Wasting Grammar.

Bobby's mother was often distressed by her small son's lapses from correct speech; all the more because his reports from school were always so good.

"Bobby," she said, plaintively, one day, "why do you keep telling Major to 'set up' when you know 'sit up' is what you should say?"

"Oh, well, mother," Bobby answered hastily, "of course I have lots of grammar, but I don't like to waste it on Major when he doesn't know the difference, being a dog."

Great.

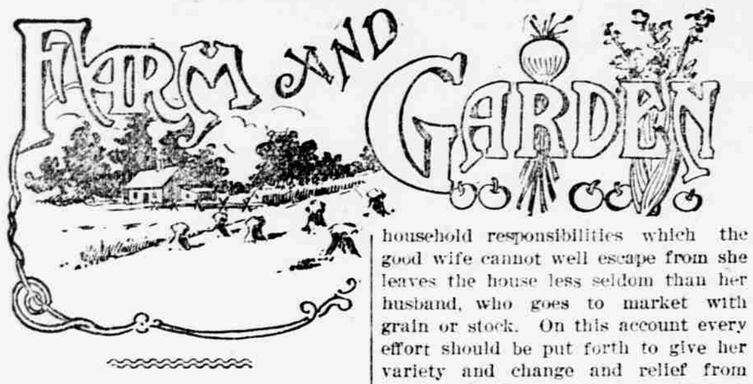
It is as exaggerated as the foreigner's description of our mammoth hotels. This man said of our hotels:

"In America everything is on a grand scale. They have gigantic buildings of incredible splendor. I lived in New York in a hotel of such colossal proportions that when I rang the bell Thursday evening the waiter would come to my room Monday morning."

Not Ostensibly.

"I have always had a curiosity to know what horse meat tastes like," said the regular customer. "Have you any?"

"Not as such," emphatically responded the butcher.



A mere maintenance ration is always lost.

If possible buy stock that is at least 1 year old when mated.

It is never wise or profitable to keep any animal in poor flesh.

No great increase in fertility will follow a field set to clover that is pastured closely from spring until fall.

The man who deals with you most justly is the one who gives you the greatest value for your money.

More damage is done the uncovered strawberry bed during the months of February and March than in the earlier portion of the winter.

Geese do not mate as readily as other fowls, and it is therefore advisable to procure them several months before the laying season arrives.

Be careful in handling fowls, especially ducks and geese. Ducks have very weak joints and it always injures them more or less to catch them by the legs.

Hickory timber is fast disappearing and it is said to be more difficult to replace than any other wood. There is no substitute that is as tough, elastic, or as durable.

The amateur vineyardist must do violence to his feelings when pruning, for he dislikes to cut back, but severe pruning is essential to the future usefulness of the vine.

Fresh eggs and freshly laid eggs are ordinarily considered synonymous. The grocer, however, knows better and, as a rule, is very particular to get the right term painted on his show window.

A square deal between father and son would soon put an end to this paper talk about how to keep the boys on the farm. The principle of the square deal is synonymous with that set forth in the Golden Rule.

Take cuttings of hardy roses and shrubs, as well as the currant and gooseberry. Cut slips six or eight inches long and plant them in a sheltered and well drained spot, leaving one bud above the ground. Mulch with strawy manure when the ground freezes.

There is one thing that is in worse taste than sending a statement of account or "dun" to a debtor, and that is for the debtor to allow the account in question to run until his creditor finds it necessary to resort to this means of collecting. There are many who seem to take offense at a dun who are not able to see the other side of the proposition.

If the $200,000, more or less, that is spent annually in the farcical distribution of seeds of very indifferent merit by the Congressmen who hope thereby to better their chances of re-election were divided equally among the several States and territories for use in practical and helpful experiment station work, it would be a far more serviceable disposal of the money.

Of an estimated total forest area in the confines of the United States of 700,000,000 acres the amount in State or national reserves is placed at 22 per cent. while the rest is in unreserved public lands or private tracts. The total area, however held, is deemd sufficient with right management by those who have made a study of the subject to eventually supply the lumber needs of the country, and this in spite of a continually increasing demand.

Food Frauds.

The attention of farmers is called to that portion of the pure food law found in Subdivision 6, Section 4, S. B. 47, Session Acts, 1907, pages 238 to 242, and to Section 14 of the same act.

It is a grave offense to sell bad eggs, or milk or cream or butter which is dirty or was produced from a diseased cow, or is below grade, or to which a preservative has been added; or meat to which a preservative has been added; or meat of animals which have died otherwise than by slaughter; or vinegar which is below standard; or fruit under false names as to variety or place of production; or to sell short measure or short weight food of any kind. The farmer is primarily a producer of food and must expect to abide by the food law, the same law that protects him when others sell to him.

Monotony Breaks Them Down.

If the figures are reliable which are repeatedly published—that of the inmates of insane hospitals farmers' wives constitute a larger per cent than any other single class of people—it would seem to be worth while to inquire into some of the causes which are responsible for this condition. While all farmers' wives who do their share of the work have their time pretty fully occupied, it would not seem to be this so much as lack of change and variety that is responsible for the mental depression referred to. Because of household responsibilities which the good wife cannot well escape from she leaves the house less seldom than her husband, who goes to market with grain or stock. On this account every effort should be put forth to give her variety and change and relief from her household cares as often as is practicable. Before the hair grows silver on the temples and the shoulders are stooped with overwork the considerate husband, son and daughter will do all they can to relieve the mother of the heavy burdens which she has borne so long and uncomplainingly. Any relief of this kind while she can appreciate it will be sweeter to her than hot tears and lovely flowers on her coffin lid. Make the lives of these tired mothers as bright and happy as may be, and but a poor return will be made them for their unselfish and loving ministry.

The Rat Plague.

In the course of the vigorous anti-plague campaign which has been waged in San Francisco by the State and government authorities an army of rats has been destroyed. It has been a well-grounded suspicion that the rodents are the greatest cause of the dissemination of the disease, and for this reason a special battle has been made against them, in the course of which about 130,000 animals have been caught and destroyed. Thirty-five thousand six hundred and forty-two rats were brought to the laboratory of the Health Department. Of this number, 11,391 were examined by bacteriologists for plague and 106 found to be infected. Over $200,000 has been expended in a campaign of sanitation, and the monthly pay roll at present is about $43,000, of which the Federal Government is paying three-fourths. The results achieved seem to indicate that the disease has been practically stamped out.

Instructive Statistics.

The government Crop Reporter for January contains some very interesting data in tables which show the average yields of grain per acre in the United States during the forty year period beginning in 1868 and ending with the close of 1907. During the first five years of this period the average yield of the leading cereals was as follows: Corn, 27.6 bushels; wheat, 12.3; oats, 29.2; barley, 23.8; rye, 13.8. In the last five years of the period from 1903 to 1907 the yield of the same cereals was: Corn, 27.5; wheat, 13.9; oats, 29.9; barley, 26.5; rye, 16 bushels respectively. There are some helpful deductions and lessons that may be drawn from the figures given. Among them is this—that a more exact and scientific type of agriculture has not during the period served to counteract the loss in fertility of soils that to begin with were marvelously prodigal and responsive. The figures given also emphasize the fact that those who are engaged in the good work must continue preaching the gospel of a better type of agriculture which will restore to the soil its lost estate of pristine productiveness. Another fact that is brought out is that there must be a send of redhanded agricultural sinners who are prosecuting a wretchedly unprofitable type of agriculture to bring the yields of the cereals named down to so low a figure. Every farmer in the country should consider it his personal, religious and patriotic duty to raise such crops as will put him on the upside of these paltry averages—to be a lifter up instead of a puller down.

Cut Out the Robber Cows.

The establishing of test accommodations in Wisconsin will enable the dairymen to eliminate the unprofitable cows from their herds and help them to get better cows and make half the number produce as much milk and butter as the whole number of the average cows on the farms of Wisconsin are now doing.

We must weed out the robber cows and the only way to do that is through the use of the milk scale and that sure and unerring detective, the Babcock tester. I doubt if there is more than one farmer in twenty that knows the amount of butter fat each cow in the herd is producing every year.

Every farmer should have a milk scale hanging in the barn, and by the side of this a milk sheet with names or numbers of cows, enabling him to keep a daily record of each animal.

It costs but very little more to keep a cow that will produce 400 pounds of fat per year than one producing 100 pounds. The most extravagant thing a dairyman can do is to head his herd with a scrub sire. This is a step backward and becomes a continual slide as long as he continues such methods. There can be no advancement or grading up without a pure bred prepotent sire. Improvement comes only through the superior quality of the male used.

Experience in my work shows that cows kept at a good profit to their owner are not allowed out of the barn in winter more than one-half hour per day in fine weather, and are kept in warm, well lighted and well ventilated stables.

They are watered in stable cold days and fed food of a succulent nature, such as ensilage or mangels, with all the alfalfa or clover hay they will consume without waste, and a balanced grain ration of not less than one pound to every three pounds of milk given.—H. C. Searles.

His Limited Powers.

"You, my friend!" bellowed the orator, leaning over the desk and pointing his long finger at the honest old farmer in the front row. "You realize, do you not, that you occupy a prouder position than any monarch of the old world? You can make and unmake men! You can adopt or defeat the policies of presidents, curb the ambition of the demagogue, and in the last analysis you can declare war or peace, punish monopoly, reward patriotic endeavor, and almost change the face of the world! You are an American sovereign in your own right, and you know it!"

"It's a durned lie!" indignantly answered the honest old farmer. "I'm the only greenbacker in the whole township, and I hain't got influence enough to wad a popgun!"—Chicago Tribune.

RAISED FROM A SICK BED.

After Being an Invalid with Kidney Disorders for Many Years.

John Armstrong, Cloverport, Ky., says: "I was an invalid with kidney complaints for many years and cannot tell what agony I endured from backache. My limbs were swollen twice natural size and my sight was weakening. The kidney secretions were discolored and had a sediment. When I wished to eat my wife had to raise me up in bed. Physicians were unable to help me and I was going down fast when I began using Doan's Kidney Pills. After a short time I felt a great improvement and am now as strong and healthy as a man could be. I give Doan's Kidney Pills all the credit for it."

Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Overdid it.

Hospital Physician (to reassure him)—That snake you see is not a real one, you know.

Delirium Tremens Patient—You see it, too, do you, doc? Ah, ha!

Proofroom Horror.

"Well, what do you want?" the proofreader asked,
As he eyed the intruder with doubt.
"I'm just a loafin'," answered the hyphen,
And the proofreader hustled him out.
—Chicago Tribune.

Austrian mines are provided with rescue chambers at convenient locations underground. They are equipped with food and conveniences for miners in case of accident.

Statesmanlike Monotony.

Though now and then a great man reaches
Renown, but little it avails.
He makes about the same old speeches
And tells about the same old tales!
—Washington Star.

The Problem.

"Do you think it is as easy to make a fortune as it used to be?" asked the ambitious youth.

"Easier," answered Senator Sorghum. "The problem is to do it in such a way that your friends will continue to speak to you."—Washington Star.

Everything Else There.

"The man we want for our next President, my friends," exclaimed the orator, giving the desk before him a tremendous thump with his fist, "must be a wise, conservative statesman, yet not worshiping the traditions of the past. He must be a man of the people, far sighted, sagacious, leading them while seeming to follow, ever solicitous for the welfare of his country, with no ambition but for his country's glory; a man, my friends, who can rise above partisan politics and administer the affairs of this nation with an eye single to its moral and material advancement—a man whom everybody can trust and of whom all his countrymen can be proud! Where shall we find such a statesman?"

"You might look for him in the Oklahoma constitution," suggested a tired man in the audience.—Chicago Tribune.

What We Want Daily.

Protein to make blood and muscle, bone and brain, and corresponding quantities of fat, starch and sugar and the like to be consumed in the body to serve as a fuel to provide warmth and give strength to the body. The protein is found in lean meats, fish, eggs, cheese, gluten of flour and in beans and peas and the like. — London Answers.

HIS WHEAT WENT 22 BUSHELS TO THE ACRE.

He Realized $18 per Acre from It, While Oats Gave Him $17 an Acre.

Moose Jaw, Sask., Nov. 18, 1907.

Writing from Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan, Mr. S. K. Rathwall says:

"I have much pleasure in saying that on my farm this year I had 500 acres in wheat, and 120 acres in oats. My wheat averaged about 22 bushels per acre, and I had 200 acres cut before the frost, which I sold at 85 cents per bushel, thus realizing on that wheat $18 per acre, not counting cost of twine, seed and labor. With regard to the other 300 acres of wheat, it got touched with frost, but is worth 60 cents per bushel. It will net me $13 per acre, but I do not intend to sell it at that price, as I can make more money by feeding it to hogs.

"My oats turned out about 50 bushels to the acre, and at 35 cents per bushel will give me $17 to the acre, not counting seed, twine and labor.

"On account of the late spring, a percentage of the grain was touched with frost; but on account of good prices, farmers will realize a fair profit on their farms even this year. We are as usual up against a shortage of cars to get our grain removed."

Appeasing a Thirst for Knowledge.

Caller—I wish you would tell me what the real difference is between a Stradivarius and any other violin.

Information Editor—Well, sometimes it is as much as $5,000.

SLEEP BROKEN BY ITCHING.

Eczema Covered Whole Body for a Year—No Relief Until Cuticura Remedies Prove a Success.

"For a year I have had what they call eczema. I had an itching all over my body, and when I would retire for the night it would keep me awake half the night, and the more I would scratch, the more it would itch. I tried all kinds of remedies, but could get no relief.

"I used one cake Cuticura Soap, one box of Cuticura, and two vials of Cuticura Resolvent Pills, which cost me a dollar and twenty-five cents in all, and am very glad I tried them, for I was completely cured. Walter W. Paglusch, 207 N. Robey St., Chicago, Ill., Oct. 8 and 16, 1906."

Berlin authorities have passed a law putting a tax on cats, and now when one of them is found without the metal tag which shows that the tax has been paid it is chloroformed.

What is said to be the largest telegraph circuit in the world is that between London and Teheran, the capital of Persia. It is 4,000 miles long and is divided into twelve sections.