The Joy of Living.

The Joy of Living. aky; and the little birds are singing that they're thankful for their sieep. And are telling how they'll breakfast

Oh! I am happy at the noontime when the sun is getting hot, And the poplar leaves are rustling in

The old dog is getting lazy and the din-ner's in the pot.

And the longing and the stretching's

Oh! I am happy in the evening when the sun hangs red and low, And promise for the morning's bright and clear; And the supper bell is ringing in a way

that's mighty slow.

And I'm awful glad that bedtime -Leslie's Weekly.

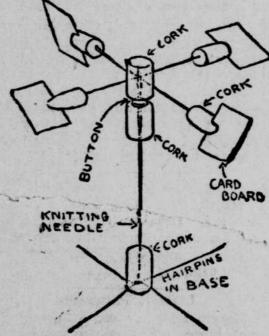
Snow-Proof Ponies. Dr. J. C. Ewart, in discussing the problem of the origin of horses, describes as one of the most distinct kinds now living the Celtic ponies, which are found in the most northern parts of Ireland. They reach a height of only four feet, and are so abundantly furnished with hair that in winter storms they are practically snowproof. Dr. Ewart observed the conduct of one of these ponies during a snowstorm. As soon as the storm began she turned her hind quarters to it, and in a short time the snow had formed a kind of shield or disk upon the long hair growing about the root of the tail. Thus protected, the pony did not shift her position while the storm lasted, except to turn with a change of the wind .- Boston Globe.

Draft Detector.

How many times in the week do you hear your parents say, "I believe ! feel a draft?" Doubtless a great many, and then there is always an argument as to where the draft comes from, is there not? And sometimes it is not a draft at all, but just imagination. Still, it is a very simple matter to make a little instrument which will find the draft if there is one and besides show you pretty nearly where.

cerks and four small ones, eight hairpins, four bits of cardboard, and an strange to you, doesn't it? But it is ordinary button. The diagram shows you so plainly how to put them together that there is no use describing how it is done. The top cork is the only thing which is not perfectly sim-

Make a hole all the way through the top cork from top to bottom. A hairpin will answer to drill this hole with. Now make two or three more holes beside this first one and very needle which pierces the top cork and



acts as a pivot for it to turn upon wi!: have a loose socket and will permit the cork to move easily.

When any one says "draft" get out this little draft finder and put near the place the draft is supposed to come from. The slightest breath of air will set the sails in motion and the direction in which they move will indicate pretty clearly where the curcent of air comes from.

Racing Drops of Water.

This game can be readily made in is well known, if a drop of water be beat his own score. placed on a piece of paper it will be at once absorbed by the paper, but if the paper is oiled the drop of water will remain intact and slide gracefully over the paper.

The first thing necessary is to get four or five books, one smaller than the other, and rest them on their edges on the table.

Then get a sheet of strong paper hold it over a lamp till it is thorough ly blackened by the soot from the flame and then oil it. This done, you tay it over the tops of the book covers. holding it down with a plate or other small vessel at the end. Take a spcon and let a few drops of water drip on the paper, and they will slide alone like so many living things until to " fall into the plate. The game is to see which drop of water gets there first. It can be played by any number of boys and girls, but a careful watch must be kept on the various drops of water, as they slide very quickly. By coloring the water and having each player own a differently colored drop. they can be readily kept track of. The one who gets the greater number of drops in the plate first wins the game.

Our Bath Sponges.

Your bath sponges do not look much been learning about.

Bath sponges, you know, are soft play. and silky, yet they are skeletons, too. The sponge animals that lived in them were soft, jellylike and slimy. like those that lived in the fingers and

There are many kinds of sponges,

with each other.

hat take in the sea water.

stances from entering. Floating in the sea water are very iny animals upon which the sponge

The water that flows through every channel of the sponge carries these

little animals with it. It also uses fine particles of lime. which the sponge animal uses in making its skeleton.

After the water has gone through all the little channels in the sponge it behind for that purpose. passes out through the larger holes and back into the sea.

Your bath sponge is made out of the skeleton of several sponge animals that grew close together.

You may know how many sponge animals live in the piece you have by counting the largest holes that are in it, as each large hole with the small ones clustering about it makes one sponge animal.

Sponges come from tiny eggs. Baby sponges at first swim about

in the water. They live their free life only a little while. Then all that escape the hungry mouths of their enemies fasten themselves to something and are soon sponges themselves.

Another way in which sponge gardens are started is to cut the living sponge to pieces and plant the pieces in other places on the sea bottom.

When sponges are gathered for maket they are treated much as our bunch of "fingers" are treated. The animal matter is allowed to decay: then they are beaten and put in pens to be washed by the waves until they are clean.-From "Sea Stories for Wonder Eyes," by Mrs. A. S. Hardy.

Left and Right Hands.

learned that your eye sees objects upside down, the head being downward, entertainment were well worth the Get a knitting needle, three large as it were, and the impression being time spent in bringing it to perfecreversed in the brain. This appears | not more so than that about which I am going to tell you.

that when writing is reflected in a Russian and Japanese armies have of conservatism in their make-up. mirror the characters read backward practically come to a standstill owing in the reflection.

near it. Run your hairpin briskly laugh when they see what you have thereof, is regularly making its reapthrough these holes until their sides written, look at yourself in the mirror. are worn away and they form one You will find the word reflected so that intervals. Almost every dispatch from hole. Now run a small tube of maca- the letters are produced toward the seat of war bearing news of this roni or a quill toothpick through the right, when they should read to character ascribes this "heavy downhole. This is so that the knitting the left, so it will be backwards upon pour" to the prevailing "rainy season," vour forehead.

Now write upon a piece of paper and place this on your forehead: this time the writing, when reflected, will appear to be produced from right to left.

Another amusing experiment con sists in taking a pencil in each hand and in trying to write or draw a design with both at the same time. The movements of the two hands must be simultaneous.

The left hand will make exactly the same movements as the right, but in the opposite directions. You will they have two words or designs, but one will be just the reverse of the

Reciting the Jabberwock.

in a full blue cheese cloth gown that of rain and mud."

All these openings run down deep | came down just to her wrists. Or into the sponge, and are connected her hands were shows and stockings and on her head was a very wide flar-The fine holes are like little mouths | ing hat. She then stood behind a table, which had a cloth over it ex-They are so fine that they may serve | tending to the floor, and so concealed for little sieves and keep harmful sub-

rested on the table, but with no arms. through the sleeves of the first girl's ago. gown, the sleeves being made open

The first girl then recited "The Jab-



land," while the girl behind did the You boys and girls have already practice beforehand, but the surprise the others are not as surprising. and delight occasioned by this unique

Rainfall at Seat of War. Ever since hostilities in the Far Take a soft pencil in your right East have reached the stage where to the "heavy rainfalls" and almost If you wonder why your playmates impassable roads in consequence pearance in the daily papers at short and predicts that at its close the

newed vigor. The war and navy departments at Washington are close observers of events at the front, and among other points which attract their particular attention is that of the weather conditions accompanying the operations The dress itself is shown in blue merof the two forces. Official records tion since gun, cannon and mortal tiste, but many other combinations have become factors in warfare, was might be made. All the seasonable accompanied or followed by thunder- linens and cottons are desirable for storms or heavy rainfalls; that, in the frock of immediate wear while all fact, the continuous discharge of fire- childish wools will be admirable for arms and heavy ordnance was the di- colder weather and the guimpe can year had no, or at least little, bearing Two clever sisters at a recent party in the matter, since experiments and gave an entertainment that was well observations established the fact that worth the labor and pains it took to heavy bombardments have transformprepare for it. One of the girls dressed | ed "dry seasons" into veritable "seas

THE GAME OF BARN DOOR GOLF.

a great many of them are very expert | the hole. at the game of "cat," or "two-old-cat," as it is sometimes called. It takes at score ten; if only in the circle you least two boys to play "cat" with any sort of fun, but a player can have a lot of sport going around the golf links stance, if your cat should land in the a few minutes by any boy or girl. As by himself, for he can always try to circle the first drive you make you

play all alone, and enjoy it a lot, al- subtract three from the five and score though two players make it even only two points. more fun.

While few of our boys are golfers, | cat falls within the circle or lands in

If the "cat" falls in the hole you score five, but you subtract from these sums the number of drives you had to make before you succeeded. For inscore five, but if you should make There is a splendid combination of three drives before the one which these two games which one fellow can lands the cat in the circle, then you

When two are playing, each one has All you need for the game is your an inning, just as in baseball. A "cat" and your bat and a barn door or | player may have five tries at driving



a side of a building against which you his cat against the door; then, if he may knock it without any danger of has not landed in the hole or the cirbreaking a window.

door and dig a little hole as wide and | many "runs" an the five or ten countdeep as the length of your "cat." Now | ed by the circle or hole exceed the like the fingers and the vase we have draw a circle two feet in diameter number of drives he has made in that around the hole and you are ready to inning. When he has scored by land-

Place the cat within in the circle, and the other player is "in;" but if body, while it drapes in graceful colds. bounce up in the air as usual, and he scores by landing in the hole he then bat it against the door, your ob- has another "inning" in addition to ject being to have it bounce back and the points he scores. fall in the little hole, or at least in | One of the very best things about the circle. If it does not do either the game is that a boy can play it you bat it again against the door, alone, and, as in real golf, get a lot most part done in all white, at pale a stone's throw from the Old Newing. Your bath sponges are full of holes; using a little more judgment. If you of fun out of trying to beat his ewn blue and dainty pink shades are also ton theater, where Shakespeare setted there are large holes and small holes. | miss this time, keep at it until the | best previous score.

cle, he is "out," and the other player Measure off ten feet from the barn takes his turn. A player scores as ing his cat in the circle he is "out,"



Newest Ideas in Yokes.

Quite the newest thing in yoke is the square outline, although many pre the lower part of her body. Standing fer to cling to the pointed yoke, find thus she was a funny little woman, ing it more becoming. The yokes are with big head and little feet, which made of lace or eyelet embroider, with stock attached. The square yoke The sister, however, supplied the has also made its appearance on the arms. This sister stood just behind strictly tailor-made suits. Here, howentirely covered with a dark cloak the ever, it is made up of starched chemisame color, almost, a.; the wall paper, sette order, with upright collar, such so that she was not at all noticeable, as used to be worn exclusively with and thrust her arms from behind severe shirtwaists half a dozen years

At the front of the collar on each corner are embroidered beautiful motives, such as flowers, butterflies or a berwock," from "Alice in Wonder design in eyelet embroidery. This gives a truly feminine touch on so uncompromisingly stiff an affair.

To state what colors are to be worn is impossible. There is a perfect craze for vivid shades of yellow and orange, which comes under the name of coque-de-roche. A touch of it is generally flattering to the face, its brilliant coloring often bringing out hidden charms of color in complaxion, hair and eyes.

Ribbon Cuffs. Ribbon cuffs are a novel feature of

some fine evening coats. A lovely creation in biscuit broadcloth (it looks white in the evening) shows the very broad sleeves to be gathered into correspondingly broad gesturing, which, of course, looked as cuffs. And these cuffs are of ribbon. if it were all done by the arms of the Of the very broad ribbon but one funny little woman. Hands, feet and | width is required, the pretty, figured head were kept constantly in motion, stuff being draped down to a width of the hand of the second girl going to five inches. In this way nearly threethe ear of the girl in front as though | fourths of a yard would be required listening, and performing other appro- for each sleeve. The delicate greens priate and graceful gestures all the and pinks are especially exploited on time. As an encore the "funny little | the ivory grounds of these lovely ribwoman" danced a skirt dance to the bons. Naturally, the striking novelmusic of the piano. This, of course, ties here suggested do not exhaust the was more difficult and took a lot of uses to which ribbon is put, though

Lovely Hats in Violet.

The violet hats!-too definite for hand and write a word upon your fore- great guns and heavy ordnance play trimmed with roses of varying shades, head; then look in a mirror to see a leading part in the game, the in- that tone in perfectly, the "plum" hats what your have produced. You know formation that the operations of the have a certain beauty and suggestion

Pretty Fancy in Scarfs.

There are new scarfs of soft, creepy stuffs, fringed, and printed with great shadow flowers, or with tiny groups sedately ranged along the borders.

New Kind of Zibeline. Closely sheared zibeline, not the long-haired kind first introduced, is campaign will be continued with re- the madish stuff for the coming sea-

Dainty Little Frock.

Guimpe dresses always are attractive and this one is peculiarly so owing to its novel sleeves and square neck. cerized chambray with bands of white show that almost every important ac- embroidery, the guimpe in dotted ba-



a girl of 10 years of age will be rewith 16 yards of banding and 11/4 vards 32 inches wide for guimpe.

Parisian Feature in Coats.

back and sides, but made plaited or looked like a beauty mask. full, with the fullness shirred or belted, are in evidence. They are, as one importer expresses it, "a cross between a directoire redingote and a said the little German woman who process of freezing. Russian moujik," and are slightly came next. bloused.

Cloth of Many Virtues.

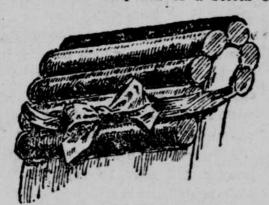
The silk-warp Henrietta cloth has gowns for afternoon wear, and very of silk, the warmth of wool and much ance.-Chicago Inter Ocean.

Bonnets for Little Girls. The most charming old-fashioned shown. The trimmings condst of silk in 1594-96.

rawn on cords, folded ribbons, fluted aces and ostrich tips. Nothing can e more picturesque and lovely than the exposed to ticks in the South withne of these quaint bonnets.

Novel Chair Back.

Here is a charming design for a hereafter the death rate among inocchair back, which can be strongly ulated cattle will not exceed 5 per recommended, not only as a comfort- cent. able head rest, but also as a cover to disguise a shabby or faded chair. It



seven divisions or rolls. Each of these is first made up separately, and filled ding or any other stuffing that is -from October to March. available; then afterwards sew them together. Cloth and velvet placed ala pleasing effect.—Montreal Herald.

Bit of Unique Contrast. color in its collar, which is of sky- breeding powers of cattle. blue velvet. Another goes a step the prettiest of ways.

SHE SQUARED THE ACCOUNT.

Little Debt to Bank Wiped Out In Easy Manner.

women," remarked Col. John S. Flacklusive diet, keep bowels open with herty, manager of the Majestic thea green feeds, roots or occasional dose day wear, but at night they come out | ter, New York, "but as business men | of salts, in soft, bewildering, beautiful shades they fail to impress me. One of my quinine. and styles. Yet the violet refused to friends recently deposited \$100 in a They should be exposed to gradual be pushed back for street wear entire- bank to his wife's credit, introduced tick infestation within six months afly, so those dark, rich "plums" have her to the cashier and paying-teller ter inoculation, and it is best to put come to the fore. Made of velvet, and gave her a check book, and started them out to pasture in early spring her on a financial career.

tice by mail saying that her accoun free from ticks until midsummer and was overdrawn and asking her to call then put into badly infested pastures. She took the notice and went to the inoculation gradually loses its power bank and asked what it meant.

"It took some time for the cashie to explain, but he finally told the woman plainly that she had no more money in the bank.

"'How can that be?" she demanded I still have a lot of checks left.' "That may be,' replied the cashier

'but you owe us eight dollars.' "'Is that all?' she asked. 'I will fi that.' And she took a pen, wrote ; check for the amount, and handed i to the cashier."-New York Tele graph.

STORY TOLD BY EZRA KENDALL

Actor Relates a Comical Experience in a Pennsylvania Town.

mitted Ezra Kendall the other day Carolina will have a good supply of "Once, just once, years ago, I was ar steers for her feed pens, and can posrested. It was in a little Pennsylvania sibly spare a few to feeders in neightown which we sought to elevate. But boring states. rect cause of this natural phenomenon, properly be of any pretty washable it refused to be elevated. We rented and that the time or season of the white fabric. To make the dress for the hall for \$20, and there was just \$19.40 gross in the house. The manager, or janitor, or sexton-I forget which-was a kindly looking old gentleman, and we had it all framed up mostly water, and now and then a pan to ask him to help us out of town. He of milk is taken out to them. Somecame around after the show.

rent. What are you going to do about a month between drinks. The skim-

"We explained the situation, and he some arrangement is made to that seemed deeply touched. 'Well, boys, effect. It is best to have the fowls it's too bad,' he said. 'You just wait consume as much milk as possible, for here about twenty minutes.' About the reason that on most of our farms three-quarters of an hour later he corn is the great grain feed and the came back.

'I've fixed it, You see, I ain't got all in carbohydrates. The two offset each the say, and I had to consult the trus- other. When more sour milk accumutees. It's all right. They'll trust you lates than can be disposed of in any for the sixty cents."

Was He Vain?

day a woman stood in a little booth amount of water to get a little casein. demonstrating the value of somebody's The testimony of those that have fed complexion lotion and face powder milk largely is that it has stimulated A long line of women, with complexions of every degree of beauty, were the fowls are generally shut up to a waiting in line to "get a try" at it. corn ration. In the summer when After thirty or forty women had been green grass and other vegetables and "beautified" a fat little bald-headed insects are obtainable the milk is very man stepped up to the demonstrator. | much less of a factor than in the win-"Do you mind fixin' me up, too?" he ter time.

you'd paint me."

said the woman just behind him.

"Say, are you kiddin' me?" asked the

away.

In Memory of Shakespeare.

A slip from Shakespeare's mulberry tree at Stratford-on-Avon is to be set poke bonnets (the 1830 shapes) are out opposite the town hall of the borshown for children. They are for the ough of Southwark, London, which is



Inoculating for Texas Fever. Bulletin 90 of the South Carolina Experiment Station says:

Inoculation is a process by which northern cattle are rendered immune to Texas fever by injecting hypodermically into each about one cubic centimeter (15 drops) of fresh blood drawn from immune southern cattle. The death rate among northern catlittle girl dimpling and smiling in out inoculation is from 60 to 90 per cent. Tais rate has been reduced to 7.6 per cent in 4.750 head by inocula

tion, and it is highly probable that

The term "northern cattle" as used in this bulletin refers to cattle raised may be made from odds and ends of north of the government quarantine cloth, silk, velvet or lengths of rib line, and always free from ticks. The bon, and is composed of a series o term might be applied to southern cattle raised south of this line if they have never carried ticks, as they are just as susceptible to Texas fever as if they had been raised in the North. If either northern or southern cattle raised free from ticks are to be exposed to them they should be inoc-

Only young cattle for breeding purposes should be inoculated, generally after calves are weaned and up to about eighteen months old. The best with feathers, vegetable down, wad- time of year is in the fall and winter

ulated before exposure. If suscep-

tible cattle are never going to be ex-

posed to ticks inoculation is not neces-

Inoculation has a slight dwarfiing effect by depleting the system and ternately of harmonious shades of hindering growth for two to six sage green or terra cotta would have months, but does not produce such bad results as Texas fever. It sometimes causes abortion and prevents cows from breeding for a limited time, A white evening coat has a bit of but does not permanently injure the

It is not practicable to inoculate further and uses strong royal blue, in cattle in the North, and after being shipped South they should be protected from ticks before inoculation and for at least sixty days afterwards.

During the reactions the principal symptoms to be overcome are con stipation and high fever. Do not feed "I have a profound admiration for cotton seed meal and hulls as an ex-

and keep them with native immune "Within a week she received a no cattle. They should never be kept to protect cattle against Texas fever. and if the animals are not exposed the first year after inoculation they should be reinoculated before being put on infested pastures the second

This bulletin contains the records ot 388 head of cattle inoculated by the veterinary division of the South Carolina Experiment station. Of these 256 were northern and 132 southern raised. One died from inoculation and two from subsequent exposure to ticks, making the total loss three, or a little over three-fourths of one per

At the time this work was begun there were only two or three herds of pure bred beef cattle in the state. They can be found now in almost ev-"I have had discouragements," ad ery county. In five years more South

More Milk for the Hens.

Too little care is taken in seeing that the hens have a good supply of milk. The hens are made to drink times the busy housewife forgets to "'Boys,' he said, 'you're shy on the do this and sometimes it is a week or milk will not be given regularly unless milk is a good balancer for this. The "'It's all right, boys,' he exclaimed. milk is rich in protein and the corn way while it is in bulk, it should be made into a soft curd and given the hens in that way. The fowls will not In one of the big stores the other then be compelled to consume a large laying, especially in the winter when

On very many of our farms skim-"Certainly not," said the demon. milk is very abunadnt, and could be fed to the fowls daily so far as the | year. It is a lamentable fact that the "Well, I shaved myself this morn- material itself is concerned. The only ordinary farmer does not purchase quired 41/4 yards of material 27, 31/2 ing and I did a bad job of it. I wish question is that of labor. Skimmilk the best seed he can obtain, but freezes, and this makes it necessary The demonstrator grabbed up a cott to renew the supply often in the cold. | price. It would be false economy to dipped it in carmine, and smeared it est weather. There is no other way use poor seed even if it were a gift. over the little man's fat face. Then of doing than to warm the milk to Worse still is it to take chances on she smeared on the white lotior. about 100 degrees. At that tempera old seed, that which was left over In Paris long coats fitted in at the When she was through with him he ture it will not be too hot for the from last year. Some of this loses fowls to drink, but will be some time its germinating power very quickly. "He looks real purty, don't he?" in cooling off. It should, of course, be removed to the house before it con- imperfectly cleaned seed on the mar-"Oh, what a lufly complexions," geals, as it is deteriorated by the ket is very great, and this proportion

Irish potatoes vary considerably in of germinability at stake, but, what is little fat man as he turned to walk their analysis, as is the case with every other plant. There is an aver. | mat, once sown, will cost the farmer "Who says men aren't vain?" asked age, however, that may be considered dearly in the efforts he must put forth been seen lately made up in modish the demonstrator as she made a quick to represent the composition. It is: to get rid of them. It will pay the swipe at a woman's face who was Water, \$79.75 per cent; ash, 0.99 per farmer to scrutinize his seed purhandsome it is, too. It has the lustre waiting to be made lovely in appear cent; nitrogen, 0.21 per cent; phos. chased very closely. phoric acid, 0.07 per cent; potash, 0.29 per cent. Nitrogen and potash play a large part in the development of the

different phases of the business.



Two Ideas of Farming

In the United States there are two opposite ideas of farming. One is to farm on the extensive scale. The other is to farm on the intensive scale. The western idea of farming is to own great tracts of land, and this idea becomes more extensive as one goes west. Even in Western Canada a farmer thinks himself poor unless he owns several sections of land. The idea is one that had its birth in the days when land was cheap. It has lived on in spite of the changed conditions. In the day of cheap land the great farm was a necessity, as intensive operations were not possible. Labor was scarce and live stock abundant, and the animals could be made to do most of the gathering of the crops, eating them as they

gathered them. With the increase of population the interests of the country lie in the possession of small farms. Reduce the size of the farms and young men will find it possible to purchase them. At present prices it is practically impossible for a young man to buy a farm of average size. The old processes of thin farming still remain on the big farms and are likely to remain as the price of land goes up, on account of the ever-increasing price of

In the eastern part of the country the intensive farming idea is in the ascendency. As a result the farms are largely owned without mortgages. The intensive idea is making itself felt to some extent in the West, but it is yet slight, except near the great cities, where farming takes on the character more of gardening. Could we but induce the men that own more land than they can cultivate to sell what they have little use for the benefit would be threefold: The man that sold the land would be benefitted; the landless man that purchased it would be benefitted; and the general

public would be benefitted. We are coming to the time when our farmers will realize the fact that it is possible to farm downwards as well as laterally. They will find that it is not necessary to pay taxes on a thousand acres of land farmed three inches deep when they can get the same results from five hundred acres farmed six inches deep. They will also find that smaller farms mean a better social condition of the people.

Protection Against Weeds.

Iowa had a unique case which was carried to the Supreme Court and which involved the interests of farmers. It grew out of an injunction sought by one farmer to restrain a neighboring farmer from allowing his farm to run to cockle burrs, which would seed themselves on the adjoining land, as he had been doing for four years previous. The Supreme Court held that a suit for damages offered the only remedy open to the plaintiff. The suit would appear to make plain the urgent need of a noxious weed law in Iowa, by which good farmers could punish the sins of slovenly farmers from which they suffered. The common good has furnished reason enough for strong restraining legislation in many of the states. For instance, in California, orchardists are required by law to spray with insecticides or use other methods of keeping down fruit enemies, because otherwise there is no protection, the spraying of the few being ineffective. Iowa farmers need to wake up to their interests and have a weed law passed that will safeguard the fields of careful husbandmen.

Hairy Vetch.

One of the best cover crops known is hairy vetch. It has, however, been little used on account of the high price of the seed, much of which had to be imported from abroad. There seems no satisfactory reason, however, why this seed should not be raised on this side of the water in sufficient quantities to supply all demands. The Ontario station imported seed from Germany, and, sown in the fall, it produced the next year 8.6 bushels of seed. Seed produced from this crop was sown side by side with new seed from Germany and gave a yield of 3.4 bushels above that of the German seed. As the price of seed is five dollars per bushel, this was a fairly good return for the acre planted to vetch. Of course the price can be reduced by a number of farmers growing the seed, but even then the returns will be better than from some

of the cereals. For sweet potatoes the ground should be plowed shallow. There should be a hard bottom under the ridges in which the sweet potato tubers grow, that the tubers may grow

Cheap Seed.

short and stout.

From now on till planting time in the spring farmers will be purchasing seeds for their various crops next chooses a low grade seed at a low

It is claimed that the amount of is very much greater than usual after bad years. Not only is the question worse, the presence of weed seeds

The Fancier.

The fancier is the man that is trying to breed to the perfect type of fowl he carries in his fancy. He is The demand for improvement in therefore almost always an amateur, the milk supply and milk service has that is, he is breeding fowls for the led to much better practices on the love of it. To the fanciers is due part of many of those connected with largely the improvement in the quaiity of our flocks.