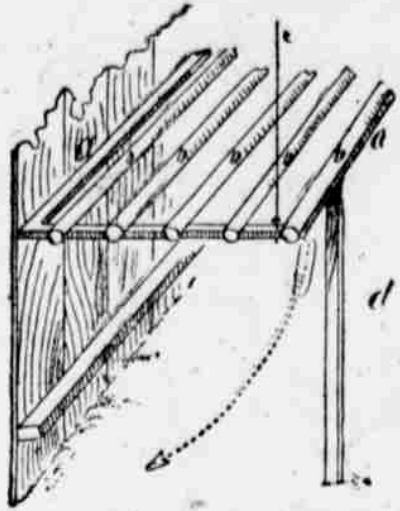




HANDY CHICKEN ROOST.

Arranged So That They Can Be Let Down When the House Is Being Cleaned.

In many poultry houses the manner in which the roosts are placed in position is a source of annoyance when time comes to clean out the house. In order to avoid the difficulty of getting around under the roosts, they should be placed crosswise on a frame made of about two by four-inch material, six



SWINGING ROOST.

feet wide and nearly as long as the building in which they are to be placed. Hang the frame, a, at one side to the wall by heavy strap or T-hinges and support the other side by props, d, placed under it or a couple of pieces of stout wire rope, c, hung from the roof. The roosts can then be let down out of the way when the house is being cleaned and they also can be scraped off and washed with lime, either with a brush or spray pump. If both house and roosts are whitewashed frequently the filth will be lessened. A spray pump is excellent to use for this whitewashing process.—American Agriculturist.

GAPES IN CHICKENS.

To Effect a Permanent Cure the Premises Must Be Cleared of All Angle-Worms.

As a preventive of gapes it is necessary to rid the premises of the common red or angle-worm, as their bodies are usually infested with the gape germ, says a correspondent in *Fancy Fowls*. Soon after the infected worm is swallowed by a chick the gape worm develops into a small red colored worm which crawls up in the throat and descends into the lower bronchial tubes, thereby closing the air passage so as to cause the patient to gape for lack of a sufficiency of air, and causing death within a short time if the chick is not relieved.

The best way to get rid of the angle worm is to scatter a quantity of strong lime all over the poultry runs or yards early every spring, and you will never have any more gapes in your flock. I have done this for the past five years and have never had any chicks infested with this malady since I began the use of lime.

Lime is also a good disinfectant and destroys other disease germs and vermin. The lime is also beneficial to laying hens, as they get a portion of it in picking up their foods as it aids in shell formation.

When you notice one of your chicks infested with gapes, if you will make a pill of gum camphor about the size of a small pea and force the patient to swallow it, immediate relief will result, as the gape worm cannot stand the fumes of camphor.

Simple Treatment for Roup.

If your fowls are affected with roup I can recommend the following treatment as an infallible remedy: Go to your druggist and purchase five or ten cents worth of peroxide of hydrogen. If the affected bird's nostrils are stopped up, clean them out, and with a small syringe inject some of the hydrogen into them; also swab the throat with a feather saturated with the hydrogen. Then take a small cloth wet in the hydrogen and bathe the head. Repeat this treatment two or three times daily until the fowl is cured, which it will be in two or three days, except in cases of long standing. I have cured chickens that had the roup so badly that their tongues were swollen so that they were forced to hold their beaks open.—Agricultural Epitomist.

The Flavor of Eggs.

A vast difference exists in the flavor of eggs. Hens fed on clear, sound grain and kept on a clean grass run, give much finer product than fowls that have access to stable and manure heaps and all kinds of filthy food. Hens feeding on fish and onions flavor their eggs accordingly, just as cows eating onions or cabbage and drinking offensive water impart a bad taste to the milk and butter. The richer the food, the higher the color of the eggs. Wheat and corn give eggs the best color.—Rural World.

EARLY AND LATE CORN.

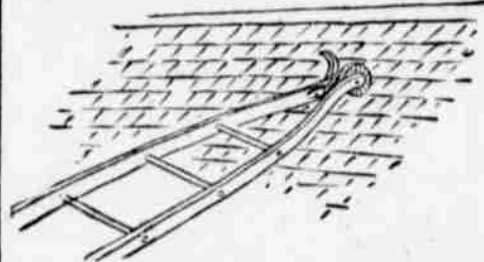
Farmers Should Plant Both Kinds and Turn the Live Stock Into the Fields.

Farmers should plant corn both early and late, some kind of flint corn that will ripen early, planting from one to ten acres according to the amount of stock kept, in a place convenient to the yard so the cattle and hogs can be turned in on it. Then there should be another piece to turn into when this is eaten down. This may seem like a slovenly way of doing, but it should be remembered the husking of the corn is the most expensive part of growing the crop. It costs from three to five cents per bushel to husk and put it in the crib and then it has to be shoveled out again. Of course a part of the corn will have to be husked to be fed later on in a good yard, for here is where a great part of the profit comes in. Some may think it costs too much to build fences to keep stock in the corn fields, but a good fence will last at least 15 years. The stock can be turned in the field just as soon as the corn begins to glaze. Stock fed in this way will gain faster than when fed dry corn, but care should be taken not to leave them in the field too long at first. They should not be turned into a field of green corn in a poor condition or the result might be damaging and the profits from feeding in this way lost. When the corn is in proper condition to cut a part of the crop should be cut, either with a machine or by hand, and shocked nicely in the field to be fed later without husking; this saves labor also, and makes a nice lot of feed to be fed out in the winter. There is also a good profit in feeding sheep in the same way, that is turn them in the corn field in the fall and cut up corn and feed them through the winter. I wintered 100 sheep in that way last winter and I never had sheep do so well before. In order to get the most profit out of corn it is necessary to save as much labor as possible. There are many ways of feeding corn at a profit this time of year. Pastures are getting short for the dairy cow and if a little corn that was planted for that purpose is cut and fed to the cows every night it will help out the pasture and also the milk pail. There is no doubt but what there is more profit in feeding the corn on the farm if the farmer owns his farm and manages in the right way, but a renter on a farm for one year had better sell his grain and other products.—George Tyler, in *Prairie Farmer*.

FARM FIRE LADDER.

One That Can Quickly Be Put in Place Whenever Necessity May Demand Its Use.

The constant danger that farm buildings may take fire and have no adequate attention, owing to the lack of fire apparatus and of men, makes it important that all possible precautions be taken that incipient fires may promptly be put out. A ladder for the roof is of the greatest importance. The cut



FARM FIRE LADDER.

shows one that can quickly be put in place. It is in the form of a fruit ladder at the top, and has a small wheel at the end, as shown. It can thus be shoved up over the roof without catching on the shingles. A hook is placed in the position shown, so that the ladder, when shoved up to the ridge, can be turned over, when the hook will hold it firmly in place. Make the ladder long enough for any roof you have, and have another that will reach any roof edge.—N. Y. Tribune.

POULTRY YARD HINTS.

Do not thresh all the oats and wheat. Leave enough in the sheaf to keep the poultry in exercise next winter. Nothing like it.

Very likely the old house would be the better of a new earth floor. Remove an inch or two (or more if needed) of the old soil and replace with new. Do this now.

Quarters should before this have been arranged for laying pullets, so that disturbing them will not be necessary. Once they begin to lay they should never be moved, else the laying will be checked at once.

It is bad practice to feed fowls about the stable door or to do anything to get them into the habit of frequenting the barn and stables. Horses and hens should be kept apart.—Farm Journal.

Wintering Bees in Cellars.

An experiment is reported from Canada in wintering bees in which the hives were placed six inches from the floor and protected with a piece of old woolen carpet placed under the wooden cover. When placed in the cellar each colony had 30 pounds of honey, which proved more than sufficient for the winter, and all the hives wintered successfully. The temperature of the cellar, shown by a self-registering thermometer, remained steadily between 40 and 50 degrees Fahrenheit.

WISDOM OF MONROE.

How He Added Louisiana to Our Domains.

His Bargain with Napoleon Bonaparte Was a Great Victory for the Expansionists of Early American Days.

[Special Washington Letter.]

They who have never used the scapel should not undertake to practice medicine. They who have never studied law should not act as law-givers and oracles on jurisprudence. They who have never studied international law should not attempt to act as oracles for the direction of the foreign affairs of this republic.

These axioms are called forth by reason of the multifarious expressions of editorial and oratorical opinion concerning the policies which our federal government should pursue in our foreign relations, our diplomatic affairs and our increased responsibilities growing out of the war with Spain.

When we have studied the history of the finances and wars of a country we have studied its diplomacy. Money is necessary to back diplomacy; and diplomacy always falls back upon the arbitration of war for the enforcement of its conclusions. But diplomacy does not cease when war begins. It goes on just the same. Neutral nations at once begin with unofficial mediation, following it with official mediation, for the welfare of all nations.

The history of the finances and wars of this republic gives us the history of the diplomacy of our country. The precedents established will usually govern primary conclusions in future diplomacy, but precedents can always be broken, by the will of the majority of our people.

Upon the public platform and in the editorial and news columns of our newspapers we hear and read all shades of

to be taken, at once, by force. Mr. Monroe, upon arrival in France, found Bonaparte meditating on and in danger of a rupture with Great Britain. Just before his arrival M. Talleyrand had requested Mr. Livingston to make an offer on behalf of the United States for the province of Louisiana entire. This was an authority he did not possess. The intention of the United States, as he understood, was to purchase only New Orleans island, and the Floridas, or the western part of them. These negotiations were conducted under the personal supervision of the first consul. He said he wanted money for war, that he would cede the whole province of Louisiana, and that he wanted 50,000,000 of francs for it. Secrecy was to be observed. Mr. Livingston refused to offer more than 30,000,000 francs, and asserted that he had no power to treat for the cession of the entire province.

It was supposed at that time that instructions were issued to our ministers that the treaty of cession by Spain to France included the entire province of Louisiana and the Floridas, but it was found shortly afterward that it ceded Louisiana only. If France declined to sell, our ministers were to open negotiations with Great Britain, so as to prevent France from taking possession of the province. M. Barbe Morbois (marquis of Barbe Morbois), who was then at the head of the treasury of France, had conducted the negotiations with Mr. Livingston. He had formerly been secretary of the French legation to the United States, and was personally known to Mr. Monroe.

Mr. Monroe arrived April 12, 1803. M. Morbois, the next day, asked immediate action. After consultation, the two ministers, on behalf of the United States, offered France 50,000,000 francs, with an offset in the shape of such claims in favor of citizens of the United States against France as should be established, estimated at from 20,000,000 to 25,000,000 francs. This was declined. The ministers of the United States were embarrassed by the fact that the tender of territory was beyond their in-



THE THREE LEADING CHARACTERS IN THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE.

expression of opinion concerning expansion and anti-expansion. People talk of it and write of it as though the subject had all the newness and freshness of novelty, but it is old as the hills. Expansion began on April 30, 1803, when France, in three separate treaties, ceded to this republic the territory of Louisiana, and that event has become known in history as "The Louisiana Purchase."

The story of this historic occurrence forms one of the most important and interesting chapters in our national history.

It is very exhaustively treated of in that remarkable book, "The Public Domain," published under the authority of the United States, and compiled by Thomas Donaldson, a man of marvelous research. He devotes many pages to an exhaustive history of the buying from France of the vast province of Louisiana. He epitomizes the events progressively leading to the colonization of that part of the province which is now the city of New Orleans as follows:

In 1541 De Soto reached the Mississippi river.

In 1673 Father Marquette descended the Mississippi to its mouth.

In 1689 La Salle descended the Mississippi river and took possession of the country adjacent to it in the name of Louis XIV. of France, and called it "Louisiana."

In 1699 Lemoine d'Iberville founded the first colony at Biloxi, but dying soon after, Henille took command.

In 1706 the colonists made a new location on the site of what is now the city of New Orleans.

In 1712, September 14, Louis IV. made a grant to Antoine de Crozat, a merchant of Paris, who had amassed a fortune of 40,000,000 livres in the Indian trade, the grant being for trading privileges.

President Jefferson, December 15, 1802, notified the congress of the cession of Louisiana to France, and of the action of the Spanish authorities at New Orleans. Excitement ensued in the congress, but finally President Jefferson obtained the consent of the senate to the confirmation of Mr. Monroe (armed with an appropriation of \$2,000,000) to proceed to France and, in connection with Mr. Livingston, minister of the United States at Paris, to treat with France for the cession of New Orleans and the island of New Orleans and Floridas.

Mr. Livingston held to the opinion at that time that the United States would never be able to acquire New Orleans by treaty or purchase, and that it ought

instructions to buy or receive. Rumors of a large English fleet sailing for Louisiana for the purpose of capturing it were rife, and the English press was urgent in demanding such action.

Bonaparte had, no doubt, intended just before this period to send the French fleet, then at San Domingo, to Louisiana, to receive and hold it. Bernadotte, afterward king of Sweden, was to be the governor. The negotiations were entirely secret. Spain had not yet transferred the province to the possession of France. In the treaty of San Ildefonso there was a provision for reference to Spain in future disposition. M. Marbois insisted upon 80,000,000 francs, which was agreed to on condition that 20,000,000 francs of the sum should be assigned to the payment of claims due by France to citizens of the United States, if they should amount to so much.

It is said that when Bonaparte gave instructions to M. Marbois in regard to the cession, he stated that, from the nature of the new combination forming against him in Europe, he was forced to sell the entire province, or hold it at a great sacrifice of men and money, and, probably, be compelled to see it captured. He preferred to transfer it to the United States, adding that whatever nation held the valley of the Mississippi would eventually be the most powerful on earth, and that consequently he preferred a friendly nation should possess it rather than an enemy of France.

The cession was made in three separate treaties, on April 30, 1803. First, a treaty of cession; next, a convention stipulating method, manner and time of payment of the purchase money; and, last, a convention providing that claims of citizens of the United States against France were to be paid at the United States treasury to the amount of \$3,750,000, on orders from the minister of the United States to France, which were to be given on the joint judgment or conclusion of the French bureau to which these claims were referred, and a board of three commissioners on behalf of the United States—final decision, or certificates of difference of opinion, to lie in the ministers of finance of France.

SMITH D. FRY.

An Explanation of His Courage. Mamma—You must be a little man, Johnny. Don't you remember how brave Tommy was when I took him to the dentist's?

Johnny (scornfully)—He never was there before.—Brooklyn Life.

WOMEN SEE PRIZE FIGHT.

They Talk About It in Their Own Peculiar Way and Wonder Why the Men Don't Kick.

They were two nice women from Kenwood. They had spent the morning shopping and had lunched at one of the big State street stores.

They discussed the various shows as they sat at luncheon, and a happy thought struck them. They would drop into a certain theater and see the Jeffries-Fitzsimmons fight as reproduced by the cinematograph. Then some time in the future they would surprise their husbands with their knowledge of pugilism.

Either of them would as soon have thought of jumping into the lake as of being seen at a prize ring, but here was an opportunity to see a historic fight encounter in an entirely respectable way. So they went. They didn't know the first thing about pugilistic terms, and as the fight proceeded they discussed it behind their fans in their own artless way. They arrived between the first and second rounds and therefore missed the introduction of the principals, the referee, etc. by the man who does the talking. They had got fairly settled in their seats as the men faced each other for the second round.

"There they are. I wonder which is Jeffries?"

"I think it's the bald-headed one. Look! there they go. What have they got on their hands?"

"I guess it's something to keep them from skinning their knuckles. There! Did you see that? Fitzsimmons slapped Jeffries right in the face. I'll bet that made him mad."

"Who's that fellow in his shirt sleeves that keeps dancing around and getting in the ring?"

"That must be some fellow who has a whole lot of money bet on the fight and he's excited. I wonder they don't make him go and sit down."

"There, look at him. They were just going to see which could throw the other one down and that crazy fellow ran in between them."

"He must be pretty solid with the police or they would make him behave. It's a pity there's always somebody around to spoil the fun."

"Look there. Jeffries is on his back. Well, did you ever—the other fellow must have hit him, but I didn't see the lick. There, he's up again. I wonder which is Jeffries?"

"I'm pretty sure it's the tall, bald-headed one. The other fellow looks Irish, and 'Fitzsimmons' is an Irish name, isn't it?"

"I guess so."

"What's the matter now? One of them's fainted, I guess. See, they're fanning him and rubbing his limbs. No, they're fanning both of them. Oh, this must be the end of the first scene or act, or something."

"What's a 'round'? Isn't there something they call a 'round'?"

"I've heard them talk about a round of drinks. I don't know; it seems to me there is such a thing as a 'round' in fighting. I guess the round is the intermission between the acts."

"There they go again. See how Fitzsimmons holds his right arm over his chest and fights with his left hand and keeps his head down. Why doesn't he stand up and use both fists?"

"Don't ask me. I don't understand a thing about it. I can't see why that long-legged fellow doesn't kick the other one in the stomach. There, down goes Jeffries again. Up he comes. That's twice he's been on his back. The third fall is 'out,' isn't it?"

"I think so. What's a base hit?"

"I guess that's where they hit the solar plexus."

"And what's the solar plexus?"

"I don't know."

"There, they're fanning them again. How many rounds are there in a fight?"

"I think it's according to how long it lasts. When one man is knocked down three times, you know, he's out and the fight is over."

"Oh, I see."

"Well, they're fighting again and there's that idiot dancing around, jumping between them every time they are about to have a real set-to. He must be the—the do they have an umpire in this game—in prize fights, I mean?"

"May be they do. I guess that's it. He's the umpire."

"Of course. What geese we are not to know that."

And so they went on, commenting on the various phases of the fight as it progressed through the several rounds, pausing now and then to wonder whether the bald-headed man really was Jeffries. When the final knock-out blow was delivered in the eleventh round they were too much excited to hear the man on the stage proclaim Jeffries the winner, and not wishing to expose their ignorance they left the theater without being sure which one it was that was "put out by being knocked down three times." By the time they reached Kenwood they had speculated on the identity of the fighters and other puzzling features of the contest so much that they couldn't remember whether it was the bald-headed man or the other fellow that guarded with his right and fought with his left that really got the worst of it.

It must have been an interesting occasion when they tried to surprise their husbands with their knowledge of pugilism.—Chicago Times-Herald.