mournful band That moved with earthward

through leafless bowers. Then faintly across my dre Look thus to eyes

-Edgar Fawcett . . .

#### Soaked Blue Jeans Williams

A Twenty-sixth Ohio veteran writes: , morning, bright and warm, Williams "I am reminded of a joke on Blue put his feet out of the car window to Jeans Williams. Although there is no warm them. The warmth was very record of it Williams saw service in agreeable, and he settled back in his the army. I was at Camp Morton, seat in the position of a man with Ind., when John Morgan made his his feet on a table. He looked comraid through Indiana and Ohio. A fortable, but the boys resented the force of 1,500 men belonging to a unmilitary act. The train stopped for dozen different regiments was hastily water, and as it started again some organized and hurried off to Hamilton. of the boys on top of the cars caught Ohio. We arrived two hours after up the rope from the tank and as Morgan, were sent to Cincinnati, and the cars passed turned the water on from there up the Ohio river. But the boys at the windows, instructing before we caught up with Morgan he them to wash up for breakfast. When was captured by another force, and Blue Jeans' feet came in line the boys we came down the river to Cincinnati at the rope, asking no questions and returned from there to Camp Mor- pulled the valve wide open and

"When we were organized before the start from Camp Morton, Col. John Coburn appointed Blue Jeans Williams adjutant of the mixed com- adjutant. Realizing that somebody mand, and Williams went through the had blundered, the water boys discampaign, or routine as the boys appeared from the tops of the cars called it, as adjutant. On the return and no one could give the Colonel trip, while at Cincinnati, one of the or the Adjutant any information as boys who had a great contempt for to who they were or what became civilians, confiscated Blue Jeans' of them. Mr. Williams was made blankets, and the man who was at comfortable, and before the journey a later date Governor of Indiana was was over laughed at the incident as greatly inconvenienced. He spent the a joke. When he was a candidate night in the cars without blankets or | for Governor, some one told the story overcoat and was thoroughly chilled. on him, but the way in which he took "When the sun came out the next it helped him with the people."

drenched him from head to foot.

"This caused an uproar, Col. Coburn ordering the guards to arrest the men who had turned the hose on his

#### Gold Hidden in Civil War

Saturday morning a stranger ap . thanked the lady and stated that be peared at the residence of Mrs. Sallie | was going to Atlanta, Ga., and that he Prince and requested permission to would return in a few days, when he

something of value in the cellar. quest and at once proceeded with him | the statement of the party who unto the cellar. On entering the place earthed the treasure, and many peothe man took a tapeline from his ple believe that he came into possesnocket and, making several measurements, pointed to a spot in the rock wall, at the same time saving to Mrs. Prince, "This is the place. Will you Federal soldier giving a description of allow me to make a small hole in the the place of its concealment. Parties wall?" The permission being given who have examined the place where the man at once made a small opening from which he drew out a tin snuffbox. Opening the box he poured out the ents and counted them. After he had finished the count he said to Mrs. Prince that it was all right, there being nine twenty-dollar gold pieces, making just \$180. The stranger they are found out.

go into the cellar and see if he could would have something else to divulge. find a relic he had left there in the Mrs. Prince was so surprised at spring of 1863. He stated that he be- what was passing before her eyes that longed to the Federal army and that she was almost paralyzed. Many peo a nephew of his had died in the house, ple here remember the time when the it being at the time used as a hospi- house was occupied as a hospital durtal by the Union forces. The stranger | ing the war, but few of them have any further stated that at the time of his faith in the unknown ever putting in nephew's death he had concealed his appearance here again soon. It has now been nearly forty years since Mrs. Prince readily granted the rethe money was hidden, according to sion of the knowledge of the whereabouts of the hidden gold by finding a paper among the effects of some dead the money was found state that there is a small chamber in the rock wall and that the imprint of the box is clearly visible where it had remained so many years.—Tullahoma (Tenn.) Exchange.

People never find a conscience until

## Joked With Gen. Leggett

"The Wheaton reception the other his shoulder, handed the canteen to night." said the Captain, "called up | Leggett, who raised it at once to his a good many stories of the old cam- lips. paigns when Wheaton was serving on Gen. Logan's staff. Gen. M. D. whisky went into his mouth was in-Leggett was as well known in Sherman's army for his temperance no- moment's hesitation, and, holding the clear: tions and his religious scruples as was O. O. Howard in the Eastern Page, shouting: 'You infernal scounarmy. He didn't swear, but he was drel! What do you mean by offering as gruff and violent in speech and me whisky? I can't and I won't exnanner as many of the hard swearers. His men liked him, but they pever joked about him or with him as they did with Sherman. His superiors and his subordinates knew that Leggett apologize. could not take a joke, and they were surprised when Captain Charlie Page

joke at his expense. "This was in January, 1864, on the of whisky. That is what we call it march to Meridian. It was a hard all through the division, and I will march on everybody, and as Leggett | venture to say that there is not anpassed our regiment he looked like other man in your corps that does man who needed comforting. Capt. Page, who had a canteen loaded to in the army vernacular. Therefore I the muzzle with whisky, asked Gen. | thought you understood the situation.' Leggett as the latter rode up if he Leggett rode away and afterward would not like to have a drink of complained to the Colonel of the good spring water. Leggett said that | Twentieth Illinois that he had been nothing would suit him better, and insulted by Page."-Chicago Inter Page lifting his canteen strap from Ocean.

"The look on Leggett's face as the describable. He spit it out without a canteen mouth downward, flung it at cuse such impertinence.' Page made them. a jump to save the whisky that was gurgling out of the canteen, and then begged that he might be permitted to

"He said, with extreme earnestness: 'Why, General, when I said of the Twentieth Illinois cracked a spring water I supposed you understood that I had a very fine article not know what spring water means.

## First Shot of the Civil War

Capt. James M. Kenny of Green- | town, to settle some difficulty between wich. Conn., who is now a messenger | Nicaragua and the United States. under the sergeant-at-arms of the House of Representatives, bears the distinction of being, so far as he is to knock out a partition between two able to determine, the sole survivor of berths in order to provide accommothe crew of the sidewheel steamer dations sufficiently roomy for the con-Star of the West, which became so venience of the portly old general. 1 famous at the beginning of the civil war by reason of having been the target of the first shot fired in that mem-

the incidents of his early life, said trip, one of my duties being to play the other day: "When we were fired | checkers with him. The general was upon by the Confederates while we very fond of the game, and usually Anderson at Fort Sumter, I remember very well what a feeling of indignation was aroused all over the North. Before that time I was attached to the steamship Atlantic of the old Colline line, which took Lieut.-Gen. Scott. Col. Robert E. Lee and Dr. Maury down to San Juan del Norte, or Grey-

"I remember that soon after we sailed the ship's carpenter was ordered was acting as storekeeper, and Capt. Jeff Maury, who was in command of the vessel, and who was a cousin of Dr. Maury, ordered me to entertain Capt. Kenny, referring to some of Gen. Scott in various ways during the

> Trust not the woman that thinketh more of herself than another; mercy will not dwell in her heart.

A real clever woman makes it business to look very dense at times.

## Gen. Force's Good Nature

He was tall, well formed, and dignised, but he had very large feet and he was joked a good deal about them. the matter with Force's horse?" In the heat of battle he was an im- Looking at the General's feet, the pressive figure and he was always other replied, "He isn't used to workwhere there was hard fighting. On ing in shafts." Force passed the joke one occasion in front of Allauta be rade with his command where the bullets were flying thick and fast and A wise wife always feeds her hus he was the coolest man in the brigade, band before asking him for mer -

Gen. Force was a notable figure. | but his horse was greatly excited and pranced this way and that. One of the men said to a comrade. "What's without a remark.

## Rounion at Gettysburg.

mion of the Society of the Army of be represented. the Potomac at Gettysburg, Penn., Sept. 19 and 20, the Seventh regiment of New York National Guard will, it one. The regular army and the Ma- first names.-Judge.

During the thirty-third annual re- tional Guard of Pennsylvania will also

Acquainted with the Place "Doesn't she keep summer boardhas been definitely decided, act as ers?" he asked, indicating the sharpsecort to the society. It will camp on | visaged lady with the market basket tiedete during the reunion and on her arm. "Not long," explains our sate in the dedication of friend, who has boarded so long that at to Major General Sio he calls the dining room flies by their TRIBUTE TO MORACE GREELEY.

S. Grant, for the presidency of the United States, the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, in common with thousan of others, felt sad over the terrible desolation of his old friend, and just as soon as Mr. Greeley announced himself once more in journalistic harness addressed to him the following letter:

"Brooklyn, Nov. 9, 1872. "My Dear Mr. Greeley: I read your card in the Tribune with sincere pleasure, and congratulate myself and the cause of journalism on your return to a field in which you have won so much reputation and where you have done such service that the history of America cannot be written without including as an important part of it your life and services.

"You may think, amid clouds moke and dust, that all your old friends who parted company with you | Most of our readers doubtless dispose in the late campaign will turn a mo- of their butter to private customers mentary difference into a life long and seed to take this lesson to heart. alienation. It will not be so. I speak Everything else being equal there is for myself, and also from what I per no doubt that a cent a pound more seive in other men's hearts. Your mere political influence may for a neat and tasty packages than for buttime be impaired, but your own power ter put up in the ordinary way. In for good in the far wider field of in- every business it has been found that dustrial economy, social and civil criticism, and the general well-being of great cities the goods that are sold society, will not be lessened, but ang- in one place at a certain price are mented. It is true that hitherto the disposed of in another at a very much times called for a warrior, and such higher price because they are imyou were; yet I cannot but think with proved in appearance, and many times regret how much ability has been it is appearance only. It is a genspent by you that died with the occa- eral principle imbedded in human nasion, and which might have built up ture. positive and permanent elements. But l look upon your years to come as likely to be more fruitful and irradiated with a kind and beneficent light, time republic are just now receiving which will leave your name in honor far greater than if you had reached the highest office.

"I beg that you will pardon my inthe shadow of a great domestic trou- on ranches where hundreds of cattle ble. I hoped that a word of honest were kept it was sometimes imposrespect and sympathy might not dis- sible to get enough milk for coffee please you. There are thousands who So little has dairying been considered would like to do as I have done, and that at the great agricultural shows who with me will rejoice once more to no classes have been made for dairy be in sympathy with you in all things cattle. However, a rapid change it beneficent and patriotic. I am, my taking place, as butter is being dedear Mr. Greeley, very truly yours, "Henry Ward Beecher."

WIT OF PRESIDENT, WOODROW.

self Popular With Students A Princeton man tells of an incident of Dr. Woodrow Wilson's elevation to the presidency of Princeton which he traissians in having a summer con- outbreak generally starts with one regards as indicative of the way in temporaneous with the European winwhich he will hold the students in leash by ready wit and a genial smile instead of trying to awe them with

his dignity. When darkness lent cover to the project, on the evening of the day on which the announcement of Dr. Wilson's election was made, some of the more bolsterous spirits organized a none shall be sold that falls below

congratulations, pretending not to see view and to get rid of.

When the students recovered from this unexpected overthrow of their plans some one shouted: "What's the matter with Woodrow

And the answer came loud and

"He's all right. He's a brick." The students then marched away singing, "For he's a jolly good fellow." and carrying their lettuce heads with of work than the maker employed by

## Love's Triumph.

But fate was jealous of him Contrived, for spite, to put them

Through many long and lonesome years he prayed, And she in widow's weeds one da went past-He rushed to claim the And held her in his arms-his

He waited long and hopefully and drew Her fondly to his heart at last, and And wished that he could wait and love

-8. E. Kiser in Chicago Record-Herald A Very Loud Call. A committee called on Minister W to request him to address a society connected with one of the fashionable churches of Washington. Casual mention was made of the fact that the youthful minister of the church had recently resigned to enter upon a new field of labor on the Pacific coast.

"Because he had received a call another church," was the reply. "What salary did you pay him?" 'Four thousand dollars." "What is his present salary?" "Eight thousand dollars." "Ah!" said the disciple of Confucius 'a very loud call!"

London Writer Describes Yerkes. Charles T. Yerkes is credited with saving that men are in their appren ticeship until they reach the age or 40 and that a business man is no ripe until he is ten years older than that. The London writer who quotes him thus draws this brief pen picture of the former Chicago traction mag nate: "Pallid, dark-eyed, soft-voiced with white hair and mustache and ar air of subdued refinement, the railway autocrat might be taken for a quie scholar rather than a graduate or the most strenuous rough-and-tumble achool of fighting in the world."

To Study Aureral Displays.
Prof. Birksland is at the head o the expedition which leaves Copen have raised the price a cent a pound. hagen this summer for Nova Zemble It is expected that the Leavestine He will have six companions and the mills will be forced to shut down for object of the expedition is to study two days in the week until the new nomena connected with surc ral displays. The party will winte at Matolshkin Star in a house buil



ade, appearances count for much if An English committee has recent reported some valuable observe periments were made for the purpos ter for private customers will find it of determining the effect of repeated to his financial advantage to put his doses of tuberculin and the length of butter into the most tasty package time after infection before a re-action possible. The converse of this is also to tuberculin takes place. For this true-bad appearances lose money for purpose apparently healthy animals the producer. We have heard of butwere selected and tested with tubercer-makers trying to sell butter that culin. If they failed to react they was put up in discolored wooden packwere inoculated with the tubercle bacillus and tested at intervals afterages and with a crash towel over the top. This does not increase its chance ward, in order to determine how soon of a sale. The bright new package, they would react to tuberculin. One with the clean crisp parchment paper animal that gave a decided reaction over it takes the lead by a long ways. when tested on October 9 subsequent ly falled to react, or reacted alternately. For two months it received large quantities of tuberculin and entirely ceased to react. The animal was inoculated with tubercle bacilli on February 6 and reacted to tuberculin eight days after inoculation. The animal was then treated to large doses of tuberculin without reaction. appearances count for much. In our When killed on May 22 no trace of tuberculous lesion was found except a casefied and inert tubercle in a mesenteric gland. In other experiments it was found that in many cases reaction to tuberculin did not occur until from 40 to 50 days after the animals were inoculated with tuberculosis. In several cases which reacted decidedly on the first test, a complete failure to react was noted if the test was repeated within a short time. The experimenters expressed

Dairy Interests of Argentine. The dairy interests of the Argen some attention from the foreign consuls located in that country. Hitherto Argentina has been a great cattleproducing country, but has evidently trusion, especially when you stand in paid no attention to dairying. In fact manded more and more. In addition to the increasing local demand the farmers of Argentina are considering the possibility of imitating New Zealand and Australia in sending butter of the Australasians in a shorter distance to transport their product. They blood and tissues, the most dangerhave the same advantage as the Auster. They should thus be able to put grass butter on the English market any time after New Year's.

Water and Salt in Butter. The German government has passed a law that all butter must contain at least 80 per cent of butter fat and that | the deadly work of inoculating healthy 16 per cent of water. The difference At the first toot of a horn he knew is made to accommodate the condiwhat was coming, but before bedlam tions that prevail in butter making, sucking insects, are more responsible could break loose, Dr. Wilson was out since salted butter contains less wa- for the extensive spread of this disamong the serenaders, grasping each ter than unsalted butter. A butter one by the hand and thanking them | containing 18 per cent of water would | agencies combined, which opinion individually and collectively for their lose at least two per cent of it if salted at the rate of one-half ounce to the lettuce heads which the students a pound of butter. In fact the weight made desperate efforts to keep out of of salt put into butter is generally less than the weight of water it causes to be thrown out. Every scientific butter maker knows that salted butter weighs less than before it was salted, provided the method of salting be that known as dry salting.

The Co-operative Buttermaker.

Thomas Wittig: The buttermaker of a co-operative creamery has a larger field of labor and a greater variety individual creamery owners or operators of a line of creameries who have competent men in charge of each and every branch of the business. In the average co-operative creamery the buttermaker is usually the only one connected with the enterprise who has trained or fitted himself for the business, and frequently the success or failure of the creamery in his charge is dependent upon him. To fill his or on the inner sides of the limbs. position successfully he should have fair knowledge of the breeding and general management of dairy cattle. If the mites are present they may be How to formulate balanced rations seen by placing pieces of crusts and and disposing of the by-products of the scabs on dark paper when the small creamery are problems which the up- lighter-colored mites may be seen. to-date buttermakers should be able to With the exception of mange of the

# The Cow.

The principal thing about dairying ointment and washes with tobacco inis the cow. If more attention were fusions are effective remedies, but paid by the dairymen and farmers to usually several applications are necesthis factor we would have more sary. Carbolated glycerin or vaseprofitable herds. It hardly pays to line containing ten per cent of carkeep cows that produce less than bolic acid are good remedies as they 5,000 pounds of milk per year, but soften the skin and at the same time the average is less than 3,000 pounds. If a man does not want to test his against spreading the disease to milk for a year he can at least weigh it for that period. The cost of feeding and caring for a small milker is just as great as the cost of feeding and caring for a heavy milker. The profits are found only with the good milker. The sooner the farmers weed out their unprofitable cows the sooner will the bank balances of farmers show a healthy increase in size. Cows to keep. A sleek cow is seldom a profitable dairy animal.

Relative Decrease of Cows. W. P. McConnell. The high price of beef has tempted some farmers to change from dairying to fat cattle, and the high price of feed has led some dairy farmers to sell a portion tree can never completely recover from the effects of suppression and adversity. The common practice of of their cows for beef. We venture hardening plants by growing them in the assertion that 25 per cent of the a poor soil is a mistake. Grow them cows now in our dairies are unprofitfrom good seed in good soil, and then able and nonpaying and should for if they are planted in bad soil they the financial interest of their owners, will grow all the better from their find their way to the butchers' block. good start in early youth. One might Very few people, especially as farmwithout doubt produce hardiness by a ers, have weak eyes from looking on long period of selection, extending in the bright side of things, but, my the case of trees over a period of friends, there is no bright side to a hundreds of centuries, but the hardcow that does not pay for her keep. In 1850 we had 77 cows to each 1,000 ening effect on the individual for a couple of years in the nursery is probof our inhabitants, while in 1909 staably very slight. tistics show that we have but \$7 cows to each 1,000 of our population. "Robert Burns to Mary" is the

London dispatches state that British cotton mills are facing a desper-ate situation. It is claimed that American capitalists have secured control of all the old cotton on the market and crop is available.

But 200,802 of the 78,000,000 acres some years ago by the Russian government and occupied in recent sum more by a Russian gainter. of land in New Mexico are irrigated.



entirely resistant to tuberculosis.

One Way of Spreading Charbon.

germ-infected blood of this first vic-

horseflies, and perhaps other blood-

ease in our state than all other

will, we think, be borne out by any

careful observer familiar with this

plague. But, provided there were ne

charbonous carcasses left exposed,

then the chief source from which the

various transmitting agencies pro-

cure their deadly freight would not

exist, and necessarily it could not be

carried. If we were asked our opin-

inon as to the most important factors

in producing our periodic outbreaks

or epizootics of Charbon in Louis-

iana, we would say, unhesitatingly,

first, original victims that have been

carelessly hauled out and left ex-

posed. Second, horse-flies to convey

the charbonous blood from the re-

Mange of the Horse.

sites. With the exception of the sym-

biotic mange, which is usually lo-

cated about the pastern joints, the

disease is most commonly seen on

the sides of the neck, base of the tail

The mite is so small as to be easily

overlooked in making an examination.

pastern joint the disease is very diffi-

cult to cure in the horse unless it is

Bulletin 53, Oklahoma Station.

**Adversity Does Not Make Trees** 

Hardy.

Relic of Robert Burne.

scription on a quaint looking silver

coffee not that has recently been sold

at auction in London for 17 guineas

Experts have christened this piece of

plate the Argyll Cup, as it is the gift

from the poet to his early love, Mary

Campbell, the "Highland Mary" of

his sweet ballad, "The Castle o' Mont-

gomery," etc. The hall mark is dated

1784, intimating that Burns was some

25 years of age at the time of the

Give more place to beauty

The horse may be infected with any

lanted lived, the country would soon e well supplied with fruit. Unforturees that are planted die before they ainder comparatively few ever mly one tree in a hundred planted sut really proves to be a good bearer ultural Society estimates that only one tree in twenty planted in that of trees planted in the state, not only by the professional growers, but by farmers and others that want trees the trees they plant. The loss evidently is among those that are planted by unskilful growers. This shows the great necessity for the existence of horticultural societies. The regret that the membership of such soeleties is not more general. The people need instruction in the matter of handling trees so as to make them row. The great lack of skill in this atter is the cause of the lack of rchards on many of our farms. After so many years of tree-planting we and more of them than we have. A campaign of education is needed in their belief that repeated injections of tuberculin may have some curative the manner of planting and caring for effect, or may retard the progress of the disease to some extent, and that the matter is largely influenced by the individuality of each animal. A few animals could not be inoculated with virulent tubercle bacilli, although

Fires and Forests. The greatest damage done by the lumberman is not in cutting the foris to yield timber, and most of the they had not been previously treated with tuberculin and appeared to be have followed in his wake. This has If all danger ended with the exdestruction due to these fires could piring breath of charbonous animals, have been prevented. Nature would all would be well, as is perhaps often thought to be the case by many stock owners; unfortunately this is long ago. The more the lumberman Emma Clearwaters. become the seed trees, and the more dead animal is, through its infected difficult becomes the natural regenous source of future infection. An eration of valuable kinds. has been previously contaminated by the discharges from a charbonous carcass. With the myriads of bloodsucking files surcharged with the

Some species are almost fire-resistdead animal that has caught the in- ant, while others are extremely firefection from grazing over pasture that susceptible. Certain pines, in spite of their resinous nature, are remarkably fire-resistant. The yellow pine (Pinus palustris) is a good example. Other species, because of the thickness of their bark, are practically fire-proof, tim, they are now prepared to start and others, especially hardwoods, because of a vigorous coppice growth, but susceptible animals. There are are able to survive, even if killed to celebration, and having requisitioned this standard. Unsalted butter must many other agencies that are capable the ground. The locust is often used horns and a green grocer's stock of not contain more than 18 per cent of of transmitting the virus, in fact any- to fringe plantations, because it drops head lettuce, descended upon the new water and salted butter not more than | thing that can carry charbonous blood only a small quantity of litter, procan do it, but we believe that the duces a vigorous coppice, and is not easily burnt. It is used extensively along railroads in Europe. Considering its great usefulness for ties, poles and posts, railroad companies might plant it with profit along their tracks in forest districts. In case of burning year after year the weakest species perish first, and only those species are left that are fire-resistant.-Practical Forestry.

> Do Sugar Beets Exhaust the Soll? Generally speaking the above ques tion may be answered in the affirmative. But by rotating the sugar beet crop with other crops and applying fertilizer as needed the drain on the land may be reduced to a minimum. Growing sugar beets on the same land year after year is certainly not a good practice. In Germany experiments have been carried on to determine the cently dead animal to healthy stock. effect of rotating beets with other crops. Two pieces of land were put in a rotation of four years. On one plot beets were grown and on the of the three groups of mange paraother not. All other conditions of the land and treatment were the same. The beets were planted on the land one year in four. The experimenters claimed that the results were very much in favor of the beets. On the land on which sugar beets were grown once in every four years there was the following increase of yields over the other plot. Wheat 16 per cent. rye 6 per cent, barley 29 per cent. oats 40 per cent, peas 62 per cent and potatoes 7 per cent. Unfortunately we do not know what the yields of other crops were or what the yield of the beets was. We presume, howstopped in the early stages. Sulphur beet crop throughout the growing seasons developed more plant food in been the case.

kill the mites. As a precaution

**Grape Rot Prevention** The Ohio Experiment Station has already called attention to the method of grape rot prevention by spraying, healthy stock harness, saddles, blankets, etc., that have been used on the and to Soda Bordeaux mixture as well as to the source where caustic soda diseased animal should not be allowed may be obtained for making the Soda to come in contact with other stock-Bordeaux mixture. These press bulletins will be sent to those who apply. Warning is now given that spraying at six-day intervals is imperative John Gifford says: One often hears while weather is so favorable for the argument that trees or any other grape rot; also, that it is no longer that are profitable are the only ones living thing which has survived ad- safe to use the regular Bordeaux mixverse conditions are stronger and ture except perhaps once on Catawba hardier than they would have been grapes. Upon Concords, and other vawithout this struggle. An animal or rieties ripening with the Concords or plant that has been deprived of every- earlier, ammoniacal copper carbonate thing except the minimum require- or Soda Bordeaux mixture, preferably ments for existence can never com- the latter, should be substituted, since pete with the well-fed organism. A the ordinary Bordeaux mixture will toat the grapes too much. Grape growers are urged to substitute one of the last named sprays, by preference the Soda Bordeaux mixture, and to persist in the spraying until August 15; upon Catawbas one application should be nade after that date.-A. D. Seloy, Botanist, Ohio Experiment Station.

Creamery Picnics.

Creamery picnics are now being held n some parts of the northwest, paricularly Minnesota. These picnics are held under the direction of the reamery managers in some cases and m other under the auspices of an aspaler to get an attendance at a picule han at almost anything else. One of the distinguishing features of such a assemblage is the informality that



From Farmers' Review: Of cour all breeds were "novelties" in one sense of the word in the bea but by novelties we mean breeds that sately a very large number of all the are yet to be proved. Doubtless there are some excellent sorts among the come to a fruiting age, and of the re- new breeds, but a good rule for the beginner, or the old timer, who has mount to much as fruit bearers. One a slim purse, is to let the other fellow astern horticulturist estimates that try the novelties. Keep your weather eye open, and if the new thing proves to be profitable, then you may take of fruit. The Missouri state Horti- hold of it. There are many proves good breeds, and almost any paper nowadays will advise you as to a state ever comes into bearing and that | choice in the matter, as all have their only one tree in fifty proves to be stanch admirers, yet we hope it will truitful for a number of years. The not be amiss to briefly state the more estimate is made on the total number pronounced qualifications of some of the more popular sorts. For an all-around breed to suit the farmer, a breed that will furnish a about their houses. Doubtless the fair number of exes in fall and winprofessional and skilful growers of ter, make good sitters, excellent rees have fairly good success with mothers, and the chicks make good

broilers, frys or roasters, the extra stock of which can be sold at a good price on account of the weight one can easily and quickly put on them, the B. P. R. are the most popular, with the 'Dottes a close second, so close to fact that they are ahead in the estimation of many. The White 'Dottes are perhaps the most popular, probably on account of the greater ease in keeping the plumage up to the mark. The Laced and Penciled varieties, while very beautiful, and just as should to-day have better orchards practical as the Whites, are harder to breed true. It is true the 'Dottes are not so easy

to put on fat as Rock hens, and the young are perhaps a bit the more meaty as to breast, but the Rock pullets are better sitters, outside of these differences the two birds are almost identical in practical value. Brahmas est. The main purpose of the forest are of practical and profitable value on a farm, the light being commonly wood cut in the past has been over- seen. Their drawbacks are feathers ripe. He has left the ground covered on feet and legs, and their habit of with slash, so that destructive fires laying on fat too easily. If one feeds carefully, and watches feet and legs prevented natural regeneration. If the for the scale, the Brahmas are fine Leghorns and Minorcas for eggs Cochins for meat, "you pays your have replenished these cut-over areas | money and you takes your choice."-

Sultans were exported from Turkey into England about 1854, and did not reach America for some years later. They might with propriety be classed with the Polish, considering the characteristics which they possess A compact crest surmounts their head and they are full-bearded. Two small spikes constitute the comb. The



neck and saddle hackles are large ong and flowing. The legs are heavily feathered and booted, and hocks vultured. They possess a fifth toe The tail is full and erect, and in the cock are well sickled. While their beauty is their chief recommendation, they lay claim to modest usefulness, but only as layers, being too small for table use. They thrive well on a limited range or in confinement, and, owing to their docility make excellent pets.

Qualities of Polish Fowls. Polish are bred extensively in this country and by some are considered practical for general purposes, but while some may have good results in breeding them they are not to be fully recommended as a general-purpose fowl. They are considered more as a fancy fowl, and are generally bred for pleasure and the showroom. Their large crests are against them, hindering their vision and causing them to become listless, inactive, and suspicious in their natures. Extra care must be given them to be fairly ever, that the hand work put on the successful in raising them, and their houses and coops must be kept absolutely dry-the least water in their the soil than would otherwise have crests is likely to result fatally to them. They are fairly good layers of medium-sized eggs, and are nonsitters. For table purposes they are considered good, their flesh being fine-grained, tender and sweet.

From the Farmers' Review: Will some of your readers tell me about the Indian Games? I would like to hear from some one that has had experience with them and not merely from some one that has them for sale. Of course the man that has them for sale thinks they are all right—he always does, till he has clovers are therefore clear, namely, old his last bird. What I want to know is in what way they are better than our other fowls like the Plymouth Rock and the Leghorn, Is there any inducement for a man to raise Indian Games rather than other and more common varieties?-P. G.

Marketing Birds. From the Farmers' Review: Will some correspondent tell me the best way to market surplus fowls. I have no fancy breed, only a good many birds of the common breeds. I cannot sell them as breeders, only for table use. Does it pay to sell to the wagons that come and get the birds or, as a usual thing, is it just as well to go to the grocery or meat market when I want to sell some of my birds?-Lem Baker.

The Andalusian breed is a native sociation of the creamery patrons. The of the province of Andalusia in Spain, seople that attend the picnics include and was formerly classed with the he patrons and their families and Spanish varieties, but is now conther farmers who wish to come. The sidered a distinct breed. It is larger esuit must be besedicial, as the cream- and more hardy than the so-called my business is then talked over most | Spanish varieties, and, unlike them horoughly. This getting together is also, the young chickens feather rapgood thing under any name. It is idly and easily, which adds much to their chances of life against storms

of the American breeds, and resembles the Dorking. These birds are hardy The production of dairy products is and breed with comparative case 10t heeping pace with the increase They are attractive in general appearance and are great foragers. . .



Mr. Edward C. Post, Secretary co-operative beet sugar company of figures showing the location of the ascertain how low the beets should be topped. The general opinion prevalls that the top of the best contains very little sugar and may as well be cut off. By the top is meant, not the leaves, but that part of the best above the surface of the ground. Mr. Post had samples of his bests taken and analyzed. Every beet was cut into four portions. One of these was the beet above the ground line. The rest of the beet was then divided into three equal portions by measurement. One lot of beets consisted of roots that were about ideal as to form, growing very largely below the surface of the ground. The four sections of the beets averaged. counting from the top, top, 14.8 per cent sugar, firsts 15.2 per cent, esconds, 14.5 per cent, thirds 14.3 per

The second lot of beets had a considerable portion of their bulks above the ground; the figures ran 14.4, 14.16, 14.5 and 14.1. In this lot the sugar content was about as good as in the first, but not quite. The average was 14.4 against 14.9 with the first lot. The third lot of beets grew very largely above the ground, and the whole sugar content of the beets seemed to be lowered by this fact. The percentage ran 11.3, 12.3, 12.5 and 12.6, with an average of 11.9. A large sprangle-rooted beet that had grown largely above the surface was examined and found to average for the whole beet 10 per cent sugar. A. beet of this kind would not be accepted at the factories at all. It is fit only to feed to live stock. The data obtained by the gentleman named certainly favor the beets that grow mostly below the ground. They do, however, show that it is a mistake to cut off very much of the top of the best before it is put into the process of sugar making, as this top really contains about as much sugar as does any other part of the beet.

Taking into consideration the history of experiment station work as related to stock feeding, it seems that the cheapest beef and the cheapest milk can be made through the medium of excellent pastures. In fact, may not the rise, growth and development of the western states be largely attributed to the phenomenal development of the stock interests in that section which in turn may be traced to the excellence of the graying, which the primeval prairies afforded, and which has now been so ruthlessly destroyed through the greed and avarice of man? The value of meadows and pastures is too clearly established for the question to admit of argument, so that the real problem that comes home to every farmer to-day is how to obtain the needed hay and grazing for the maintenance of his rapidly-increasing flocks and herds. Meadows and pastures of the most excellent quality can be established in the middle south in spite of the pessimistic view taken by many . farmers and the numerous failures which are recorded with these crops. In the first place, most of the attempts to grow grasses and clovers fail be-cause the problem is gone at from the wrong end. Not many people realize what a vital influence the kind and character of the soil may have on the growth and development of these crops, nor do they understand that the general need of humus in the soil accounts for very many of the disastrous failures reported. It does seem strange that anyone should believe that grasses and clovers should all be equally well adapted to either sandy or gravelly, loamy or clayey soils, and that they should give the same results when seeded indiscriminately on first or second bottom lands or on poor uplands.—Andrew M. Soule.

Useful Grasses and Clovers. Prof. Andrew M. Soule: It is also well to remember that there are but comparatively few grasses and clovers adapted for general culture in any one section of the country, and when one or more is discovered of general excellence the farmer's efforts should be concentrated on the successful culture of these. Too frequently we are ready to run after false gods; to take up with the glowing and marvelous advertisement put forth by the resourceful seedsman as a bait for the unwary. It is my desire to emphasize the fact that there are comparatively few well established varieties of either grass or clover adapted to general culture in the middle south and that from these we must make our selection whether the varieties are always to our liking or not. In the meantime let the man with the novelty exploit it to his entire satisfaction and after he has demonstrated its value and utility beyond all question, there will still be time enough for the farmer to commence its culture. Some of the primary lesons to learn concerning the successful culture of grasses and same kind of soil: that they vary in their characteristics; that they give their very best results under certain environments: that the number to choose from is comparatively limited: and that in order to be successful it is essential that care and study be given to the selection of varieties and their adaptability to the respective soils of the middle south. The Farmers' Pork

. . .

Happy the farmer that today can produce the pork for his own family and not have to depend on the open market for it. He can produce the kind of pork that suits him best and he can save all the expenses of shipping, freight, commissions and profits of wholesalers and retailers. Moreover, he can produce a pork that is healthy. He can feed foods that will produce a hard instead of a soft pork. In the production of hogs for market the objection to producing a highclass hog is that such a one costs the farmer some more in the way of feed and that he gets no more for him. When the farmer has himself as a customer he can afford to produce this high-class hog, for he knows that he will get the right price for him. The aim of the breeder when producing pork for his own table should The Dominique is one of the oldest | be to produce a pork that contains a very large proportion of lean meat and a very small proportion of fat. Pork and potatoes will be then more of a balanced ration.