

The Norfolk Weekly News-Journal

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Eight million bananas arrived in Boston in one day recently and soon disappeared. Who says we are not a fruit eating people?

Dolly Madison is credited with having made the first ice cream. If this can be proven she should be canonized as a great public benefactor.

Lieutenant Shackleton's most important discovery from an industrial point of view was that immense deposits of coal exist in south latitude 85°.

The Battle of Boston, judging from newspaper reports, was a brilliant combination of blue defenders, red invaders and yellow correspondents.

The Southern railway now claims the largest locomotive in existence, which is the product of the Baldwin works and weighs, exclusive of the tender, 430,000 pounds.

The new chief of police of Chicago has been superintendent of delivery in the postoffice of that city for some years. He certainly ought to understand what the speed limit is.

Buffalo certainly deserves the sympathy of the rest of the country in the affliction which is soon to be thrust upon it. The American Press Humourists will hold their next meeting in that city, September 6 to 11, inclusive.

The colanuta, which is a native of western Africa, has within the last decade become widely known and valued for its tonic properties. The explorer Binger was the first to note the wonderful power of this nut for eliminating the effects of fatigue.

The Pittsburg car strike has resulted in as great loss of life as the average Philippine battle. Boston's mimic warfare is cast in the shade. Pennsylvania has an arbitration law, but as usual the car company has nothing to arbitrate, although the sympathy of the public is entirely with the strikers.

Germany has, by the consent of her people, endorsed the determination of her rulers to launch upon a great era of expansion—commercial, colonial, imperial and naval. The sums of money required to carry out these plans is fairly crushing to the people. But the empire feels assured that the future will justify the price.

Miss Gertrude Hoffman offered to do her Mendelssohn "Spring Song" dance in the court room to demonstrate to Magistrate Steiner of New York that the dance and her costume are not immodest. Gertrude should not establish any such precedent unless she wants to be arrested in every town she visits during the coming year.

The Daughters of the American Revolution celebrated the semi-centennial of the discovery of oil, by erecting a tablet to the memory of Col. Edwin L. Drake, on the site of the Drake oil well in Titusville, Pa. What an enormous industry has been developed in the half century!

Thomas B. Reed's cleverly defining of a statesman as a successful politician who was dead is just as true today as it was when he said it. The successful politician who is living finds disagreement as to his statesmanship. But let him pass beyond this vale of strife and envy, and even his opposers rise up and pronounce him a statesman.

The centenary of the first savings bank is to be celebrated next year in the little town of Ruthwell, in southern Scotland. The savings bank in America dates from 1816, when one was established in Boston and one in Philadelphia. The benefit which this institution less than a century old has been to the common people can hardly be overestimated.

Of all the people who enjoy a holiday outing during the summer, there are none who come back to work more refreshed and invigorated than those who spend their vacation close to nature in the careless outdoor life of a camping party. Many a congenial "bunch" of young people go year after year to different attractive spots and keep young and merry through these summer reunions.

The South African constitution is practically an assured thing. Under its provisions Boers and Britons are ranked as equals, but the black race is excluded from participation in politics or the government. This consummation of a United Africa after 100 years of contention is a most happy one. Whatever may have been the merits of the Boer cause in the late war, its success would have acted

against any such unification and would have engendered strife, dissension and militarism. The progressive Boers see the truth of this statement and are content to let the dead past bury its dead.

The young shah of Persia is 11 years old and is about to be married. This is his first venture in the matrimonial line and will be periodically repeated till his wives become so numerous as to make trouble for the census taker as well as for the unfortunate shah. It is cruel to expect a ruler so hampered domestically to be much of a success as a sovereign.

One does not have to leave the North American continent to find mountains which have never been scaled and which present difficulties sufficient to attract the most strenuous mountain climber. The loftiest of the Canadian Rockies, Mount Robson, is 13,700 feet high and still awaits a conquerer, and the same is true of the highest summits of the Selkirk. Alaska has peaks which rival the Switzerland summits.

The Mexican ambassador at Washington affirms that Diaz will be re-elected without opposition and infers that the constitutional dictatorship of the aged statesman is unimpaired. Diaz governs with as great a degree of liberty as the conditions will permit, but when necessity compels he is remorselessly severe. His ways are not admirable, judged by the better American standards, but Diaz is a great man for all that, and history will grant him an enviable record.

The city of Edmonton, in Alberta, has already become a railroad center of no mean importance, as from this point west to the Pacific the new Grand Trunk Pacific establishes a path to the projected city of Prince Rupert, a few miles south of Alaska. Prince Rupert has a magnificent harbor at a point some 500 miles north of Vancouver, this latter city is destined to become a great shipping point. Eventually a branch line is expected from Dawson City, opening the Klondike to railroad service.

President Taft's invitation to visit Texas in his tour of the country, was presented by a messenger in cowboy costume who was a native of the Lone Star state. The good horse which carried him 2,200 miles to deliver the invitation was also a product of the state. The wording of the message was unique and most cordial. It will be a great thing for President Taft and for the country, too, to have the chief executive see the country for whose administration he is responsible and meet as many of its citizens as possible face to face.

There is considerable talk about a probable car shortage and it is generally admitted that one is imminent. A railway official said recently, "I certainly believe there will be a car shortage. Last fall practically all the equipment of the roads was in service. This fall we will have a much larger crop movement and, aside from this, the roads will have an enormous tonnage of coal, coke, steel and iron, to move which did not exist last fall. There has been extensive buying along all industrial lines all summer and all these purchases are to be delivered this year. This all gives token of a strong, steady return of business prosperity."

Speaking of the congressmen and their action in regard to the revision of the tariff, a leading newspaper says: "Most of the congressmen stood on their hind legs and hollered for tariff revision downward until it came to articles in which they were interested and then they wanted high protection." How true this is shown in the case of Senator LaFollette, who raved at New England over demanding protection for its cotton industries and yet voted against any reduction whatever in the tariff on wood pulp. Wisconsin has many pulp mills. The same thing is true of the Minnesota "insurgents." They wanted revision downward on almost everything but fought desperately against any reduction on barley. Minnesota raises a great deal of barley.

Daniel H. Burnham, chief architect and director of works of the World's Columbian exposition of 1893, accomplished his work so well that ever since the citizens of Chicago saw the spectacle of beauty which was unfolded in Jackson park in 1893 for a few short months, they have dreamed of a beautiful city which should be as lasting as it is possible for cities to be. This dream and desire has at last resulted in a report by the Commercial club which is entitled "A plan of Chicago." It is the work of Mr. Burnham and its origin can be traced directly to the World's fair in 1893, which stimulated a desire for the improvement of the water front. The plan considers in detail not only the beautifying of the city but the betterment of commercial facilities, of methods of transportation for people and goods and the increase of convenience. The homes and surroundings of the workmen of the city and their rest and recreation were also taken into consideration. The plan provides for impressive groupings of public buildings and reciprocal relations among such groups. An effort has been made to

eliminate as far as possible noises, ugly sights and ill smells and to plan for the growth of the Windy city to a far greater metropolis. If the dream is ever realized Chicago will indeed become a city beautiful.

AUTO RACING NOT TRUE SPORT. The keenest lover of all forms of sport can find little sympathy with the speed contests between automobiles which are becoming more and more frequent each year. Sometimes these great machines race around and around an inclosed track, trying to beat the record and each other. Sometimes they cover a long stretch of country, prepared for the contest and lined with gaping thousands who risk their lives at every turn for the pleasure of seeing a cloud of dust whiz by. We do not think that there is any other known form of amusement that can compare with this for silliness and lack of interest to either participant or spectator.

The great element of interest in all sports and open contests of every sort is the intelligence, skill and endurance of some living thing. Where this thing is a human being, the interest rises to the highest pitch. Hence the immense attendance on all athletic contests. Next in value is an exhibition like a horse race, where other living things have been bred, developed and trained for the work by human care, where they have themselves acquired an intelligence almost human and where they are directed by riders or drivers who are themselves experts. At last comes such events as yacht races, where the beauty of the sight alone would be a sufficient attraction, but where sailing qualities must also be reinforced by the highest ability on the part of the skipper in order to win. All of these sports and amusements have a perfectly understandable charm of their own.

Not so with the automobile race. The chauffeur has precious little to do with it except to save his neck if he can. All depends on the mechanical construction of the cars; and this is about as exciting as a contest between two traveling cranes. The result counts for nothing. No human being cares whether one make of automobiles is faster than another or not. The slowest of them can make faster time than should be permitted on any public highway. And no such contest can ever occur without the danger of loss of life. The whole thing is as savage as the old gladiatorial shows, and should no longer be permitted.

STAY AT HOME. The people who are rushing by thousands from different parts of the United States to take up lands in the provinces of northwest Canada have not counted the cost of the change. They are beguiled, in nine cases out of ten, by the prospect of selling at high prices and buying at low. Lands which they homesteaded years ago or bought from railroad companies at from \$2.50 to \$5.00 per acre are now worth from \$50.00 to \$100.00 per acre. These they can dispose of readily, move over the line and get new land of undoubted fertility at the same price which they paid for their original holdings in the United States. It is no wonder that they are tempted by the immense margin of profit, and this is the secret of the recent great transfer of agricultural population from one country to the other.

The other side of the picture is far from bright. Within a few years, possibly within the present season, these farmers will begin to realize that they must go through the same discomforts and experience the same disadvantages which marked their pioneer life in this country. They are settled in a bleak land, without fuel, without adequate winter shelter, far from all ordinary comforts of life. They are dependent upon a single crop. The land which they have taken up is at present valued only to the cultivation of wheat. If anything happens in any season to injure this, a drought during the growing season, a hail storm when the grain is ripe, and early snowfall, any one of half a dozen chances may cost them the labor of a season and leave them for the coming year without means of support.

The American farmer who has gone to the Canadian northwest will, indeed, find cheap land there, but he will find, also, that it yields him only a cheap living. All above a bare subsistence will be absorbed in carrying charges for his products and in the high prices which he has to pay for all the necessities of life. In a word, he must make the same fight and suffer the same losses that burdened his life here for fully thirty years. Those who may still be contemplating such a movement should count well the cost before they decide.

AROUND TOWN. One of those four pie-oes is worth winning. Will airship victims be known as "floaters"? Goodbye, old straw hat. See you next summer. S-e-p-t-e-m-b-e-r. "R." Yes, the oyster has arrived. September 1 came in with a noise like a bumper crop. "I play golf like a motor boat," said a golfer. "I make long distances all

right, but as soon as I get on the green it's putt-putt-putt-putt-putt-putt."

ATCHISON GLOBE SIGHTS. Most people just drag along until it is time for them to die. A man with curly hair usually wears his hat on the back part of his head. After a man has been a rabbit a great many years, it is difficult to turn lion. Some people imagine that as soon as they get married, they must kiss in public. Don't take undue advantage of your friends or your digestion, if you wish to keep them. It has been estimated that seven out of ten people eat roasting ears horse fashion. A good way to make people talk is to talk yourself. People hate to go to listen, they will talk you down. Enemies are not esteemed as highly as they should be; an enemy never borrows money of you, or asks you to go his security for a large amount.

"I have a good deal of sympathy for him," said a farmer today, speaking of a neighbor: "I believe his folks break kindling over his head." (Note—Old fashioned way of saying a man's folks impose on him). There is no such thing as a man entirely bad or a man entirely good. Good and bad are mingled in every one until it is hard to tell where the one begins and the other ends.

The vases people have in their parlors are not used to keep flowers in. They are used as a receptacle for keys, thimbles, pencils, etc. The vase has succeeded the tea pot and sugar bowl.

A great many times during the day a business man becomes convinced that he is paying telephone rent for the privilege of hearing his sweet young clerk accept invitations to picnics.

This theory of evolution will, doubtless, bear investigation, but it is a little hard to believe that the soft, white hand of the girl graduate, gathering in bouquets, was a fin in its prehistoric origin.

Two farmers were talking today of a neighbor. "There is nothing the matter with him," said one, "except that he just gave up." "We don't believe it. When a man 'gives up' he is usually all in."

We are glad we do not run a furniture store. If we should put a nice chair out in front, to let people see a sample of our new goods, it would make us mighty mad for a loafer to occupy it, and spit tobacco juice all around.

A burglar is abused less than a rich man. But people wouldn't accept an invitation to a burglar's party. Besides, abuse isn't so terrible; the people who are oftenest in your mind are the people you abuse most. People have a way of abusing others that isn't very harmful. When abuse means envy, we all know it.

Seven out of ten town rows start in the hope that a few mean men may be punished. But the mean men fight back, and a big row results. In Coolidge, a new plan has been adopted. Four ex-pugilists have been hired and they work under the direction of a committee of public decency. The four pugilists have so far whipped six mean men, and are looking for an opportunity to whip several others. It is believed this plan will rid Coolidge of its famous town row.

SCRAP BOOK. The Spirit Moved Him. An old negro preacher approached a southern physician and offered a scrap of paper. "Please, sah, to read dat," he said. The physician found it to be an advertisement in which it was asserted that whisky was the only genuine and reliable specific for malaria. "But you haven't any malaria, uncle," he assured the old man; "none of it around here at all." "Whar do dey hab it de wust, Mars' Jeems?" the other then asked curiously.

"It's pretty bad down on Cypress river," the physician told him, naming a locality some twenty miles away. A few days later the physician was passing the old fellow's cabin and observed him climbing upon a rickety wagon piled high with household goods. "Moving, Uncle Ned?" he asked. "Where are you going?" "Mars' Jeems," the old man said solemnly. "Ah done had a call. De sperit done move me to go wuck in de Lord's vineyard on de banks ob Cypress river."—Harpers Weekly.

Solomon's Privileges. This story, those who object to light-some handling of Scripture subjects are asked to remember, was Archbishop Magee's. A Gloucestershire lady was reading the Old Testament to an old woman who lived at the lodge and chanced upon the passage concerning Solomon's household. "Had Solomon really 700 wives?" asked the old woman after reflection. "Oh, yes, Mary. It is so stated in the Bible." "Lor, mum," was the comment, "what privileges them early Christians had?"

Big Cattle Shipments. Dallas News: The operation of the Northwestern railroad in the yards at Dallas for the past week has been very active preparatory to the transporta-

tion of more than 5,000 head of cattle from the range in Tripp county through Dallas as the point of shipment to eastern markets. Numerous freight officials have visited Dallas within the past month; many sections of school land have been leased upon which to graze the cattle while being driven from the range to Dallas, the place from which the shipment will be made. Scores of modern stock cars are now in the yards waiting to be filled with range cattle to be shipped to the South Omaha and the Chicago yards for market. Most of this vast number of cattle will be shipped this month and it will tax the transportation facilities to handle them with rapidity and the care that they demand. Government officials are on hand in Dallas to make the inspection of the cattle before their shipment is made to the eastern markets and all in all it is a lively time. Cowboys galore will be here from time to time to see the end of their last roundup from the Tripp county ranges and safely land their cattle on the cars for transportation to the eastern markets. Billy Brown, the boss of the bunch, says that while the cattle are looking good and are in splendid marketable condition, he has seen many better bunches turned off these same ranges. The reason for this is assigned to the fact that the season has been a wet one and the cattle always seem to make better in a dry season than in a wet one; the grass cures earlier and is productive of more of the fattening qualities than when the grass remains green late into the summer.

The initial shipment was made Sunday from Dallas when more than twenty carloads were shipped. Next Sunday another large shipment will be made and before the month comes to a close the U-Cross ranch people expect to ship 5,000 head from the Dallas yards.

Not So Bad. Winside Tribune: Really, we do not know whether we prefer the open primary to the "closed" one or not. Here the result has been the same. Two years ago, because a local man was a republican candidate with opposition, and there being no democratic contests, members of the last named party called for republican ballots and voted that ticket. This year, with no contests in their party, the democrats again voted the republican ticket. Surely, if a candidate gain the support of any from another party because of personal friendship or locality, his opposition would also gain such and the one would offset the other. Democrats in voting for the republican candidates for judges scattered so that it did not affect the result.

"Cotton Top" Alberts Playing. Plainview Republican: "Cotton Top" Alberts of O'Neill, who used to play ball at this place, is still in the game and is playing this season at Platte and Lake Andes, S. D.

Primary Good Way to Settle It. O'Neill Frontier: The primary method of nominating candidates has never been very warmly commended since it was first tried in this state. This year open condemnation of the system has developed. In this county about one-sixth of the voters showed an interest in the nominations by attending the primaries. The election will cost the county the primary \$1,400. The objection to the primary system is the cost. It is argued that the little interest in the nominations is not worth the price. However, this is not the fault of the system, but of the voters. It has some commendable features. There were eight republican candidates this year for the three supreme judge nominations. The primary was a good way to settle it.

Endorses This View. Yankton Press and Dakotan: The Norfolk (Neb.) News has a tariff policy of its own and takes a very sensible and philosophical view of the new tariff bill when it says: "The fact that no one is satisfied with the tariff bill finally passed by congress and approved by the people is, perhaps, one of the bill's strongest recommendations. It shows that the bill was not framed entirely in the interest of any one section or any group of manufacturers, but that all had to yield something. The result of all these months of debate has been a sort of give and take, in which nobody got all that he asked, while nobody had to surrender everything that some one else demanded. This is at least one of the essentials of any tariff law which aims at justice."

Couldn't Say. Carlوك South Dakotan: The Norfolk News says that a Tilden, Neb., girl has a pet skunk. Wonder if she is troubled with beach?

Gregory County Farming. Yankton Press and Dakotan: The editor of the Burke Gazette, a Gregory county paper, took a ride through the farming country recently, and in telling of the trip, says the crops are immense. Mr. Monkke was stacking wheat and, when asked about the probable yield, he grinned and said the crop was almost a failure this year and wouldn't go more than twenty-five bushels to the acre, which struck the editor as discouraging. The crop is also hard to handle for the reason that there are so many shocks in the way that it is almost impossible to find a passageway for a wagon between them. The corn was also a disappointment. The large, rude ears stick out clear across the rows and the farmers are in a quandary as to how to cut them, as it will be nearly impossible for a horse to make his way against the obstacles, and no team will be able to pull a wagon over the "down row." It will be like pulling over a row of hitching posts. Mr. Monkke is entitled to all the sympathy he can get, and his experience is only one of many thousand showing the trials and obstacles which confront and hamper the South Dakota farmer.

Making Money On the Farm
XI.—Poultry Feeding
By C. V. GREGORY,
Author of "Home Course in Modern Agriculture"
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There are four main objects in feeding poultry—to maintain life, to cause growth, to produce eggs and to fatten. A large share of the feed given to any animal goes to maintain life. It is only when a fowl receives an excess over that amount that it can grow, produce eggs or lay on fat. Thus it will be seen that it pays to feed liberally. The wider the margin over the maintenance ration up to the amount the bird is able to use the greater will be the profit.



FIG. XII.—FEEDING THE CHICKENS.

must be given some food, especially of the kinds that they are not able to find for themselves. The most plentiful food on the average farm and the one that the birds are most likely to get is corn. Corn is a heating food and is not suited for laying hens or growing chickens if fed alone. Some oats can be used for the older fowls, but this feed is not suited for young chickens unless ground. Oats are an especially good food for laying hens. One of the best grain feeds is wheat. It is usually too expensive to be fed very extensively, but it may often be used for part of the ration. Wheat, either whole or cracked, makes a splendid feed for young chicks. A mixture of wheat and oats grown together makes an excellent feed for all kinds of stock as well as poultry. Milling byproducts, such as shorts, bran and oilmeal, can be mixed in small quantities with the other feeds and fed to advantage.

Succulent Food Necessary. One of the greatest needs of poultry in winter is some kind of succulent feed. This can be provided by storing away a quantity of cabbage, turnips, mangels and pumpkins. These can be chopped up during the winter and fed with other feeds or given alone. The fowls will relish them very much and make a liberal response at the egg basket. If there is a silo on the place some silage may be fed to the fowls to advantage. It is cheap and appetizing. Clover and alfalfa hay chopped fine in a feed cutter make good roughage. If soaked in hot water before feeding the hens will eat large amounts. Either bran or cut alfalfa may be mixed in the mash feeds in the proportion of one-quarter to three-quarters of the grain.

Value of Animal Food. When allowed free range fowls obtain large amounts of animal food in the form of insects. Some feed of this kind is essential if the best results are to be secured. Beef scrap is a packing house byproduct that can be purchased at a reasonable price. It is a very valuable feed for growing chickens and laying hens. The most common animal food on the farm is skim milk. This is a valuable feed for all classes of fowls. At the Virginia experiment station it was found that skim milk is worth a dollar a hundred as a food for laying hens. Butter milk is also a good feed. If you have many laying hens and can get plenty of fresh bones from the butcher it will pay to get a bone cutter and make liberal use of cut bone as a food. It is high in protein and also contains a large amount of the mineral foods so badly needed by the laying hens.

Feeding Young Chickens. There are three especially important feeding problems that confront the poultry raiser—feeding young chicks, feeding for egg production and fattening. The greatest source of loss in poultry raising is improper feeding of young chickens. The newly hatched chicks should not receive any feed at all until they are forty-eight hours old. Crumbs of dry or toasted bread make good feed for the first few days. They may be moistened with a little milk or fed dry. Chicks will do better if most of their food is given in a dry form. One of the most common mis-

takes made in feeding chickens is in giving too much. They should never be fed more soft food than they will eat up clean in fifteen or twenty minutes. Dry grain scattered in straw or cut clover will, of course, last longer. Plenty of pure water, grit and charcoal should be provided. Any scheme that will compel the chicks to exert themselves in getting at their food will be beneficial to their health. The less they are permitted to bolt their food the less liable to digestive troubles will they become.

The breadcrumbs may continue to form a considerable part of the ration for two or three weeks. Hard boiled eggs chopped fine and mixed with the crumbs are good if not fed in too large amounts. Oatmeal is one of the best grain foods, but is too expensive to feed extensively. Crushed corn or wheat is a good feed to scatter in the litter. By the time the chicks are three weeks old grain can replace the breadcrumbs entirely. About a week later a little beef scrap can be added to the ration. Skim milk can be given from the time they are a week old. The best way to feed skim milk is to let it sour until it becomes curd. Then pour off the whey and feed the curd fresh or dried. It is greatly liked by chicks in either form. The chicks should be fed three times a day and often if they are not allowed to run out. As they grow older the oats may be cut down in amount and the cheaper grains fed more liberally.

Feeding For Egg Production. If winter eggs are desired it is important that the hens and pullets be fed in such a way as to stimulate egg production. The animal food part of the ration, which is very important, may consist of either beef scrap or dried curd. This should be put in a self-feeding hopper, where the hens can get to it at all times. Hoppers containing charcoal, grit and oyster shells should also be provided and kept full. Fresh water is important and should be supplied plentifully. Automatic fountains are the best means of watering when the weather is not too cold. In cold weather water should be given in troughs at least twice a day. This matter of giving laying fowls a proper amount of water is not as well attended to as it should be.

The breakfast for the laying hens may consist of shelled corn scattered in the litter in the scratching shed. This will keep the hens scratching all the forenoon and will give them the exercise which they need to keep healthy and in laying condition. At noon a dry feed of mixed oats and wheat can be scattered in the straw. This keeps the hens scratching two or three hours longer. The main feed of the day is given at night in the form of a mash. A mash consisting of one part bran or cut clover or alfalfa, one part ground corn, one part ground oats and one part middlings is very good, although there are many other mixtures that can be used. In cold weather the mash should be fed warm. After eating the mash the hens will go to roost warm and comfortable and with full crops—conditions which favor a high egg yield.

In feeding laying hens the aim should be to give all they will eat up clean. In addition to the rations given, some of the green feeds mentioned should be fed if they can be obtained. In the summer the hens have free range and can get plenty of green food and insects. This, together with the lower price of eggs, makes it unprofitable to feed laying hens.

Fattening. It is the common practice to let the chickens run until along toward fall, when the cockerels are caught and sold without any special preparation for market. At the usual fall prices the cockerels yield a fair profit. This profit can be greatly increased by fattening them for a few weeks before marketing. A bunch of twenty or thirty can be shut in a yard together and fed a grain mixture consisting of two parts corn and one part shorts. They will gain rapidly on such feed and in two or three weeks will be ready to be marketed with a considerable increase both in price and weight.

Where a special market for high class poultry can be obtained it pays to crate fatten. This is done by confining the birds in slatted crates, tiered up under a shed. They are fed some such a mash as ground oats, two parts; ground barley, one part; and ground corn one part, mixed with skim milk. This is fed in troughs three times a day, giving the chickens all they will clean up in thirty minutes. From one to two pounds can be put on each one in three weeks, and the quality of the meat is greatly improved at the same time, enough to double the price if a high class market can be secured. A still higher quality of meat can be obtained if the chicks are crated when they are three or four months old.

The Answer. "Widow" and "window" are very much alike. "Well, and what's the answer?" "When I get near either I always look out."

A hypocrite despises those whom he deceives, but has no respect for himself. He would make a dupe of himself, too, if he could.—Hastill.

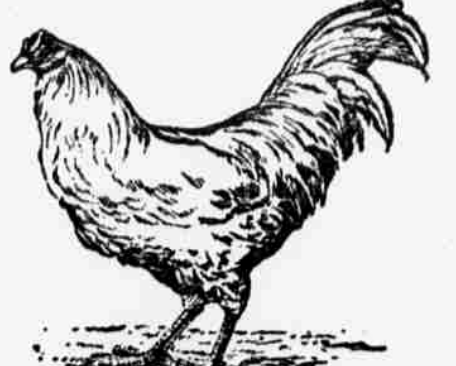


FIG. XIII.—CAPON READY FOR MARKET.