

INTELLIGENT DOGS.

If one may judge by the size of the claims presented in the various counties for sheep killed by dogs, we are rapidly losing the best of our sheep in Kentucky, and the dogs are showing an almost human discrimination in mutton, says the Louisville Courier-Journal. Sheep killed by dogs are valued at anywhere from \$6 to \$12 apiece. From this it appears that the dogs must be given to killing Cotswolds and Southdowns in full fleece. In one western Kentucky county it has been discovered that sheep are very generally listed for taxation at \$4 a head. In the same county the claims allowed for bucks, ewes and lambs killed by dogs range from \$8 to \$12. If the assessor's report is to be believed, there must be a tremendous lot of scrub sheep in that county to pull down the average to \$4 a head, and the dogs must exercise mighty good judgment in avoiding the "seal-wags" when they go forth on a slaughtering expedition. The dogs are showing a marked preference for high-class mutton that presently, it is to be apprehended, there will be no blooded sheep left in that particular county. Dead sheep seem to be more valuable than live ones, and it is difficult to account for such a situation unless it be that Kentucky dogs are progressing extraordinarily in acumen and in fastidiousness. Under such circumstances it might be well to raise the dog tax or to import a considerable number of canines that are not so all-fired smart.

To the long list of recipes for attaining old age must now be added a new one, highly recommended by a man not with a Teutonic, but with a Celtic, name. He is enthusiastic about sauerkraut, which he maintains will enable any man or woman to live a century or more. It will conduce not only to longevity, but to happiness. It is both nutritious and appetizing. It feeds the body and stimulates the mind. It is cheap. At least that is what its sponsor claims as the result of his personal daily experience with sauerkraut for about 50 years. He does not say how often one ought to eat sauerkraut in order to become a centenarian, but since he advocates two meals a day for the average persons, he would probably not recommend eating sauerkraut between meals.

A wise Connecticut hen rode on the plot of an engine as far as a point known as Plymouth Rock—which was her own kind of a hen—and laid an egg on the plot in payment of her fare. There is really no occasion to go, fishing when stories like this can be picked up at one's back door.

One of the writers who sell stories to the magazines complains that he gets only \$35 for a story 5,000 words long. Well, if he isn't a cripple he can surely find a job as ditch digger or a farm laborer somewhere, provided money is all he wants.

The harem skirt for women is not enough, it seems. The Scottish Highlanders in New York were recently incorporated with the avowed object of encouraging the wearing of kilts on the public streets.

A Chicago doctor thinks that everyone should have his vermiform appendix removed. Who will be the first legislator to introduce a bill making the removal of vermiform appendices compulsory?

The report is persistent that the queen of England doesn't like Americans. There are a whole lot of Americans toadying around royalty that we do not care much for either. The queen is probably justified.

We are advised that in eating grapefruit it is well to use a range-finder and then deploy the spoon so that the juice does not hit the eye. It is bound to hit the eye of somebody else at the table, however.

A manufacturing company in New Jersey has had a young man arrested for flirting with its girl employes. His case will perhaps come under the head of forming a combination in restraint of trade.

A St. Louis sword swallower tried the other day to swallow a pork, and it is going to be difficult for him to recover. The sword-swallower never should fool with pointed tools.

Ten thousand alarm clocks were recently shipped from this country to China, and a Philadelphia paper prints a joke about the waking up of the Hermit Kingdom.

A western railroad is going to put soda fountains on its summer trains. This will, without doubt, add to its financial valuation.

FIT FOR IRRIGATION

Many Crop Failures Attributable to Faulty Leveling.

Machinery Necessary for Proper Preparation of Land is Simple and Inexpensive—Should Always Be in Order.

(By J. H. SQUIRES, New Mexico Agricultural College.)

More crop failures on irrigated lands may be traced to faulty leveling than to any other cause under the control of the farmer. Poorly leveled lands are expensive to irrigate, both with regard to the amount of water and the amount of labor required; and in addition, the plants in the different parts of the field are so unequally watered that unsatisfactory crops are the result. The machinery necessary for leveling on the small farm is simple and inexpensive, and should be kept in order that all spare time of men and teams can be used to the best advantage. On the small farm all that is necessary is a small scraper, a plow, and a plank drag.

In leveling, the first thing to do is to decide just how the land can be put into shape by moving the least amount of dirt. A good way to begin is to set stakes to represent borders, and see how they may be located in order to obtain the best results. If it is not necessary that an entire field should be level, but only that the soil within a border be so; and each border may drop lower or rise higher than the one adjoining, without any serious inconvenience in either seeding or harvesting. Borders should not be spaced too wide. Forty-five to sixty feet will be a good width if the field is at all sloping; and it is not best to make them more than 100 feet apart, even when the land is level.

Locate each border definitely, and mark it by throwing up a couple of furrows, or in any other way that is convenient. Then beginning the high end of the field, work out the first border, taking all excess dirt from the high places and spreading it where needed in the low places. In sandy soils the borders should not be more than 200 or 300 feet in length, but on clay soils no limit need be set for the length. For the location of the borders, especially if they are long, it is almost necessary that a level be used. These may be purchased for about \$15 to \$20. Permanent borders should be built at the time of leveling. These should be just high enough to control the movement of water, and should be wide enough to prevent any danger of their being dragged down by machinery or washed down by the running water. A convenient and very satisfactory way to build such borders is to drag up the dirt with a scraper and deposit it along the lines of the border; where it should be smoothed into the desired shape.

If the borders are built with a broad base and slowly sloping sides, crops can be grown along the sides and top without any difficulty. The base of such borders should not be less than eight to ten feet wide. After all borders and the checks or cross borders are complete, it is best to go over each section of the field and true up all slight inequalities that may have been missed in the first leveling. Here again the level is of great value, as it points out these errors much more closely than the best trained eye. If there is free and abundant supply of water, and the field will not need it for some time, it is well to give it a trial irrigation; making a note of all the points that are either low or high, and correcting these as soon as the soil is dry.

One thing that must be borne in mind is that where any large amount of earth is hauled into a low place, the level of the land will be destroyed by this soil settling after the first few irrigations, unless allowance is made for this and a slight excess of soil is moved in. This is hard to estimate, and for this reason it is well that the field be not seeded to a permanent crop, like alfalfa, the first year after any decided leveling. The small grains are perhaps the best crops to try on newly leveled fields. They do not occupy the soil for a great length of time, and can stand an excess of water in any place that happens to be low, perhaps, better than a majority of the crops grown in this region. Then, too, the surface is left in an excellent condition for correcting slight inequalities in level that may yet remain. When these corrections are made, the soil should be ready to put in alfalfa or any other crop that will be on the land for years with no fear of drowning out the lower levels. Great advantage in operation results from the use of well built boxes and gates for the turn-outs and other control of water. A subsequent bulletin will treat of these more fully.

Raise More Market Poultry. It has been asked will the fancy eventually be driven to the wall by the progress made in growing market poultry? Certainly not. We need fancies—real fancies. We want men to create breeds and to perfect the old ones. But the speculator and huckster is fast seeing his finish.

The man with a string of breeds is not a fancier. He is a speculator. It would be next to impossible for him to give each of these breeds his best attention. To thoroughly know a breed, and to get out of it all that is good in it would require an ordinary lifetime.

SLOPING SITE FOR ORCHARD

Frequently Low-Lying Groves Are Less Fruitful Than Those Planted on Higher Levels.

Every fruit grower, whether a practical or theoretical man, should realize from the very beginning that to succeed in fruit growing he must work hard with both head and hands. In the planting of an orchard there are many features to be considered, all of which are equally important in the success of fruit growing—site, air, drainage, soil, plan, selection of varieties, selection, source and care of trees, time of planting, cultivation, irrigation, pruning, spraying and smudging. Whatever the size of the orchard there are several points which should be considered before the trees are planted, writes Fabian Garcia in the Denver Field and Farm. The first of these is the site or location, and this is of much importance.

Whenever possible the orchardist should select a gently sloping site, as such a locality provides good air drainage. This, while not generally considered, is very important in orcharding. Cold air is heavier than warm air, and for this reason it will settle in the lower places, which are most likely to be the frosty ones. Frequently the low-lying orchards are less fruitful than those planted on the sloping or higher levels. In all other irrigated districts, the land must be as level as possible in order to facilitate irrigation, and for this reason it is almost impossible to secure an ideal site so far as air drainage is concerned.

Perhaps the best fruit belts, considering them from the air drainage proposition, lie on the first level of our mesa lands. If enough water could be developed on these high lands the damage caused by the spring frosts would be largely mitigated. Old-time fruit growers and many writers lay great stress upon the soil and one would think from their descriptions concerning these requirements of the different fruits that there would be no hope of success unless a soil of exactly such and such character could be found. It is true that while most fruits are partial to certain kinds of soils, most of them will do well on many kinds, provided it is deep enough and care is taken of the trees.

By proper attention to tillage and utilizing the many different methods of changing the character of the soil, one need not be discouraged if it is not typical in every way for this or that fruit. Of course better success at less expense and labor may be had if the soil is adapted to the fruit planted. Oftentimes the greatest success depends more upon the individual who cares for the trees than upon the soil in which they are grown. Some men succeed in poor soil while others fail or have poor results on good soil. A very large percentage of the young trees which die perish principally on account of not having had proper care.

Charcoal and Chickens. Charcoal is necessary for fowls to keep their digestion in good condition and it should always be kept where they can get at it. Charcoal, unless the sickness is severe, will cure almost all the ailments to which chickens are subject. In buying charcoal, get the coarse-ground kind. Where powdered charcoal is used, it should be mixed with the mash. Sometimes chickens overeat; the charcoal prevents trouble from this cause.—Southern Farm Advocate.

Soil for Flowers. Flowers should have a friable, very fertile soil in which to grow. They often make a brave display in rather poor soil, but they appreciate good care.

LIVE STOCK NOTES.

Do not feed corn to the breeding ewes; it is too heating.

Pigs that are carelessly weaned are likely to be given quite a setback.

The sheepfold should be liberally bedded and the bedding should be changed often.

For horses at hard or fast work in the summer time, clover hay may prove too laxative.

In order that sows may use oats to the best advantage they should by all means be ground.

If the silage has been properly put in, there is no reason why it should not keep through the summer.

After pigs are weaned, one of the most common causes of runts is the feeding of a straight corn diet.

Peas should be well podded before hogs are turned in, and after that stage they may be hogged off with profit.

For stallions, brood mares, young horses, and horses at light work, good quality clover or alfalfa hay can not be excelled.

Silage is very nearly as cheap as pasture and in composition is practically the same, pound for pound, as timothy pasture.

Peas alone make a valuable pasture for hogs, although the hogs should not be turned in on the crop as soon as either cattle or sheep.

Corn silage is an excellent feed for steers on account of its succulence and palatability, and because of its comparative richness in carbohydrates and fat.

In preventing and treating all diseases of young pigs, it is well, in addition to giving feed of the best quality, to allow plenty of exercise, sunshine, and pure air.

To check scouring in the pigs it is recommended to give the sow two or three teaspoonfuls of tincture of opium or place a few drops on the pigs' tongues.

HAPPENINGS IN THE CITIES

Crow Heads Puzzle the Officials



INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—Here is a pretty kettle of fish. The offices of the county clerks in Indiana are being filled to overflowing with the heads of dead crows, and the result is not pleasing to the sense of smell, to say the least. Came about this way: At the last session of the legislature the farmers of the state succeeded in having a law enacted which placed a bounty of ten cents upon the head of every crow. The farmers argued that the crows destroyed much of their crops by eating the seeds after they were scattered on the ground and were a nuisance in general. Everybody thought it would be a good scheme to abolish the pest by killing off a large number of the prolific crows. And so it came to pass that the law was enacted and "most everybody thought the question was solved at once and for all time.

But it wasn't. The county clerks are the sufferers and complainants now. The farmer boys spend their

"off rainy days" hunting crows. They are bringing them to the county seats by hundreds. The heads are strung like so many beads or pearls, and often on the strings measure four or five feet in length. In communities where the crows are plentiful—and that seems to be all over Indiana—the gunners can bag enough crows in a day to realize a good compensation for their work.

Here is where the rub comes in. The county clerk who receives and pays for the crow heads must keep them until his books, stock and office materials are audited by the county commissioners, which is once a year. Now what is the county clerk going to do with the hundreds and hundreds of crow heads brought to his office? Surely he cannot put them away in the safe with other valuables. Neither can he throw them away, for in that event he would have to stand the bounty money from his own pocket. The result is that his office smells to high heaven, and even the sale of marriage licenses has suffered a slump.

And that is the reason the county clerks of Indiana have signed a round robin and forwarded it to Governor Marshall, praying him to offer a solution, or at least appoint a commission for that end.

Chinese Queues for Milady's Wig

CHICAGO.—Prices of coiffures are due for a slump and "milady of the boulevards" may soon be promenading down Michigan avenue bedecked in the very latest of late imported puffs which but recently formed the most conspicuous part of the hairdresser's adornment of the Celestials of South Clark street.

It may seem strange that the most fashionable of Chicago's smart set will be able to purchase real "imported" puffs, curls, braids, switches and rats which were once the queues of Chicago chop suey waiters and Chinese laundrymen, but the fact remains indisputable, for according to the edict recently passed in China 90 per cent. of all the Celestials in the United States have divorced themselves from one of the most typically distinguishing features of the race—the queue.

Following a similar move in the Chinatown of New York, San Francisco and other cities, the Chinese of Chicago the other day kept the barbers busy with the shears and by night there were few left along South Clark street who could boast of the "pig-tails" which were their pride of other days. Hip Lung, mayor of Chicago's Chinatown, and the leaders of the



famous Moy family, Moy Tong Gee and Moy Tong Hoy, all bowed with good grace before the power of the scissors.

The hair is being shipped by the Chinese to London where large English hair dealers will convert it into coiffures of the latest fashions and of various shades, and then ship "real imported" puffs back to American soil. The money which the Chinese in this country will receive for the hair is to be sent back to China.

Some time ago an edict was passed to the effect that all citizens or former citizens of China must cut off their queues or retain them as they saw fit. It was formerly one of the strictest laws of the country that every citizen must wear a queue, and those without them were not allowed to return to the empire on pain of severe punishment.

Wife Rifles Pockets! Then Beat Her



PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Judge C. M. Lee of the superior court, in the course of a separation suit brought by Elizabeth T. England against her husband, John E. England, stated that a man is justified in chastising his spouse if she rifles his pockets.

The Englands have been married about five years, and recently there has been trouble in the household. Mrs. England wanted separate support from her husband when she came into court. She told on the witness stand that they had three children and had been living happily enough until a short time ago.

One night, she related, Mr. England arrived at his home on Warren street about 3 a. m., and proceeded to curl up on the floor. Mrs. England admitted that she thought he was asleep and started to go through his pockets

in search of a watch and ring which she claimed belong to her. But Mr. England woke up and gave her a slap in the face.

She tried to go through his pockets again and testified that he gave her a kick in the back. Under cross-examination Mrs. England told that she had struck her husband with a shoe.

After listening to considerable of this testimony, Judge Lee stated in his opinion this couple ought to be brought together and become reconciled. He brought out the fact that the woman only wanted separate support and probably would become reconciled to her husband some time, and thought the present a good time.

Judge Lee conferred with Lawyer Thomas F. Cooney, who represented Mrs. England, and Lawyer Arthur Cushing, representing Mr. England, and they agreed to do what they could to effect a reconciliation.

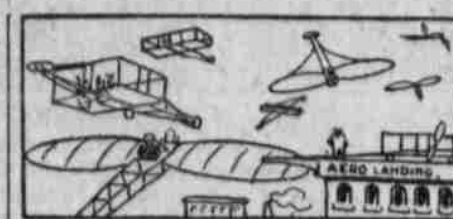
"But you must tell your client," admonished Judge Lee, with a smile, in addressing Lawyer Cooney, "that she must not go through her husband's pockets again. A man is justified in slapping his wife if she goes through his pockets."

Aero Landing and Lake on Roof

NEW YORK.—New York within a year is to have one of the most remarkable buildings on earth. It is designed to replace Madison Square Garden, and not the least of its features will be a landing stage for flying machines. A \$2,000,000 structure is to be reared on the site of the old Brewster carriage factory on the west side of Broadway between Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth streets. It will be used mainly for exhibition purposes and various trades in the sporting line.

The Broadway project is backed by interests identified with the Schlitz Brewing company of Milwaukee, represented in New York by John Oheim, restaurateur, and Oscar Schmidt. The building will be erected by the Atlas Development company, which in January of last year took a long lease on the Brewster site from the Suptin estate.

The new building is to be adapted particularly to the needs of the automobile, motor boat and aviation industries and their allied trades. With



this end in view, certain unusual structural features have been planned, such as a starting and landing track on the roof for flying machines, a lake 60 by 125 feet, also on the roof, for the display of motor boats, and an enormous freight and passenger elevator, 25 by 52, capable of carrying an aeroplane, a 50-foot motor boat or about 400 persons on one trip.

The basement, which will have a very high ceiling, will contain a restaurant seating 6,000 or 7,000 persons and run on the plan of the famous rathskellers of Berlin and Munich. The roof will be used as an open air garden in the summer. The lake is to be utilized as a skating rink in the winter.

REPATRIATED.

HE HAD \$400.00 IN CASH IN 1903; NOW WORTH \$8,000.00.

My parents were originally Canadians from Essex County, Ontario. I was born in Monroe County, Michigan, from which place I moved to Red Lake Falls, Minnesota, where I farmed for 22 years. I sold my farm there in the summer of 1903 and in September of that year came to Canada with my wife and eight children. I had about \$400 in cash, team of horses, a cow, a few sheep and some chickens. I took up a quarter section of land near Jack Fish Lake, Meota P. O., and later on purchased for \$2,000.00 an adjoining quarter section. I have now 48 head of cattle, a number of horses, good buildings and consider my holding is worth at least \$8,000.00. My children have raised from \$300 to \$500 worth of garden truck each year since we have been here. I have never had a poor crop and have never had one frosted. My wheat has averaged from 25 to 30 bushels per acre with one or two years considerably more. My oats have always yielded well up to 50 bushels per acre and once or twice as high as 85. My cattle have never been stabled in winter, and do not need it. I consider that this country offers better opportunities for settlers than anywhere I have ever been. I am sure that almost any person can come here and buy land at say \$15.00 per acre and pay for it in one crop. My experience is that if a man farms his land in the right way he is not likely to have his crop frosted.

Most of the settlers in my district are Americans and Canadians and I know lots of them who came here with little or no capital who are now doing well, but I do not know of any who have left through disappointment, or becoming discouraged, have returned to their former homes.

EUGENE JUBINVILLE.

There are many whose experience is similar to that of Mr. Jubinville. Secure Canadian Government literature from nearest Canadian Government Agent, and see for yourself.

"When a Wife is Cruel."

The husband rushed into the room where his wife was sitting.

"My dear," said he, excitedly. "Guess what! Intelligence has just reached me—"

The wife gave a jump at this point, rushed to her husband, and, kissing him fervently, interrupted with: "Well, thank heaven, Harry!"

Important to Mothers

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Fletcher* In Use For Over 30 Years. Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

Wanted an Officer.

The sheriff was snoring away in his seat in the coach, when he heard some one call out: "Is there an officer in the coach from New Castle?" "Yes," replied the sheriff very emphatically.

"Loan me your corkscrew, please, sir," calmly continued the drummer.

The greatest cause of worry on ironing day can be removed by using Defiance Starch, which will not stick to the iron. Sold everywhere, 16 oz. for 10c.

If no God, whence duty? There remains no other source than blind, brutal, tyrannous force. Duty never issues from that.—Mazzini.

If constipation is present, the liver sluggish, take Garfield Tea; it is mild in action and never loses its potency.

Hardly anything can make such a fool of a man as side whiskers for him to be proud of.

Lewis' Single Binder, extra quality tobacco, costs more than other 5c cigars.

Don't let your money burn a hole in some other fellow's pocket.

THE KEYSTONE TO HEALTH IS HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS

When the digestive system needs toning and strengthening take the Bitters promptly. It does the work. Try a bottle today.

OLD SORES CURED

Allen's Ulcerative Cream cures Chronic Ulcers, Bone Ulcers, Scrofulous Ulcers, Varicose Ulcers, Indolent Ulcers, Mercurial Ulcers, White Swellings, Milk Leg, Fever Sores, Sifted Sores, Fungus Sores, Itches, It is sold by J. P. Allen, Dr., Dept. A-38, Paul, Minn.

KODAK FINISHING

Mail orders attention. All supplies for the Amateur strictly fresh. Send for catalogue and finishing prices. THE ROBERT DEMPSTER COMPANY, Box 1197, Omaha, Neb.

If afflicted with sore eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water.