

THE HOUSE EXCITED.

WRANGLE OVER A DEFENSE OF SECESSION.

Mr. Barrett Introduces a Resolution to Censure Mr. Talbot of South Carolina for Remarks Alleged to Be Treasonable in Character.—The Motion Was Referred After an Animated Discussion.

Lively Time in the Lower House.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The debate on the Senate free silver substitute for the House bond bill proceeded steadily in the House to-day. The House met at 10:30 o'clock with less than thirty members present and a few stragglers in the galleries. Mr. Newlands of Nevada, awoke the empty echoes of the big hall with a vigorous argument in favor of the free and independent coinage of silver. He asserted that not one debtor nation in the world had maintained the gold standard except the United States and we had done so at the price of continued bond issues.

Mr. Hartman of Montana, and Mr. Ken of Nebraska, Populist, followed in favor of concurrence and Mr. Tucker of Virginia, in favor of non-concurrence.

Mr. Talbot of South Carolina rose to a question of personal privilege to correct what he said was an unintentional misrepresentation of himself in the public prints. This led to a stirring incident. He said that Mr. Pearson of North Carolina had made an unwarranted attack on the loyalty of his state, which he declared was as loyal as any state in the union. Mr. Pearson had said that North Carolina had followed South Carolina out of the union, and had got whipped along with the Palmetto state.

"In a jocular way, Mr. Speaker," continued Mr. Talbot, "I declared that we were not whipped but had worn ourselves out trying to whip the other fellows. In the heat of the moment," he continued, "and impulsively, I said that South Carolina was not ashamed of the part she took in it; that she was proud of it, and that I for one indorsed secession then. I thought we were right; I think so yet, and that under the same circumstances, surrounded by the same conditions, that I would do the same thing again. Now, Mr. Speaker I repeat it."

"He has said that he has repeated the statement that under certain circumstances he believed in secession. I propose now to offer a resolution of censure," put in Mr. Barrett of Massachusetts.

By this time the excitement on the floor was intense.

Mr. Crisp said that he had never known an instance when a member was called to order and a motion was made that he be allowed to explain his utterances that such a motion was not considered. To this Mr. Barrett replied that he had no objection to the gentleman from South Carolina explaining at the proper time his statement; that the gentleman, having taken an oath to sustain the constitution of the United States said he would, under certain circumstances, attempt to overthrow and humiliate the government.

There was more parliamentary sparring between Mr. Crisp and Mr. Barrett, during which the excitement gradually rose. The Speaker finally cut the matter short by saying that if the House was not satisfied with Mr. Talbot's explanation the resolution might be offered. The Speaker decided that Mr. Crisp's motion was in order.

"I take it for granted," said Mr. Dingley, rising, "that the House does not intend to vote on a resolution of censure without according the gentleman from South Carolina an opportunity to explain."

These words won the applause of the Democratic side.

Mr. Talbot availed himself of the opportunity and explained that he had risen to correct a misrepresentation. He had no idea that the press intended to misrepresent him intentionally. South Carolina, he proceeded, was as loyal and as true to the Union as any State in the Union. The circumstances under which he seceded could not exist again and he was glad of it. (Democratic applause.)

Mr. Barrett of Massachusetts jumped up at these words and asked that the words be taken down.

Several members appealed to him not to do so and the speaker asked Mr. Barrett if he insisted upon the demand.

Mr. Barrett seemed to hesitate when Mr. Talbot again got on his feet and declared in a loud voice that he was willing to have his words taken down. "I will stand by them," said he.

These words seemed to clinch Mr. Barrett's resolve, and Mr. Barrett replied to the speaker with feeling: "Yes, I insist. I want to see if a member can violate his oath in this fashion."

The chair understood that the gentleman from South Carolina was only repeating what he had said on a former occasion," said Speaker Reed.

Mr. Barrett replied that in that case he had a point of order to submit. Mr. Crisp, the Democratic leader, however, at this point crowded into the arena and moved that Mr. Talbot be permitted to explain. The words were then read at the clerk's desk and Mr. Barrett then formally made the point of order that when a statement made by a member had been called in question and he deliberately reiterated it, it constituted a new statement and a new offense.

After a wrangle and some explanations, Mr. Daize of Pennsylvania moved to refer the Barrett resolution to the committee on judiciary. This was carried by a vote of 154 to 41. This is understood to mean that no notice will be taken of the matter. Mr. Owens of Kentucky was the only Democrat who voted against the motion.

Will Serve Many Dogs.
DEADWOOD, S. D., Feb. 8.—A council of Ojibwa Sioux Indians will be held at Wounded Knee on the 10th, to select delegates to send to Washington to confer with the Great Father upon matters relative to the manner of dealing with the Indians. The council will conclude with a feast at which 184 dogs will be served.

MONROE DOCTRINE AGAIN.

Senator Allen of Nebraska Ventilates His Views.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Senator Allen of Nebraska addressed the Senate today on the Monroe doctrine resolution. He contended that the Monroe doctrine was one of national self-preservation, and that if the invasion of the South American republics by Great Britain will endanger the welfare or menace the safety of this Government in any way, we should resent the action with all the strength and resources of a mighty nation. The United States must be the exclusive judge of when the doctrine is to be applied. The United States, Mr. Allen maintained, cannot permit Great Britain or any other foreign power to determine when and to what extent the acquisition of territory on the Western hemisphere will imperil our Government.

He thought, however, that it would be ample time to act when the Venezuelan commission shall have reported, and said: "If we shall determine that the action of Great Britain in acquiring territory in Venezuela will imperil our government by imperiling the rights of Venezuela, it will become our duty to marshal all the resources of our people to resist the threatened or actual invasion. If, on the other hand, we shall determine, after due investigation and deliberation, that our interests will not be imperiled, it will be our duty to abstain from any interference with the action of Great Britain."

Continuing, Mr. Allen said: "The threatened demolition of England and the English institutions that we have heard in this chamber is not real; there is no danger from foes without. We have simply been indulging in the harmless pastime of twisting the causal appendage of the British lion to arouse a war spirit in the breasts of our people, and thus induce them to forget their grievances and their wrongs. We mistake the temper of the American people. They know full well that there is no danger of our becoming involved in a war with England, or with any other foreign power. They do not seek war, and I cannot condemn in too severe terms the lack of confidence in the sober judgment, the intelligence and patriotism of the American people that has led at least one Senator to assert that a large portion of them would welcome war and bloodshed as a relief from their present conditions."

"If, unhappily, the time shall come, which God grant it may not, that American valor must again be displayed on the field of battle in defense of American institutions and against foreign greed and aggrandizement, we may confidently expect the sons of America to march under the flag of the free, consecrated by the blood of a hundred years to permanent and glorious victory. Then for every Sherman a Johnston, for every Thomas a Jackson, for every Sheridan a Stuart, and for every Dixon a Lee will be blotted from the map of the United States and true Americans, North and South, wedded by the blood of the revolution, the war of 1812 and the war with Mexico, renewed by the estrangement of 1861, as lovers renew and intensify their affection by estrangement, soothed and sustained by a united and splendid American womanhood, will give to the world a lesson in valor that it has never known before."

MR. CLEVELAND TALKS.

Discusses the Recent Bond Issue and Syndicate Deal of 1895.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—In an interview President Cleveland said regarding the bond issue: "From such information as comes to me from various private sources, I am convinced that more small holdings of gold will be drawn into the treasury by the present arrangement than appear on the surface. The small country banks, for instance, which are buying bonds for their customers, have made their bids through their New York and Boston correspondents, and this gives the loan the appearance of having been taken up by the big financial institutions at the money centers, although, as a matter of fact, not a little of it will come from the small investors."

The subject of the syndicate contract of February, 1895, having been mentioned, Mr. Cleveland remarked that he had never had reason to question the wisdom of that arrangement under the conditions then existing.

"That contract," he added, "helped us out at a time when a forty-eight hours' delay might have produced serious results. I sympathize, nevertheless, with some of the objections made to that form of placing a loan. The difference between the price obtained from the syndicate and the price currently quoted can be twisted into an argument which will appeal to people who do not stop to calculate the actual cost to the syndicate of floating a loan at that time."

"My preference would have been to have the present loan much more popular than it appears on its face, but we have done the best we could. The people who hoard small savings of gold or the equivalent of gold are unaccustomed to transacting business on the basis on which these bonds had to be issued; they are unused to premiums or to the formalities of making bids. If we could have sold them three per cent gold bonds at par, I think it would have brought out a good deal of this gold, but the only bonds the law allows us to issue have to be sold considerably above par in order to keep the net rate of interest within reasonable limits."

Treasury Losing Gold.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The treasury yesterday lost \$1,072,800 in gold coin and \$10,400 in bars, leaving the true amount of the reserve \$45,298,778. Notwithstanding the success of the new loan, fears are entertained that a considerable share of the gold offered in payment will have been withdrawn from the treasury for that purpose.

Hungarians in a Riot.

WHITING, Ind., Feb. 8.—Two men were killed and one fatally and two slightly injured here yesterday, during a savage riot among the Hungarian employes of the Standard Oil Company and a slight outbreak that followed the main battle. Many arrests were made, the men being taken to Hammond.

VEST AFTER MORTON.

THE SECRETARY ROASTED TO A BROWN.

His Seed Policy Denounced and Ridiculed in Turn—Vest Says the Devil Had a Grudge Against the Democratic Party and in a Spirit of Revenge Inflicted It with Morton—Irony, Sarcasm and Ridicule.

Sensational Words in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The most caustic utterances heard in the senate since Mr. Tillman's sensational speech was that of Mr. Vest arraigning Secretary of Agriculture Morton yesterday. The general satire and ridicule directed against the secretary, and the allusions made to the president, made the speech hardly less notable than that which startled the senate. Mr. Vest referred derisively to "the colossal intellect dealing with cabbage."

At one point the senator said: "The secretary of agriculture charges from his office, reminding us of what Cicero says of Cataline's flight from the senate: 'Ab ita exessit evasit erupit.' (Laughter.) When the secretary of agriculture hears of a silver lunatic he is like the warhorse in Job, his neck is clothed with thunder. You might go further and say, 'He saith among the prophets, ha, ha; and he smelleth the battle afar off, the thunder of the captains and the shouting.'"

Mr. Vest severely criticized the practice of furnishing costly flowers from government greenhouses for the receptions at the Executive mansion, and added: "Sir, I would rather give twice the amount of this appropriation to enable some poor man in a distant county of the West who is fighting the hard battle of life; I would rather give him something that would make his cheerless home comfortable and bring light to his fireside. I would rather put one flower in the sick room of a noble working girl or matron than to have it said that I had voted a hundred and odd thousand dollars for the flowers and exotics to go to the receptions and banquets of the officials of this Government, where the chandelier flashes its light across the red wine and the air is fragrant with perfume like the spicy breeze of Arabia the blessed."

Mr. Vest referred to the "bugle blasts" from the Secretary of Agriculture as to the congressional extravagance in distributing seeds.

"The Democratic party has been most unfortunate," said the senator, with emphasis, "not only as to its internal discords, but also in the fact that the devil has owed us a grudge and has paid it in a secretary of agriculture."

"The secretary had," continued Mr. Vest, "put the Democratic party in antagonism to the great agricultural interests of the party, although that party had always stood as the close friends of agriculture."

"The gigantic intellect of this secretary of agriculture has daily gone outside of his legitimate duties and why did it not discover some of the really fragrant abuses?"

"This secretary," proceeded the senator, "has assumed to run the entire government. He has been practically the secretary of the treasury, flooding this country with reports and pamphlets denouncing the silver lunatics and upholding the single gold standard."

Mr. Vest said the senator from South Carolina, (Tillman) had been called a communist because he had sounded a warning in the Senate. He compared this with a New York publication threatening revolution unless Senators and Representatives yielded to the gold standard.

"The trouble is," said Mr. Vest, "that the secretary of agriculture is a monomaniac on the gold standard. He sees only gold, gold, red gold, and he thinks any man who does not see as he sees is a lunatic."

Mr. Vest closed shortly after 2 o'clock with a remarkably sarcastic and bitter peroration. He referred to the useless seeds, which it was asserted the secretary had properly refused to buy. "But," added the senator, "there was one seed not mentioned."

"It was," he proceeded, smiling maliciously, "the aureiferous fennel canes mortonae, or, in plainer words, Morton's golden dogweed. This would flourish while the secretary, swinging his golden censor at the executive mansion, shouted his holy, holy, art thou, oh Grover, King of Kings and Lord of Lords."

Mr. Teller, Republican, Col., took occasion during the debate to refer to the success of the bond issue. Large as the offerings were, they would have been larger if the secretary of the treasury had received bids at a fixed price for the bonds. Clumsy and awkward as this bond submission had been, lacking the essential features of a popular loan, yet it completely answered those who had talked of the necessity of looking to foreign syndicates to sustain our credit.

The debate on distributing the appropriation bills ran through the entire afternoon and was not concluded when, at 4:30 o'clock, the senate went into executive session, and at 5:50 adjourned.

Stuart on the Fight Situation.

EL PASO, Tex., Feb. 7.—"No power can stop these fights," said Dan A. Stuart when informed of the passage of an anti-prize fighting bill by the House of Representatives. "They are coming off just as they were advertised. You can say for me that so sure as the principals are alive and in condition to get into the ring on the date set for the contests, so sure will they fight, and fight to a finish. If anyone sees fit to doubt this, I will lay four to one for any part of \$50,000."

Massachusetts Indorses Morton's Action.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—Secretary Morton has received the following letter: "Boston, January 13, 1896.—To the Honorable Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.: At the annual meeting of the Bay State Agricultural society held this date, the following was unanimously adopted: 'Resolved, That the Bay State Agricultural society heartily approves of the action of Secretary Morton in stopping seed distribution, and hereby condemns the old system of seed distribution to members of Congress as an extravagant, unnecessary and wasteful use of the public money.'

NOT IN THIS COUNTRY.

Catron's Prize Fight Bill Rushed Through the Senate and Ready for the President.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The Catron bill to prohibit prize fighting in Federal territory, passed by the House yesterday on the urgent request of Delegate Catron of New Mexico, was sent to the Senate to-day. It was passed without division. To-morrow it will be sent to the President and it is deemed certain that it will be signed promptly, thus making it a law and operative immediately. With this law on the statute books the whole government authority, judicial and if necessary military, will be invoked to see that the prize fight is stopped.

The full text of the anti-prize fight bill is as follows: "That any persons who in any of the territories or the District of Columbia, shall voluntarily engage in a pugilistic encounter between man and man, or a fight between a man and a bull, or a fight between animals, for money or for things of value, or for any championship, or upon the result of which any money or anything of value is bet or wagered, or to see which any admission fee is charged, either directly or indirectly, shall be deemed guilty of a felony and upon conviction shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary for not less than one year nor more than five years."

"By the term 'pugilistic encounter,' as used in this bill, is meant any voluntary fight by blows by means of fists or otherwise, whether with or without gloves, but when two or more men for money or for a prize of any character, or for any other thing of value, or for any championship, or upon the result of which any money or anything of value is bet or wagered, or to see which any admission fee is charged, either directly or indirectly."

COULD USE \$25,678,860.

Secretary Lamont Says That Sum Would Provide Needed Coast Defenses.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—Secretary of War Lamont has sent to the Senate a statement of the amount of money which could be used advantageously in coast defenses. He says \$25,678,860 could be used by the department prior to July 1, 1897, of which amount \$1,722,000 should be made during the present fiscal year. He recommends that \$15,807,000 be designated for fortifications, \$1,000,000 for sites, \$3,000,000 for submarine defenses and \$6,316,860 for guns, mortars, projectiles, etc.

The special advantages of the increased appropriations as enumerated by the secretary are: The utilization of the army gun factory to its full capacity, the more rapid armament of our fortifications, the addition of twelve mortars and carriages to those already estimated for, the purchase of an additional 500 deck piercing shells and the supply of heavy material for siege service.

THE BOND ISSUE.

Morgan's Syndicate Will Get a Large Portion of the New Loan.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The work of scheduling and classifying the bids opened yesterday was resumed to-day and until the task is completed no information of an exact and definite character can be obtained as to the amounts bid for at each of the several rates, or as to how low a rate will be accepted. The bid of J. P. Morgan and his associates undoubtedly will be accepted for a large amount, variously estimated at from \$45,000,000 to \$55,000,000. In any event all legitimate bids at a rate above that submitted by Mr. Morgan (110.6677) will be accepted and all below that rate will be rejected.

THE SUBSTITUTE MAY WIN.

Populist Senators Decide to Oppose Re-commitment of the Tariff Measure.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—Mr. Quay today modified his resolution to recommit the silver substitute for the House tariff bill so as not to include instructions to the committee, and at his own request it went over until Monday.

The Populist Senators have decided in caucus to vote solidly against recommitting the silver substitute for the tariff bill to the committee on finance. If the Democrats stand together against the Quay motion the decision of the Populists will insure its defeat.

Veteran Pension Clerk Commits Suicide.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—John Shea, a clerk of the first class in the record and pension division of the War department and a veteran of the late war, committed suicide in a closet at the department this morning by shooting himself in the head. He died almost instantly. It is believed he was unbalanced mentally from a wound inflicted during the war.

Another Big Lumber Trust.

MARINETTE, Wis., Feb. 7.—It is reported here that a combine of all manufacturers of white pine lumber is being formed. The trust is to include all manufacturers in Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota. The annual output is one billion feet, and it is proposed to decrease this production next year by closing all mills.

Professor Dowd Declared Insane.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—Professor Daniel L. Dowd, inventor of Dowd's exercises, which is now in many gymnasiums in this country, and who is well known as an exponent of physical and vocal culture in New York, was declared insane at Bellevue hospital last night. He will be sent to a private institution.

The Palmer House Will Be Convention Headquarters for Twenty States.

CHICAGO, Feb. 7.—The Palmer house will be the rallying center of the Democratic politicians during the national convention. Besides the national committee twenty states will have their headquarters at the hotel. Every available room in the house that has been spared has been assigned. New York and Washington were refused accommodations for their entire delegations, but each delegation, however, was given two rooms for the leading men who desire to keep in touch with the national committee.

DAIRY AND POULTRY.

INTERESTING CHAPTERS FOR OUR RURAL READERS.

How Successful Farmers Operate This Department of the Farm—A Few Hints as to the Care of Live Stock and Poultry.



OWLS need warm feet, and this is secured by having a dry bottom to the poultry house, and using dry absorbents and bedding material liberally. Any house that is in any way liable to be damp during any part of the year should be thoroughly drained and provided with a raised floor of boards and upon top of all a few inches of any earth or coal ashes. Dampness brings about a lot of disabilities.

Exercise is of the greatest importance to fowls at all times. Of course while they are ranging and foraging about they get plenty, but when in winter quarters, the case is very different and every inducement must be given the birds to work. For one thing have two or three inches of litter, leaves, etc., scattered over the floor of the house, and give a feed of wheat daily, mixing it up with this same litter. The fowls must scratch in a lively manner to get the coveted morsels. Another device is to hang up a cabbage, turnip, or beet, just high enough so the fowl can get a bit by taking a good jump in the air. Happy, contented, laying hens are always active birds.

As to winter layers any good breed will lay in winter if they are well housed and cared for. Leghorns and lightly feathered breeds will do as well or better than Brahmas and Cochins, although the latter are a bundle of downy feathers, the only condition being that they be kept warm.

Lice are not as troublesome now as they were in hot weather, but they are still here to be reckoned with, and poultry keepers must not slack their vigilance. Give lice no quarter, for just as sure as you allow them an inch they will take a yard. Apply kerosene oil often to the roosts and their bearings, adding to the oil a little crude carbolic acid to render it still more effective as a slayer of parasites. Be not sparing of lime, but whitewash as often as you get a chance.

The more hens you can keep laying well on the present cheap grain the better. It does not take many eggs now to equal in value a bushel of grain, so this is the golden opportunity to make hens pay. Do not feed nothing but corn because corn is so cheap. Rather feed a variety, using wheat, oats, and bran as well as corn. No one feed will permit hens to do their very best.

Get up a reputation for quality in eggs and dressed poultry. Use business methods to present your products to the markets. Other business men find it pays to have a distinctive brand to place upon their goods. Why shouldn't poultry-men follow the same example? Stamp your fresh eggs attractively, calling attention to the fact that they are really fresh, guaranteed to be such, and that your name is so and so. As soon as customers find your integrity to be unimpeachable, you will find the business will make a steady, healthy growth.

Hen houses must be warm in winter to have the hens lay. To this end bank up with sods the cold north and west sides of the poultry house. Put on each window an extra outside sash and have tightly-fitting shutters to cover over all the windows. Paper is a remarkable cold excluder, so tack it up over all cracks, and even cover the walls.

W. P. Perkins in Farmers' Review.

Some Wisconsin Dairy Laws.

14. Filled cheese. (Sec. 1, ch. 30, 1895.) No person, by himself or by his agents or servants, shall manufacture, or shall buy, sell, offer, ship, consign, expose or have in his possession for sale and cheese manufactured from or by the use of skimmed milk to which there has been added any fat which is foreign to such milk.

15. Size of skimmed-milk cheese. (Sec. 2, ch. 30, 1895.) No person, by himself or by his agents or servants, shall manufacture, or shall buy, sell, offer, ship, consign, expose or have in his possession for sale, within this state, any skimmed milk cheese, or cheese manufactured from milk from which any of the fat originally contained therein has been removed, except such cheese is ten inches in diameter and nine inches in height.

16. Imitation butter. (Sec. 3, ch. 30, 1895.) No person, by himself or by his agents or servants, shall render or manufacture, sell, ship, consign, offer for sale, expose for sale, or have in his possession with intent to sell, any article, product or compound made wholly or partly out of any fat, oil or oleaginous substance or compound thereof, not produced from unadulterated milk or cream from the same, and without the admixture or addition of any fat foreign to said milk or cream, which shall be in imitation of yellow butter produced from pure unadulterated milk or cream of the same, with or without coloring matter; provided, that nothing in this act shall be construed to prohibit the manufacture or sale of oleomargarine in a separate and distinct form and in such manner as will advise the consumer of its real character, free from coloration or ingredient that causes it to look like butter.

Fraud in Dairy Factories.

39. Penalty. (Sec. 1494a, R. S.) Any butter or cheese manufacturer who shall knowingly use, or allow any of his employes or any other person to use for his or their own individual benefit, any milk, or cream from the milk, brought to said butter or cheese manu-

facturer, without the consent of all the owners thereof, or any butter or cheese manufacturer who shall refuse or neglect to keep, or cause to be kept, a correct account (open to the inspection of any one furnishing milk to such manufacturer) of the amount of milk daily received, or of the number of pounds of butter, and the number and aggregate weight of cheese made each day, or of the number cut or otherwise disposed of, and the weight of each, shall for each and every offense forfeit and pay a sum not less than twenty-five dollars, nor more than one hundred dollars, to be recovered in an action in any court of competent jurisdiction, one-half for the benefit of the person or persons, firm or association, or their assigns, upon whom such fraud or neglect shall be committed, first having made complaint therefor, the remainder to the school fund.

Cooling Skimmed Milk.

One of the great difficulties at separator creameries, during the summer months, is to get the skimmed milk back to the patron in a sweet condition. A great many farmers who wish to raise calves refuse to send their milk to the creamery because the product they get back is not what they want for feeding purposes. A great many writers have advocated partial pasteurization and while this is efficacious, yet the cost and time involved prevent its general adaptability to creamery work. The best way to treat milk as it comes from the separator, the cheapest way and yet a satisfactory one, is to cool it to as low a temperature as possible as it runs from the separator. In all creameries where there is a sufficiency of cold water, say 50 degrees, the milk can be cooled as fast as it comes from the machines and at a very light expense. Simply running over a system of ordinary coolers would answer the purpose and the milk thus cooled would keep a sufficient time to admit of its being fed sweet.—Am. Creamery.

J. V. Hardy, Kansas—I use no thermometer in my hen house, but try to keep the temperature comfortable. In building a suitable hen-house, one must be governed greatly by the amount of money to be invested and at the same time have a warm, light and convenient winter house for the birds. For a cheap, warm, winter house, suitable for this climate, select a location sloping to the south. Make an excavation say three feet by twelve feet by thirty feet, with the thirty-foot side to the south. Cover, as in an ordinary case, making the height from five to six feet in the clear. Have the doors in the south. The entire south side above the ground should be covered by glass. This will admit the light and the sun all day long, and water will never freeze in the house. In your coldest winter days your birds will be found working in the litter as happily as in summer. It will give you winter eggs and your show birds will not have frosted combs. The only objection raised by the people to this one-half under ground house is dampness, which opinion is a mistake if your glass is of the proper slope. The sun, shining on the bottom of your house every day, will make the ground as dry in a week as a western Kansas cornfield.—Farmers' Review.

A Small Boy Tells What Hens Are—A

boy's composition on hens reads as follows: "Hens is curious animals. They don't have no nose, nor no teeth, nor no ears. They swallow their vittles whole, and chew it up in their crops in side of 'em. The outside of hens is generally put into pillars and feather dusters. The inside of a hen is sometimes filled up with marbles and shirt buttons and sich. A hen is very much smaller than a good many other animals, but they'll dig up more tomato plants than anything that ain't a hen. Hens is very useful to lay eggs for plum pudding. Bet yer life I like plum pudding. Skinny Bates eat so much plum pudding once that it set him into the colic. Hens has got wings and can fly when they are scart. I cut my uncle William's hen's neck off with a hatchet, and it scart her to death. Hens sometimes make very fine spring chickens."

Mexican Dairying.—Dairying is a

Buying Milk and Water—Yet another novelty is to be recorded. A Sheffield milkseller sold an inspector some liquid, which on analysis proved to be milk and water. This was not denied by the vendor, who not only told the inspector what he was buying, but actually produced in court two customers who informed the stipendiary that they had for a long time been buying the mixture, well knowing it to be a compound of milk mixed with water in the proportion of one quart to every two gallons. It is difficult to believe that anybody can be anxious to purchase milk and water, and actually to prefer it to milk; but, verily, there is no accounting for taste.—The Dairy (England).

much neglected branch of agriculture

and ought to be a profitable field for intelligent investment. Butter sells at 75 cents per pound, Mexican silver. To the credit of Mexico it is said that I do not think much, if any, oleomargarine is produced here and to the discredit of my own land be it also said that considerable of the stuff is shipped in from the United States. One dairymen who has been supplying a limited trade here with Jersey products has, I see by the paper, gone to the states for more cows of the same breed.—C. A. Moseley, in Western Plowman.

Where sheep can be pastured during

the winter, says American Sheep Breeder, there is no more valuable green crop for this use than white mustard. Two pounds of seed sown per acre will afford a thick growth that may be eaten off by hurdling the flock on the field. This is one of the very best feeding crops for sheep, as it is rich in the sulphur that is needed for the healthful growth of wool, in which there is 3 1/2 per cent of this substance.