

Keep the eggs dry.

Gather and burn the rubbish.

Why don't farmers raise more ducka?

A nervous cow is not necessarily an undesirable cow.

There is no better grain feed for young calves than whole oats.

The market poultryman was never in such a strong position as he is to-

It is said that the cow, of all anlmals, should have good and pure

It is a mistake to let another winter begin without installing a litter carrier.

Severe drouth has thoroughly tested the profitableness of spraying po-

The most money is made upon the farms where the best methods are

A small box or jar of lime should soil. be kept in the cellar to keep the air pure and dry.

A balanced ration is a good thing, but a balanced judgment is needed just as much.

One should so plan that all the hay and straw will be used on the farm, and keep stock enough to consume It all.

Eggs may be preserved fairly well a mixture of equal parts salt and sawdust.

Hog raising, like everything else. details that must be met as they breaking the colts. come up.

duces blooming buds and branches for greater convenience. next year's crop.

fertilizer, particularly potash and it produces excessive development of phosphoric acid. A starved orchard is cork cells in the skin. not a money maker.

Constipation in hogs, the forerunner of other troubles and diseases, is generally caused by too excessive use of one kind of feed.

Anything that prevents the fat globules from coming in contact with each other delays the churning and decreases the yield.

The honey bee annually produces a crop of honey valued at around \$20,-000,000, and there are vast opportuni- increased attention in this respect. ties for increasing this output.

Until ready to ripen, the fresh cream from each skimming should be immediately cooled down to 50 degrees or less, and held in cold stor-

winter to poultry shows or to customers, take the precaution of applying glycerine liberally to the combs and

it leave it to the hired man or the marketing lambs. growing boy.

To overcome the habit of cows holding up their milk it is necessary to refrain from exciting the natural balls in as well. These tend to disobstinancy of the animal by any disturbing influence.

Nut-bearing trees, owing to their fruit-bearing trees, or even those closely to the surface or not. known as seed-bearing.

say that there is no ironclad rule for adapted to their farms and do not feeding. He watches his animals and raise the kind the market demands feeds them according to what they and is ready to pay the highest price seem to be able to stand.

The trouble with the dairy business today, beyond a question of doubt, is that it is being carried on by farmers, not dairymen, who know little or nothing about the profit or loss of the the herd and in showing what imanimals they are keeping.

Now is the time to seaure leaves or kept busy.

Treat the cow kindly.

Keep the vigorous chickens.

The tide is setting toward the farm

Lime is not a fertilizer, and should be used only to correct acidity in a

Hogs often fail to get a sufficient smount of water during the winter tme.

The cost of high living does not worry the farmer; he makes his own living.

With present real estate prices the expression "dirt cheap" loses much of its force.

The value of the manure from the hay and straw used on the farm is no small item.

The right way to water cows in winter is to keep the water before them in the stable.

Hogs may be badly diseased with tuberculosis and not show it in the least before slaughter.

A well-defined system of management for the growing of cattle needs to be put into operation.

Instead of experimenting with a large planting of a new variety of tree fruit, top-graft a few trees.

The farmer who is too far from town to deliver milk at a profit will find buttermaking his salvation.

It pays to maintain a heavy flow of milk, even if expensive feeds must be given the cows at certain seasons.

In apple culture the first great essential in the successful culture of

If it is winter eggs you want better, let the oldest hens go. They sometimes lay a few eggs but very few as

When buying bran for the cows get enough to divide with the hens. As a hen food bran is just as valuable as a cow food.

It does not pay to plant crops in the peach orchard. Some people do it, for a few months by packing dry in but it is generally believed to be a bad practise.

A balky horse is made so by a cranky or cruel driver, and can rarely in the stock line, has its many little be cared. So be very careful in

Convenient coops for marketing the All shrubs that have done blooming | chickens will pay not only in the satshould be pruned at once. This in- isfaction that they afford but in the in at the end, although one could day.

Bordeaux mixture is likely to cause Give the apple orchard plenty of russeting of apples on young trees, as

It has been suggested that the packer who puts rotten eggs on the market should be sentenced to serve time as a target for the eggs.

Have the floor of the hen house warm and dry. The time is near when the hens to do well must have warmth and dryness under foot.

It is quite true that hogs have not such dainty appetities as sheep, yet they will respond surprisingly to any

Yorkshire breeders will declare that to the best breed because it has given them the best results; so with the Berkshire men and also the Tanworth advocates.

Sugar beets make very good feed If you expect to ship any cocks this for cattle, but some grain and clover and alfalfa should go along with them, as they contain too much water to be fed alone.

On the average farm the sheep are Well dressed fowls are more at the most neglected animals, and it is tractive to the hungry than well really astonishing to note the waste dressed people. If you don't believe of opportunities in conditioning and

> When the nests are put in order for the winter, sprinkle ashes into the material and put a couple of moth courage mites and lice.

Carefully scrape away the dirt around the base of one or two of your peculiar system of roots, are much trees, and you will be able to discover more difficult to transplant than are whether the roots are growing too

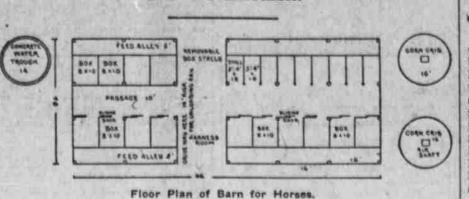
Many fail with sheep because they The experienced cattle feeder will fail to keep the breeds that are best

> One of the great satisfactions of keeping a daily record of the performance of your cows is that of watching the improved returns from proved methods will do.

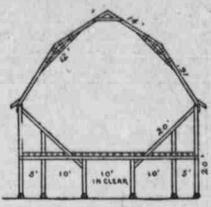
It is a very good winter's training straw, for the fowls to scratch in, for the young farmer to spend a few when the weather is so bad they are | months in the village blacksmith shop confined to the house, for it is as or as helper to some capable carpennatural for a chick to scratch as to ter. There is just as truly an edubreathe, and in order to be kept in cation of the hands as of the head, good health and spirits they must be but some people seem to forget this fact.

EXCELLENT BARN FOR WORKING FARM ANIMALS

Burnt lime is harmful unless it is Practical Plans and Illustrations of Stable for Horses and Mules-Built Without Undue Expense and Is Comfortable.



Recently I had occasion to design | heavy, durable sliding doors, made of all the comfort possible without undue expense, and to have the manure saved well, and to have the stable so arranged that feeding, caring for the horses and removing the manure



Elevation of Bent 40-Foot Barn.

would be as inexpensive as possible, writes Joseph E. Wing, in Breeders' the apple is the improvement of the Gazette. After considerable thought and getting some first-rate ideas from his manager and himself, the following plan has been evolved. Frankly, 1 think it a better stable than any that I have yet seen published anywhere.

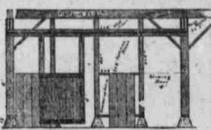
The general plan is simple. A driveway ten feet wide gives access to the stalls and permits the spreader to take out the manure. The stalls are mostly box-stalls, 8x10 feet (really the two-inch thickness of the partitions off of this), and in each stall one horse or mule is kept. The single stalls go three to each 16-foot space. The posts are 16 feet between centers; floor joist 16 feet long; lower rafters, 16 feet; upper rafters, 15 feet. The feed alleys are five feet wide. There may be bins above for oats: hay chutes throw hay directly into with self-supporting roof. Hay comes easily arrange to take it in at the middle, making a harness room there and temporary box-stalls.

On the whole, I like that idea best, as the barn is too long to run hay in these admirable little rat-proof cribs all from one end and doors in gables are troublesome. The details of frame are not changed from what one can every way. As to the problem of find carefully described in "Farm Buildings," a book that every intending builder should own. If a transverse driveway is put in it ought to have at least 14 feet headroom.

The box stalls are provided with be blown up there.

for a large farm a stable to hold work | plank two inches thick. I should put horses and mules. The owner wished them together with small boits. If true economy, yet to give the animals | good tracks are used they will move at a touch and last forever. Some might prefer to board up the boxstalls higher than five feet. I see ho need for that, but six feet will do no harm. It will be objected by some that box-staffs 8x10 feet are too small. I cannot agree with this. If one urges big box-stalls it is as though he urged the use of no box-stalls at all. No one can afford very large boxstalls for work horses. In stalls 8x10 feet the horse has freedom to turn around easily and all the comfort it needs. If perchance some of the stalls are desired on occasion to be used for brood mares the partitions may some of them or all of them be made removable, throwing two stalls together, making one stall 10x16 feet. The best way to manage harness is to have a big hook made of three-quar-

ter-inch round steel attached to a rope and pulley right beside the stall. door so that the harness may be hung on the hook and swung up to the ceiling or out of the way. The harness room is meant for extra harness, for repair work and so on. With these box-stalls one will use bedding liber-



Frame Work of Box-Stall Front.

ally and clean them out only once a month or even at longer intervals. With a trifle of care the stall will always be level, the manure trodden so hard as to be air tight and with no the feed alley, and several chutes fermentation. There will be no cdor ought to be provided. All of the frame in the stable and the horses will be is of the familiar joist frame pattern kept cleaner and more comfortable than where stalls are cleaned every

As I do not like corncribs in stables such as are described in "Farm Buildings," at one end of the building, and will prove far cheaper than putting the corn in the stable and better in straw, it is seen that there is large provision made for hay storage. Room may be left at each end for straw, which may be blown in place by the thresher, or shredded corn stover may

CLEARING UP quality of timber the very best. **NEW GROUND**

Irregular Spots Along Streams and on Hillsides Could Be Made to Yield Big Returns if Trees Planted.

The time is at hand when the average farmer begins to think about clearing up new ground. Those of them who are fortunate enough to have any left, and those who live in hilly countries will generally find MUCH SUCCESS have any left, and those who live in bushes and briars growing along the hollows and fences.

This is the time to think of the wanton destruction of our forests. Those great oaks, ash and walnuts were but saplings once. While we do not indorse the leaving of trees grow in cultivated fields, every nice-shaped sapling of a variety of value as a timher tree should be left to grow.

There are thousands of small plots of timber, where a great many of the trees will measure two feet, and some of them thirty inches at the stump. These, thirty years ago, were saplings of four to ten inches at the stump-oak, ash and hickory.

In Kentucky there is a grove of loand 12 and 14 inches at the stump. These are on a piece of land lying alongside a country road and valued at \$100 per acre.

cast, then thinned to stand four to six feet apart. The timber is today has been found that lime, clinkers, equal to ten times the value of the land, or \$1,000 per acre.

able to the growth of forest timber should set apart one-twentieth of his land to forest, in time there would be timber to spare. A great many cliffs and hillsides

may be planted to post timber trees with much profit. Black locust and catalpa are the most profitable for posts, the locust growth in much smoother and the No. 1 and No. 2,

The seeds of either may be had of the nurserymen. They can be sown in drills in the garden and cultivated two seasons by which time they are from four to six feet tall and ready to transplant to the permanent rows.

This planting of trees should be given earnest consideration by all who own land, as there is no more profitable investment to be made than the planting of trees either for timber or fruit.

WITH POTATOES

Prince Edward Island Produces Annual Vield of 6,000,000 Bushels-Newly Cleared Lands Prove Best.

Prince Edward Island is one of the most successful producers of the potato. Its total area under cultivation is less than 1,800 square miles; the annual yield of the potato crop averages 6,000,000 bushels.

The most favorable results have been obtained in fields that have not been manured for many years. The custs, many of them fifty feet tall opinion prevails that manure pollutes the potato and disposes it to rot before and after digging. Newly-cleared woodlands yield large crops for many successive years without the addition The seed were sown thinly, broad of any fertilizing. To aid exhausted soil commercial fertilizer is used. It and coal ashes thrown on a field will set up scab. It would thus appear If each farmer who owns land suit- that this disease may be due to mechanical irritation in the soil. To prevent rot, great attention is given to the time of digging. The best time has been found to be when the tops begin to grow a dark green, not when they have turned black. When the along our little rivers are fit for little else, and hill land that is very stony latter happens, the potato has already begun to rot. By observing these methods, a white, smooth, rounded root of medium size is secured. The best potatoes are shipped in boxes, to be preferred, as the manner of carefully selected, and marketed as

Beautiful Miss Howard

By ANTOINETTE PATTERSON

ture and had already figured in two broken engagements. And now a girl had come into his life determined to teach him a lesson. Katherine Howard and the ex-flancee had been friends at boarding school. This was unknown to Mr. Drew who had moved from Pittsburg, the home of one of his former loves—the other was a Bostonian-to New York, where he had just met the beautiful Miss Howard

Katherine Howard was a beauty. In her hair was the glint of the sun itself, and in her face the flush of the wild rose. Her eyes were big and clear and blue.

There were six men supposed to be in love with Katherine; soon, Mr. Drew made the seventh. Also, he felt he was the most favored.

Among the first six was a young clergyman, Rev. Mr. Henry Strong of Boston, who had met Miss Howard the previous summer while visiting friends on the Massachusetts coast. He saw as much of her as his meagre vacation would allow, and in the fall came to New York and asked her to marry him.

Katherine told him she liked him very much, but she wished to see something of the world first; that probably it would prove so charming she would prefer to live in its midst the rest of her life. To her surprise, Mr. Strong agreed at once. It was a natural wish, and it was far from his desire that any woman should be his wife unless she realized the many things she would have to give up; there would be so much else for her to do. He was indeed an unusual lover, for he had added that he would be so busy all winter it would be impossible to leave Boston, but he would find time to see her just before Lent, when perhaps she could tell him whether she felt she could become the wife of a rather hard-working clergyman-not a poor one, as he had an independent income of his own. And then he had quietly said good-by.

Katherine had thought often of that afternoon. Strong was the one man who seemed not to have noticed her



It Headed a Column Reporting Her Engagement.

beauty. This had not pleased Miss Howard at first, but afterwards she liked to think it implied a greater compliment. All winter she had heard from him three times; letters such as any friend might have written.

Katherine assured herself she did not love Mr. Strong. Yet often amid tention, worldly scenes she would hear the harsh roar of the sea, and picture against a grey sky a dark figure, vigorous, erect-rather militant. She wondered if he would come again before Lent. Then she would become oppressed by a stifling fear that he might not.

Langdon Drew meanwhile grew more in love, daily assuring himself he was making greater headway. If occurred to him he was occasionally avoided rather abruptly; as for instance at the Wainwright dance when, in the beautiful conservatory where he had been about to throw himself and his fortune at Miss Howard's feet | It headed a column reporting her enshe had announced that she was "dying for another ice."

No one would have put up with such things in a lesser btauty than Katherine Howard. Affairs took Drew to Boston before

long and while he was walking down

Tremont street he collided with a man moving in the opposite direction. "Why, Langdon!" "Why, Henry!" The two had not met since they

were in college together. "Come to my rooms tonight," urged Rev. Mr. Strong, "to talk over old times. I haven't a minute just now." "Awfully sorry, old man," Drew an-

swered, "but I'm just leaving for New York." "When you come to Boston again, let me know and we'll arrange things better. Not married yet, Langdon? The smile on Strong's face brought back the days when Drew's friends had teased him unmercifully about

the girls. "Henry, I'm a different man now. I know what it is to be really in love, and-I don't mind telling you, for | you were never one to talk- I hope forgotten for the moment.

Langdon Drew was of a frivolous na- | soon to announce my engagement to Miss Katherine Howard, the prettiest girl 'n New York!"

Had Drew been observant, he would have noticed a tightening of the clergyman's lips.

"Well," Henry said, a trifle unsteadily, "I must be off-I'm late now to an appointment." Then he added, "I hope you'll be awfully happy, Langdon-and will make her happy. Good-

"So this is the end," Strong said to

himself when he had gone to his

rooms and poked the fire. "That girl with such possibilities will fritter her life quite away." He thought of Drew's well known lack of steadfastness, but he dismissed this as having no especial bearing. "She won't be actually unhappy; Drew will never grow tired of her, and he's a nice fellow in a way. And awfully good fooking, Ah, Katherine, Katherine! I must have made a poor lover-but you were

the only one for whom I ever cared, and I think I didn't understand quite the way to show you how much. I wanted you to see the world first; but how could I have been idiot enough to hope for a different ending? Tonight I feel I would give anything if only you could have known how much I loved you!"

Strong awoke to a new difficulty; it was near Lent and he now felt the promised visit to New York would be most unwelcome. Later, Miss Howard would probably write him. Herein lay the difficulty: Langdon Drew had assumed he would say nothing about his love affair, yet the letter must suggest some kind of an explanation. However, a day afterwards, Kath-

erine Howard received the following: "My Dear Miss Howard-I feel that for many reasons it will be best for me to postpone my visit to New York this spring. I hope you will believe how great is the interest I shall always feel in you and how much I trust your life will be a happy one. "Always most sincerely,

"HENRY STRONG. "February 28, 190-." Katherine was alone when the note came. She had not been feeling too well pleased with herself. She had refused Langdon Drew and Mary Browning and Bessie Wetherill had been avenged. But, since the reading of this note, Katherine felt sorry for

Drew. The main thing concerning the letter was its incomprehensibility. Had Henry Strong become too absorbed in other things—the Boston papers were constantly quoting him as a man worth listening to-to have the time to think of love?

The season wore away and many persons wondered why the beautiful Miss Howard had not become enguged.

And then an odd thing happened! Mr. and Mrs. Wetherill, whose daughtter was once engaged to Mr. Drew and who had just returned from troad, moved into a house adjoining Mr. Strong's church. Within a few weeks the rector called.

Mr. and Mrs. Wetherill were out, but Miss Wetherill would be down in a few minutes. Mr. Strong's eyes fastened themselves upon a large photograph of Katherine Howard, He did not know Miss Wetherill had come into the room until he heard her say: "I'm glad to see you, Mr. Strong. You are admiring, I am sure, the picture of one of my old school friends,

Katherine Howard." Mr. Strong turned the conversation to other things. When he rose to go Miss Wetherill noticed that his eyes again sought the picture. But this photograph had always attracted at-

"She is one of the most loyal-

hearted as well as beautiful girls," Bessie Wetherill said, "and would do anything in the world for a friend. I hope soon to have her visit me, though I have just heard she has become engaged to a distinguished southerner whose name I can't remember." Mr. Long took his leave feeling

much confused. Langdon Drew could never in the world be taken for a southerner, and he was not distinguished. Strong bought a New York paper. On the front page was a pic ture of "The Beautiful Miss Howard." gagement to a royal personage, Prince ron Schamberg.

Mr. Strong read no more. He stuffed the paper into his pocket, for once in his life forgot an engagement, and took the first train to New York:

Miss Howard entered the drawing room. Her greeting was distant. But Henry Strong noticed nothing. Something was going to be definitely settled then and there.

"Miss Howard, are you engaged to be married, or going to be, to Mr. Drew-a distinguished southerner-or Prince von Schamberg?"

There was something so compelling in the tone that Strong did not have to repeat his question.

"No," Katherine said, "I am not."

A look came into Strong's face which rendered it at the moment beautiful.

"Katherine, will you marry me?" "Yes." Explanations' awaited their own

good time. Even the need of them was