

Loup City Northwestern

J. W. BURLEIGH, Publisher.

LOUP CITY, - - NEBRASKA.

Golf balls have gone up to \$9 a dozen. Highballs remain steady at 15 cents each.

When a rich man goes crazy the sanitarium bookkeepers still treat him as a millionaire.

Maybe one divorce was not enough for the Phippses, since they are going to remarry so soon.

China is making it just as plain as possible that she has no disposition to challenge the winner.

Why shouldn't Mrs. Cassie Chadwick have paid \$100 apiece for handkerchiefs? It wasn't her money.

The finding of that big diamond in South Africa reminds us that consistency is a jewel still worth searching for.

If schoolboy love is a disease, as alleged by those New York experts, it is one that grows on the boy as he gets older.

"Church socials are a bore," says Prof. Vincent. Possibly, professor, but how about seeing the girls home afterward?

A good start to make at drowning all idiots would be with that New York physician who makes the pleasant suggestion.

A Georgia woman's mouth froze and, strange to say, it was frozen wide open. Mark this when you turn the paper over to wife.

Somebody has stolen a loving cup from the Buffalo chief of police. Gumbler who says there are no new jokes should make a note of this.

Commissioner McAdoo asks for power to reform the New York police force. His request ought to go to heaven, not to Mayor McClellan.

If you can pronounce the name of the new French premier correctly, your French really is Parisian. Perhaps you think you can, but can't.

"Biggest diamond ever heard of found near Pretoria, South Africa; weight 3,022 carats; local value perhaps \$4,000,000." Now, Mr. Morgan!

A statistician says that Sweden's biggest export is timber, of which it sells \$27,500,000 worth a year. We had carelessly thought it was servant girls.

A Kansas City paper says spurious \$100 bills are circulating in that city. The Kansas City newboys should be warned to be careful when making change.

Somebody has compiled figures showing that "20 per cent of the telephone girls marry every year." They are the ones, perhaps, with the "low, soft voice."

Psychologists explain sleep, but they haven't yet devised any sure means to produce it, although they accomplish the end sometimes by their essays on the subject.

It is not an unusual thing for a business man to close his store to pray. But it is the man who prays while his business goes on that inspires us with the greatest confidence.

The two Yale students who fought in a restaurant with bottles of catsup the other day introduced a new and terrible variety—probably one of the 47—into the code duello.

An enterprising medical supply company is giving away a new remedy that is guaranteed to "stop all itching." Will it stand the supreme test of application to the human palm?

The Chicago society women intend to have a promenade where jewelry shops, millinery shops and the like will greet their eyes as they walk the streets. Butcher shops are barred.

A Minnesota legislator who declined a proffered railway pass refuses to let his name be known. It will leak out somehow. You can't make a permanent job of bottling up a fact like that.

A man has been arrested in New Jersey for swindling people by selling them glass eyes that were not what he represented them to be. The champion mean man seems at last to have been caught.

A contemporary furnishes an illuminating example of English as she is wrote by observing that Sing Sing prison is so cold and damp that it is a veritable hotbed for the culture and spread of tuberculosis.

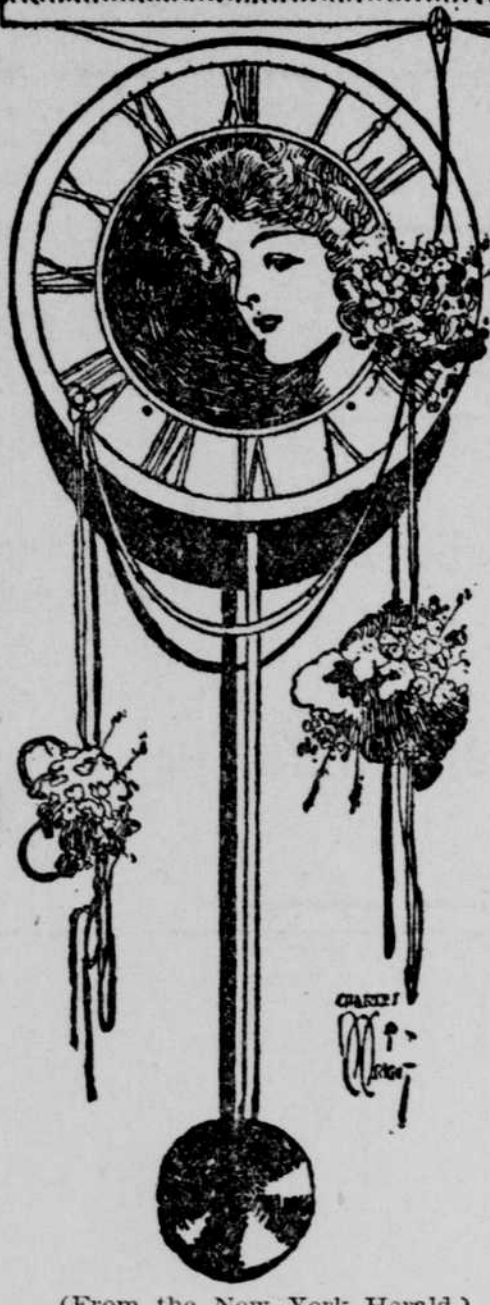
The W. C. T. U. of Carbondale, Pa., has officially decided that "Gracious" is swearing. It would be interesting to get that Carbondale society's opinion on kicking the door and hopping around on one foot after the pounding of a thump.

When a footpad approaches you seize him by the center of the arm and press your thumb violently against a nerve in the inner elbow joint. The footpad will then probably shoot five bullet holes in you while he shrieks with pain. This is jiu jitsu.

Dr. William J. Rolfe thinks that Shakespeare was born "upon or almost immediately before the 22d day of April, 1564"—the rest of us will have to let that stand until somebody comes along who is able to prove something different.

A new type of locomotive with a "monkey motion" is said to be displaying great power, at a saving of from 25 to 40 per cent in fuel. It would be a great thing if the "monkey motion" could only be applied by some inventor to the family furnace.

AS THE CLOCK TICKS



(From the New York Herald.)

Never Saw a Chalybeate.

An American engineer and an architect, Col. Charles Nichols, has recently returned from England, where he spent several years, mainly in constructing and remodeling pretentious country seats.

"One of my employers," said Col. Nichols, "was a London tradesman who had amassed a fortune, and contracted with me to alter a country place he had bought to retire to. On it was a fish pond that he decided to clear out. When it was drained we found at the bottom a spring of colored mineral water. I told my employer that he had found a chalybeate."

"I'm glad of it," said he, "as I never saw one. Put it in the basket with the other fish and I'll be over to look at it directly."

The Girl and the Judge.

"The story that Judge Duffy was wont to tell about the girl who, when he asked if she was born in wedlock, replied, 'No, sir, in Hoboken,' reminds me of a reply a young woman made who was up before me for theft," said Judge Davenport.

"When she was about to be sworn I asked her why she held the Bible upside down."

"I'm obliged to, your Honor," she replied, "because I am left-handed."

"When a wretchedly misspelled letter she had written was brought forth in evidence and shown to her she said she hoped I would overlook the mistakes, as she was not used to writing with a stub pen."

Agreed With Both.

Horace Greeley was the author of a style in editorial writing which had been often imitated, but probably never equaled. During his editorship two newspapers, neither of which was friendly to Greeley, became engaged in a violent altercation. The argument grew warmer until each paper openly called the other a liar. It was the opportunity Greeley had been waiting for. He announced in his paper that "he had the honor to agree with both of his distinguished contemporaries."

Anger, Wit and Poverty.

Archer Huntington is one of the few Americans who know their Spain perfectly. For a number of years previous to our war with Spain he spent every winter in zigzag trips across the peninsula, making his headquarters always in Madrid. Quite as a matter of course he became well known in the Spanish court circles and gathered a fund of anecdotes of royalty. The queen regent was then

New Fireproof Cloth.

In a paper read at a meeting of a society of dyers in Manchester, titanic acid (the oxide of titanium) was claimed to possess remarkable fireproofing properties, and evidence was produced in the shape of experiments by the reader of the paper. He took, for instance, some pieces of flannel, which had been treated with titanic acid and put a match to them. The incipient fire in the material smoldered and went out, refusing to burst into a flame. The experimenter claimed that all inflammable textiles could thus be rendered fireproof, and that dyeing, boiling or washing would not remove the acid, it becoming, in fact, an integral part of the fabric.—United States Consul Mahin of Nottingham.

Fad for Optimism.

One of the most wholesome fads that has been prevalent among society at large is the newest of all—optimism.

For it is no longer the fashion to go about looking as though you bore the burdens of the world upon your devoted shoulders. But, instead, you're expected to look blithely upon the world and its troubles—and your own troubles, too, says the Philadelphia North American.

Perhaps it is our free outdoor life that has developed the quality. Perhaps it is only a new pose—for public opinion must have its poses, like every individual.

Surely, it should make happier, healthier communities out of our cities and states. Good cheer is more or less of a habit—pretend to have it, and you suddenly wake up to find you're really got it, and, too, have created a more joyous atmosphere for yourself, that gradually grows necessary to you.

The happy habit is a good one—much better than the tragic-faced, world-weary type that preceded it.

May the new fad stay in fashion!

on the throne, and, while she was generally loved, there were always a few disgruntled office seekers about the palace.

"What does a man think of when he thinks of nothing?" her majesty asked one day in a spirit of banter in the presence of a choleric grandee to whom she had not been able to realize a promise of promotion.

"He thinks, madame, of a woman's promise," was the tart reply of the grandee.

"Well, I must not confute him," replied the queen, walking away.

"Anger makes men witty, but it keeps them poor."

When Age is Not Reverenced.

"Americans are getting so that they reverence age quite as much as do the people of European countries," said Clyde Fitch recently in an informal talk during a private dinner party. "If architects attempt anything original they are ridiculed for their pains. If artists follow the bent of their own genius they are tauntingly referred by their new masters to their old masters. Authors are schooled and catechized in the same way, but when any of the three conform to the instructions of their critics they are instantly and unmercifully assailed as servile imitators without a single grain of originality."

"With a similar jealousy we give a preference to old wine, old books and old friends. In fact, the older anything is the more value it has in our eyes, with one exception."

"An old joke is the only instance where age is not revered and acclaimed. Those poor old jokes! They are the shunned outcasts of humor."

Which Came First?

The old problem of which came first, the hen or the egg, found a rival in a discussion at the Players' club the other day—as to which came first, writers or readers.

"If there were no readers, there certainly would be no writers," said Mr. John Malone. "Therefore the existence of readers depends upon the existence of writers; and, of course, as the cause must be antecedent to the effect, readers existed before writers. Yet, on the other hand, if there were no writers there could be no readers, so it should appear that writers must be antecedent to readers."

Another member of the club asserted that this reasoning was much on a par with the discovery of Lucretius, that eyes were not made to see with, but by a fortuitous concurrence of atoms sight followed as an unforeseen circumstance.

"He argued that if eyes were made to see with, then seeing must have existed before eyes, and if seeing existed before eyes, what could be the use of eyes? If seeing did not exist before eyes, how could eyes be made for that which is not—that is, for nothing? Therefore eyes were not made to see with."

Humble Origin of Figures.

"Probably no man was ever more devoted to or more wrapped up in figures than the late Gen. Alonzo B. Jackman, who devised the only satisfactory method of squaring the circle," said Prof. Elijah Howe. "And yet Gen. Jackman admitted that the science of figures cuts but a very poor figure in its origin, the term calculation being derived from the 'calculus' or pebbles used by the Romans as counters, whose numerals, stolen from the ancient Etruscans, seem to have been suggested in the first instance by the five fingers. Indeed the term 'digit,' or finger, applied to any single number sufficiently indicates the primitive mode of counting."

"The Roman V is only a rude outline of the five fingers, or of the outspread hand narrowing to the wrist, while the X is a symbol of the two hands crossed."

"In all probability the earliest numerals did not exceed five, which was repeated with addition for the higher numbers. It is a remarkable coincidence that to express six, seven, eight, the North American aborigines repeated the five with the addition of one, two, three, on the same plan as the Roman VI, VII, VIII."

Best Part of the Picture.

"When I was a young boy," said a Philadelphia painter, who is to-day one of the bright stars in the American art firmament, and whose fame also reaches across the Atlantic, "I kept the pot boiling by painting portraits of enterprising storekeepers at bargain prices. Once a tailor who was anxious to transmit his features to posterity asked me what my price was for a half length. I told him \$100."

"The picture was painted and approved. Then the knight of the thimble took out his pocketbook and wanted to know how much he should pay."

"I told you before we started," I replied, "that my charge for a head was \$100."

"Oh, I know that," said he, "but how much for the coat—it's the best part of the picture."

A New Mark Twain Story.

Mark Twain is the legitimate subject of thousands of anecdotes, but here is one which has the virtue of being absolutely truthful and practically unknown. All the world knows, of course, that Mark Twain's name is Samuel Clemens. His choice of a nom de plume is eminently characteristic. Early in his career Mark Twain was a river pilot on the Mississippi. The boatmen on the river when sounding the depth of the water, a very necessary operation, make frequent measurements with a line. As they get their reading they call out, "By the mark one," meaning one fathom; "By the mark twain," meaning two fathoms, and so on. The phrase struck the humorist as being a picturesque one, and he adopted it, probably not realizing that it was destined to become a household word.

The First Phonograph.

The first words reproduced and uttered by a phonograph are naturally a matter of historical interest. When Edison was at work on his first phonograph many weeks were consumed in experiment. It is said that when the talking machine was first discovered it was as much a surprise to its inventor as to the world. The Wizard was working on some telephone receivers, and was led to put a piece of tinfoil on a cylinder. It recorded sound, and Edison was convinced that the human voice could be recorded and produced. When the time came to make an actual test, Edison, with his mind on mechanical details, absentmindedly tested his contrivance with the familiar phrase, "Mary had a little lamb." The verse was the first record taken by the machine.

Of Historic Interest.

The story is vouched for by an architect high in authority at West Point, whose name is not unknown in the world of literature. All West Pointers will readily identify him.

A cadet was showing a party through the historic building.

"It was in this room," said the future officer, "that Gen. Grant received his first commission."

"His first commission?" queried a visitor of frankly commercial appearance. "Is it possible? What percentage of commission did he get?"

Not a Big Audience.

One day last fall Peter F. Dalley, the big and jovial actor, attended a matinee performance of one of the dramatic productions that did not "score a hit," as the critics say. On coming out of the theater he was accosted by a friend.

"Been to the show, Peter? How was it?"

"Oh, fair."

"Big audience?"

"No, they weren't big; I could lick the three of 'em."

Cause for Nonrecognition.

During his last theatrical engagement in London John Drew was forced by the exigencies of the play in which he was appearing to sacrifice his mustache. He was on his way to the Drury Lane theater one evening when he was accosted by witty Max Beerbohm, a brother of Beerbohm Tree.

"It seemed," said a witness of the meeting who tells the story, "that Drew and Beerbohm had at some time previously been introduced, but it was plain that the former did not recognize the latter. However, Beerbohm remarked what might have been an embarrassing situation by drawing in his inimitable way: 'It appears, my dear Drew, that you can hardly remember me without your mustache.'"

—New York Times.

About the Sultan of Morocco.

It is not generally known that all Mohammedans must learn a trade, no matter what their rank, according to the sura, in the Koran, which enjoins, "Teach every man a handicraft so that he will not be a burden to any man."

Abdul Aziz, the sultan of Morocco, when a boy, was taught the trade of a saddler. The sultan of Turkey is an expert locksmith.

The sultan of Morocco also delights in billiards and boxing, and may be described as an all-round sportsman. Although he has only one wife, etiquette demands that he should keep an army of lady attendants in his palace, and the sultan contrives to mitigate the ennui of their existence by providing almost every kind of European toy and invention for their amusement.

Bret Harte's Daughter.

Miss Ethel Bret Harte, daughter of the famous writer of early California life, will devote herself to concert work because her father's estate at his death was too small to support his family.

HABITS OF TREES.

William L. Hall, of the Bureau of Forestry, United States Department of Agriculture, writes thus of the habits of trees:

Tree Companionship.—In almost every region certain kinds of trees are found together. This is due to a similarity of preferences in regard to soil, heat, moisture and light. Two trees adapted to the same conditions will thrive best in the same situation. The White Ash and Black Walnut are good examples. Having similar preferences, they have almost identical ranges and are very generally associated. There is also another reason why trees accompany one another. A tree may so influence its surroundings as to make them favorable to another tree, where otherwise they would be unfavorable. As an example of such influence, the Chestnut on sterile, sandy plains in portions of New England forms a much-branched tree, which shades the ground and keeps it moist and cool. Such conditions are favorable to the germination of the White Pine in that region; consequently it is found coming up abundantly beneath the Chestnut, but not so abundantly on the open, unprotected ground.

Effect of Change in Surroundings.—A change in the surroundings of a tree always modifies its habit of growth. If the change is toward more favorable surroundings the result is seen in increased vigor, rate of growth, and size; if toward unfavorable surroundings, the reverse will be true. The stately Tulip-tree of the central Eastern States is said to be a mere shrub in Florida. The reason is that there it is out of its range of adaptation. The White Elm, which grows with tall and vase-like form in New England, in the semiarid parts of Kansas and Oklahoma is low and spreading like an apple tree. Nor is form the only variable character. On the western elm the leaves are fewer in number, smaller, thicker, and much rougher than on the New England tree. In other parts of the tree there are differences of the same kind, though they are not so noticeable as those in the form and foliage. These variations have resulted from the differences in soil and climatic conditions to which the tree has been subjected.

Gradual Change.—The difference in form between two trees of the same kind in different localities has come about through gradual divergence of characteristics. To a certain degree changes of this kind can be brought about in practice. When a gradual change is made in the surroundings of a tree a corresponding change takes place in the tree itself. Thus if stock of the New England elm be slowly moved westward through many generations, it will gradually change in form and other characteristics to be like the western tree; and it must be assumed that this change is necessary to enable it to live under its new conditions.

Sudden Changes.—Sudden changes in the surroundings of a tree frequently cause its death, because it can not quickly change itself to meet the requirements of its new conditions. The New England elm moved at once to the semiarid west is likely to die, because it is not adapted to the conditions of soil, light, heat, and moisture of that region. In the prairie marshes of northern Indiana there are occasional knolls which once supported thrifty oaks of moisture-loving kinds. Now that the marshes have been drained the drying out of the soil has caused the oaks to die. The change was too sudden. Suddenness and intensity of change often account for the failure of trees to thrive when moved away from the region to which they were adapted. This is also why eastern trees so often die when moved to the west. This is why nursery stock grown near by can be more safely planted than that grown in a distant region. It is a practical matter, and should be generally understood.

Grazing in Forests.

Grazing in forests is receiving the attention of the experts in forestry matters. Great damage has been done to the forests by the stockmen driving their cattle into the forests during the hottest time of summer. The underbrush is browsed off and the soft ground tramped so that it does not permit the air to get through to the roots of trees. The spongy soil that is found in the forests is necessary to the well being of many kinds of trees. It is expected that the government will take measures to lessen the losses from the cause named.

Alfalfa and Corn.

Up to the last few years alfalfa and corn did not grow generally in the same region, the alfalfa clinging to the dryer regions, where corn does not flourish. But during the last decade the corn-growing area has been pushed steadily westward by dry farm culture and methods that pack the soil to make the moisture there most available for the corn crop. Alfalfa, on the other hand, has been moving eastward and northward till now it has swung away entirely so to speak, from the arid regions and grows both in humid and in arid lands. Where the two crops can be grown in the same locality, there is probably no better combination of feeds for cattle. The corn is rich in fat-forming material and the alfalfa rich in material to make muscle. The one furnishes a great over-balance of carbohydrate and the other a still larger over-balance of protein. It is easy to compound from the two a ration that is in every sense profitable and easy to feed.

Some farmers think they are making money feeding corn and prairie hay, but there is still more profit in feeding corn and alfalfa. Alfalfa and corn and clover and corn are combinations that cannot be excelled for cattle feeding and fattening, provided they can be obtained at a reasonable cost. The fact that several crops of alfalfa can be grown the same year greatly reduces the per ton cost of alfalfa and gives it a certain advantage over common hay.

HORTICULTURE



Health of the Fowls.

The first thing to look out for in the care of poultry is the health of the birds, whether they are kept at home or are sent away to shows. Health is the first requisite of successful poultry culture. Those that fail to make profits out of their birds generally are those that are unable to keep them healthy.

The health of the fowls cannot be kept up by feeding cayenne pepper and other like things. Many do this in lieu of good care and good feed. Cayenne pepper is a cure-all in the minds of some people we know, but in reality it is of little value except to stimulate the digestive organs of a sick bird. Healthy birds do not need a stimulant more than a human being needs a stimulant.

Absolute cleanliness is the first requisite for health and next comes freedom from lice and mites. The health of the fowls should be further protected by not introducing into the flock birds that are not known to be absolutely healthy. It would be well for every poultry raiser to have a building separate from others in which to keep for some weeks new birds purchased.

Soft Feeds.

Soft feed is a bone of contention between the raisers of poultry. Some of the poultry journals take the position that a soft feed is always harmful, while others are just as sure that it is a good thing if fed once a day and no oftener. The belief of the writer is that the soft feed is a very great help to fowls that would otherwise have whole grain all the time, while it is less necessary to those birds that have green stuff, with chopped roots and large quantities of table scraps in winter.

The object of the soft feed is to lessen the tax on the digestive organs, where the birds would otherwise have to digest whole grain. In a state of nature birds do not have to fill up on grain entirely. The birds of the air do indeed eat a great deal of such grain as rice, but they are using their wings so much that the expenditure of muscle force is great, which is not the case with our domestic fowls.

Where soft feeds are fed it is better, not to use one kind of feed all the time, but vary the ration, giving in turn such feeds as pea meal, oat meal, chopped feed, middings and bran.

Learning to Feed.

To feed fowls seems easy enough, but in reality it is a science that has to be learned. Many a person has been unable to so feed as to keep their fowls in the best of condition. Mere quantity is not all that is needed in getting results. One cannot learn to feed properly without studying the bases of all feeding values. Up to the present time we have had no books that dealt with feeding poultry as a specialty, because we have as yet had very few experiments in the feeding of poultry. In animal husbandry we have books on feeds and feeding, which have proved of great value to the men doing the actual work of feeding. We will have to learn how to feed poultry as surely as we have had to learn how to feed other animals on the farm.

Eggs for the Toilet.

Circassian women, noted for their beautiful complexions, apply to their faces a half hour before their daily bath a thorough coating of white of egg. When this has completely dried they wash it off with tepid water and then bathe as usual in soap and water. The egg penetrates the pores of the skin and takes up impurities, which are carried away when it is washed off, leaving the skin clean and smooth.

Eggs also make the best kind of a shampoo and hair food. Rub well into the scalp, the more thorough the massage the better, and rinse thoroughly in several waters or the hair will be sticky.

T. E. Orr Re-elected.

At the meeting of the American Poultry Association, held in Minneapolis, Minnesota, last week, Mr. T. E. Orr was re-elected secretary-treasurer. The work of the present incumbent has been productive of so much good to the association and to poultry interests generally that this action meets with universal approval. The position of secretary is the most important one in any live stock association and should be occupied always by a strong man. This the American Poultry Association has in the person of Mr. Orr.—Farmers' Review.

Fowls Like Variety.

The best results in feeding fowls can be obtained by giving them a variety of food and the greater the variety the better. Most of our fowls have too little variety in the winter. In the summer they get the variety in their own foraging expeditions in the field, the garden and the orchard.

Unstrained Milk.

At the Illinois State Dairyman's Association one of the speakers said that if milk were produced as carefully as it should be there would be no necessity for straining it. There would then be nothing to strain out. Under a rigid course of procedure it is entirely possible to have the milk as clean as indicated. The calf takes the mother's milk unstrained, and it is clean, not even a microbe getting in. In the main we have not yet been able to do by ourselves quite as well as nature does by the calf in the way of giving it pure milk.

Their Own Tailors.

When Woodie B. was quite a little fellow, he heard his mamma and the neighboring mamma talk about children cutting tammies.

Now Woodie was an admirer of chickens. On paying his accustomed visit to the chicken yard one day he looked at them in astonishment. Then running to his mother he announced excitedly:

"The little chickens are cutting wings and tails, mamma!"

POULTRY



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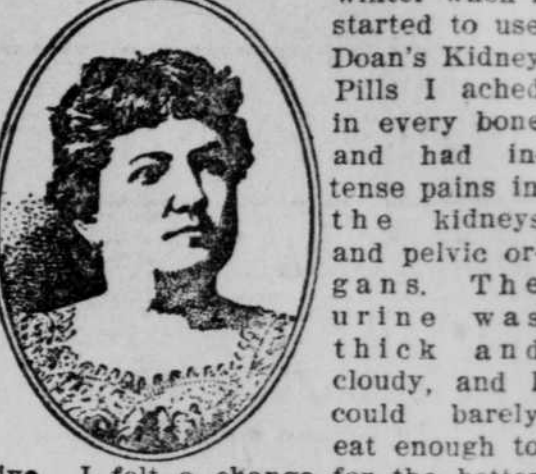
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ACHED IN EVERY BONE.

Chicago Society Woman, Who Was So Sick She Could Not Sleep or Eat, Cured by Doan's Kidney Pills.

Marion Knight, of 33 N. Ashland avenue, Chicago, orator of the West Side Wednesday Club, says: "This



winter when I started to use Doan's Kidney Pills I ached in every bone and had intense pains in the kidneys and pelvic organs. The urine was thick and cloudy, and I could barely eat enough to live. I felt a change for the better within a week. The second week I began eating heartily. I began to improve generally, and before seven weeks had passed I was well. I had spent hundreds of dollars for medicine that did not help me, but \$6 worth of Doan's Kidney Pills restored me to perfect health."

A TRIAL FREE.—Address Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. For sale by all dealers. Price, 50 cts.

Not Appendicitis.

A little lad whose parents attend the church of the Ascension being taken to the morning service for the first time was greatly impressed by a reference the clergyman made to the creation of Eve. A few days later he came to his mother, announcing: "My side hurts me very much and I think God is getting ready to take out one of my ribs and make me a wife."—New York Sun.

Even Trees Are Dead.

There is a cemetery in Savannah, Ga., where no one has been buried for fifty years. Here for three-quarters of a mile in extent the trees seem to meet in the clouds and present a most fantastic sight. Not a leaf is to be seen on the branches, but they are covered from trunk to twig with Spanish moss which, spreading over the great arms of the trees, saps their vitality.

Tailor is Overworked.