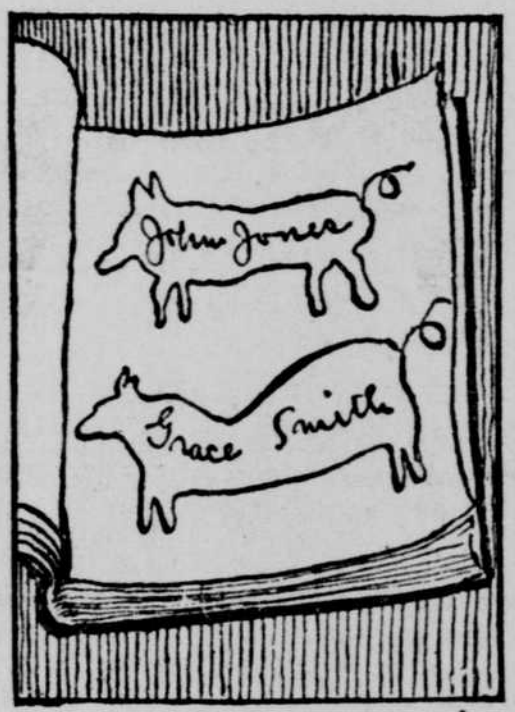
The villa is surrounded by a num-  
 ber of pavilions, each being a separate  
 and distinct playroom to which the  
 royal children go for their lessons on  
 six days in the week. They are  
 taught religion, first, and then lan-  
 guages, art and the history of person-  
 ages, as well as countries. Dolls, gar-  
 nered 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  
 czarowitz will be instructed in army  
 and navy tactics as well.

Just now there are only seven pup-  
 ils in this unique school, the four  
 daughters of the czar, two cousins  
 and the 12-year-old princess of Monte-  
 negro, and each is accompanied by a  
 nurse and a governess.

### A Blind Pig Scrap Book.

One of the funniest of scrap books  
 is the "Blind Pig" book. It is not full  
 of blind pigs, but the young folk who  
 draw the pigs are blindfolded, hence  
 the name.  
 Any blank book will do. Have each  
 of your friends shut his or her eyes  
 tightly and draw a pig on a page of  
 the book. The eyes must not be  
 opened until the drawing is finished,  
 and then the artist will see the queer-  
 est-looking thing you can imagine as a  
 result of his or her efforts.

Each artist should sign his or her  
 name to the pig, which will look like  
 almost anything else but a pig. The  
 book is a most interesting thing to  
 keep, and when its pages are full of



A Page of the Book.

pigs, drawn and signed by all your  
 friends, it is a curiosity, indeed, and a  
 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  
 their arms to represent flapping  
 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 pi-  
 geon. The captured one must become  
 a Robber Bee and help the first Bee,  
 and so on until the players have all  
 been caught.

The last one to be captured be-  
 comes the Robber Bee for the next  
 game.

### VERDI AND THE EDITOR.

Latter Set Out to Procure Bargain  
 and Was Shorn.

Verdi achieved his first musical suc-  
 cess with "Nabuccodonosor," and after  
 its performance in the theater at  
 Milan he went home to the poorly fur-  
 nished room in which his young wife  
 had died some months previously  
 from sheer lack of the necessities 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  
 felt confident that "Nabuccodonosor"  
 would not be an enduring success and  
 he thought that he could purchase it  
 from the composer at a low figure.

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

Merelli was dumfounded, for he  
 had supposed that the composer  
 would have been quite willing to sell  
 the work for four or five thousand  
 francs.

"What is that you said?" he asked.  
 "I have said," replied Verdi coldly,  
 "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  
 price this evening will be fifty thou-  
 sand francs."

The editor paid the sum required,  
 but was so much chagrined at not get-  
 ting a bargain that he took to his  
 bed and remained there two months.

### BOY GAVE THEM IDEA.

**How Railroad Men Got Their Engine  
 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 re-  
 pair 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  
 on. He crawled through the wire  
 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,  
 that 'ud start her," he finally sug-  
 gested, deliberately.

"The railroad men sniffed contemptu-  
 ously, but the passengers sided with  
 the boy. Finally the conductor gave  
 orders that the rear car be uncoupled.  
 No less than fifty passengers caught  
 hold and pushed the car up the grade.  
 Once at the top the car was let go.  
 The loose coach gained momentum as  
 it came down the hill, and in spite of  
 the engineer's admonition to "let her  
 come down easy," the emergency bat-  
 tering ram crashed into the train with  
 a tremendous thump. The engine was  
 bumped off "center" all right."—Kan-  
 sas City Star.

### Fixing the Blame.

Mayor Weaver of Philadelphia re-  
 lates how a prominent business man  
 of that city who owns a very dilapi-  
 dated frame building in the Heberew  
 quarter was recently summoned by  
 telephone by the tenant, a small cloth-  
 ing merchant, who stated that the  
 place was on fire.

The business man was very indig-  
 nant when, on arriving at the scene of  
 the fire, he found the damage was  
 insignificant, the firemen having  
 speedily extinguished the flames. An-  
 noyed that he should have been called  
 away from some important business,  
 he remarked rather sharply to his ten-  
 ant:

"It's a pity the whole thing didn't  
 burn!"

"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.  
 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  
 and profitable. Good specimens of  
 these ponies are always in demand  
 by people of means, who buy them  
 for the pleasure of their children. It  
 is a common thing for a Shetland to  
 sell for \$100, and they often bring  
 more. They are easy to raise, and  
 being small eaters, their keep is not  
 expensive. I have a friend down south  
 that makes a comfortable living out  
 of a little herd of these ponies, and it  
 is by no means his principal occupa-  
 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 port, no wharf, but trust

That One who holds the chart of stars,  
 Whose fathomless touch-loves dips  
 Whose eye the boundless spaces sweeps,  
 Will guide the ship through cosmic bars.

My soul goes not a chosen way;  
 A current underpins my life,  
 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.

"Entre nous," said Miss Ayers, who  
 delights in talking dictionary  
 French, "aren't you quite fond of Mr.  
 Godley?"

"Oh, yes," replied Miss Bright,  
 "he's quite a good friend of mine."  
 "Ah! your bon ami?"  
 "Better than that. He's my bon-  
 bon ami. He brings me a box every  
 evening."

### Temperance for Children.

In the temperance periodical Der  
 Abstinenz, Prof. Nothnagel expresses  
 the opinion that children under fif-  
 teen should abstain not only from all  
 alcoholic drinks, but from tobacco,  
 coffee and tea.

### Japanese Hospital Ships.

Japan has four hospital ships, sup-  
 plied with all the most modern ap-  
 pliances, including ventilators, steam  
 heat, electric light, electric fans, etc.  
 There is a special X-ray 14,000 in each  
 ship.



### The Thoroughbred Dairyman.

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 un-  
 der-achieved. 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 progres-  
 sive dairymen in all the states are  
 now laboring to produce a large num-  
 ber of thoroughbred dairymen and we  
 have reason to hope that in the fu-  
 ture the tribe will not be so small as  
 it has been in the past.

The thoroughbred dairyman is al-  
 ways trying to educate himself in  
 dairy knowledge. He finds this a hard  
 task with the present sources of in-  
 formation; for the information itself  
 is but just being accumulated. Much  
 he learned yesterday he is compelled  
 to let go of to-day, and some part of  
 what he learns to-day will have to be  
 discarded to-morrow. But the thor-  
 oughbred is not discouraged by this  
 state of things. He is not only not  
 satisfied with the amount of infor-  
 mation that he can get from others but  
 he sets to work to do some experi-  
 menting on his own behalf. He finds  
 enough to keep him busy in trying to  
 solve the problems that are yet un-  
 solved 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  
 the work of his dairy or to the experi-  
 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  
 is one of the things that marks him  
 as distinct from most of his fellows.

### Milking Machines.

Of the various makes of milking  
 machines that are being sold on the  
 market the Thistle seems to stand at  
 the head, though it has few friends  
 in the United States. We hear from  
 it however from time to time in Eng-  
 land, Germany and Australia. In  
 those countries it is being tested quite  
 extensively, with varying results so  
 far as making itself friends and ene-  
 mies. In recent tests in Germany it  
 has been used continually for a year  
 or two but the cows where it is used  
 are not kept for milking purposes be-  
 yond a year and a half. Then they  
 are sold to the butchers and new cows  
 purchased. It has been asserted that  
 the milking machines dry up the cows  
 and reduce the length of the milking  
 period. With cows that are only to be  
 milked to the end of one milking pe-  
 riod it is impossible to ascertain the  
 truth of this. A few cows purchased  
 would not allow themselves to be  
 hand-milked by the machine had done  
 what it could, but the easy-milking  
 cows were milked clean by it. It  
 seems to be evident that if we are  
 to have milking machines we will  
 have to develop a special class of  
 cows with teats of a certain conforma-  
 tion and with milk ducts that easily  
 and quickly give down the milk.

### Improved Dairy Cows.

Most of the dairy cows in the coun-  
 try 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  
 most of some distinct beef breed in  
 him. Of the dairy cows it may be  
 stated as a general truth that the best  
 dairy grade is that one showing a  
 large proportion of blood of some  
 breed noted for milk production. This  
 truth is not put at naught by the fact  
 that many of these cows without pedi-  
 gree show Shorthorn blood. There is  
 the milking Shorthorn whose blood is  
 quite generally diffuse over the coun-  
 try. The great trouble with it is that  
 no effort has been made to keep it  
 distinct from that of the beef Short-  
 horns. Dairymen should take the hint  
 from 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  
 in the future. Doubtless many a  
 good cow has been lost by reason of  
 the owner passing judgment on her  
 when she was a heifer. Some of the  
 most renowned milkers in the world  
 were small milkers with their first  
 calves. The same cow at eight years  
 of age may be worth double what she  
 was at three, and may give twice as  
 much milk and butter-fat on the same  
 amount of food she consumed when a  
 heifer.

### The Goat and Disease.

One thing in favor of the goat is  
 that 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  
 disease. 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  
 should be developed. We are sup-  
 posed to have about two million goats  
 in this country. A physician says  
 that we should have twenty millions  
 just to supply milk for the babies of  
 the country.



### Colts and Nutrition.

Without doubt the size and vigor of  
 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 in-  
 feriority in the human family and the  
 same is true of the equine race. The  
 mentality as well as the physical force  
 of the horse is governed by the food  
 question. It is certainly true that  
 some of the animals that are depend-  
 ent on man are more poorly nurtured  
 than they would be if turned out to  
 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 de-  
 velopment and will be to a consid-  
 erable extent more stupid than other  
 colts that have been born under better  
 conditions.

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 in-  
 crease 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 tim-  
 othy 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 fit-  
 ting sheep for market. The men that  
 did the fattening 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 prin-  
 cipally they purchased the rough feed  
 that every farmer had in abundance.  
 The fatteners made money out of their  
 enterprise. The question naturally  
 comes, why didn't the farmers them-  
 selves 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 opera-  
 tions 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.

### Preservation of Hen Manure.

It has been a fact of common knowl-  
 edge for a long time that, as ordinar-  
 ily 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 Sta-  
 tion has made a careful study of the  
 effects of chemicals upon the loss of  
 nitrogen, and reached the following  
 conclusions.

By itself, hen dung is a one-sided  
 nitrogenous fertilizer. As usually man-  
 aged, 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 economi-  
 cally used in connection with manure  
 carrying phosphoric acid and potash.  
 As both acid phosphate and kainit  
 prevent the loss of nitrogen, it is pos-  
 sible to use them in connection with  
 sawdust or some other dry material  
 as an absorbent so as to make a well-  
 balanced 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 pot-  
 ash, which, used at the rate of 2 tons  
 per acre, would furnish 50 pounds ni-  
 trogen, 185 phosphoric acid and 80  
 pounds potash.

### Freshness of Eggs.

There are many old ways of test-  
 ing the freshness of eggs. Some of  
 them may be of little value. Here  
 is one that is going the rounds, but  
 for which we cannot vouch. It may  
 be all right: Eggs are placed in a pan  
 of water, giving each room enough  
 so that its motions will not be inter-  
 fered with by the others. The air in  
 the egg will be governed according to  
 the age of the egg, if the egg has  
 been kept in a moderately warm state.  
 If the eggs are just laid they will be  
 motionless. If they are more than a  
 week old they will partly stand on  
 the little end. This is because the  
 air chamber is in the other end of  
 the egg. This air chamber grows  
 larger as the egg becomes older and  
 the moisture in it evaporates. When  
 the eggs get still older they will stand  
 up straight in the water and when  
 very old will float.

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  
 evaporation of moisture from the eggs  
 would be very small.

### 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