STONY POINT, JULY 16, 1797.

more, Sentinel giants of Freedom's throne,

Echo our cheers for the Men of old!

Braving the death that his heart fore

Over the parapet, "spear in hand!"

-Arthur Guiterman in New York Time

"The tidings that the war was ove

black pillar was seen hanging against

owned part of the Homestead well

at once occurred to all at Pithole.

and when it was learned that the

the great waste of wealth every lap

of the flames was adding to, ceased

was shunned by all but the others

interested in the well, who at last

"The moment the news of the as-

sassination reached Meadville, indig-

nant guests at the McHenry house.

cal society."-New York Sun.

late. The regiment was drawn up in

before a vast crowd that completely

filled the inclosure. As the general

received it, he commanded the men

Buena Vista," which afterward be-

not hesitate to lend a helping hand

by bearing the belongings of sick or

weaker companions, or skirt the road

for miles that he might have a drink

of clean, fresh water, or some deli-

cacy not found in the army ration:

where selfish seeking had no exist

ence, and the strife was all for one

A Young Drummer Boy.

Three Million Different Colors.

matters prepared since Perkins' dis-

covery nearly fifty years ago of the

preparation of aniline dyes from coal

Small Efforts Are Valuable

Aids in the ebbtide or the flow:

Do not be discouraged because of

light.—American Boy.

Meadville, would have shattered to

"The fact that the assassin Booth

and set it on fire.

the sky over Pithole.

flaries.

Shout for the Hero wao led his band

"Halt!" rang the sentinel's challenge (Anthony Wayne, a letter written on the eve of his most famous exploit shows, Swift came the shot of the waking for was convinced that he would not survive Bright flashed the ax of the pioneer Smashing the abatis, blow on blow. the attempt on Stony Point: yet he led that desperate attack, to use his own Little they tarried for British might! phrase, "Spear in hand.")

Highlands of Hudson! ye saw them pass, Night on the stars of their battle flag. Threading the mase of the dark morass Weler the frown of the Thunder Crag.

Flower and pride of the Light Armed Trim in their trappings of buff and

Bilent, they skirted the rugged shore, Grim in the promise of work to do. Cross ye the ford to the moated rock!

Let not a whisper your march betray! Out with flint from the musket lock! Now let the bayonet find the way!"

Wilkes Booth's Oil Well

"About the close of the year 1864." said an old-time Venango county. Penn., oil operator, "when the Prather boys were scouring about the oil country trying to raise money to buy the Holmden property at Pithole, before oil had been found at that afterward famous and rich, but shortlived petroleum center, John Wilkes Booth was at Meadville one day, waiting for a train eastward on the As far away as Oil City the ominous Atlantic & Great Western railroad. now the Erie. He was in the office of the McHenry house. One of the Prather boys was there talking up the prospects of the oil at Pithole.

"Booth became interested. He began to talk with Prather. He stood by a window, and as he talked he bolt had descended upon it at the scratched his full name, John Wilkes very hour and minute that Booth Booth, on one of the panes of the had fired the shot the coincidence window with the diamond in a ring seemed so significant that every efhe wore. The upshot of Booth's talk fort that had been made to extinwith Prather was that he invested guish the fire at the well and stop \$15,000 in Pithole property.

"The Prather boys had bought the Holmden well for \$100,000 and sold on the moment, and the very spot it for more than \$2,000,000. The Homestead well, in which Booth had his \$15,000 investment, was only one of a dozen equally large spouting wells, grouped at Pithole. Oil was then \$6 a barrel, and the smallest fraction of ownership in a Pithole well was a fortune.

was shot a thunderstorm, something Booth had inscribed his name a few became. First she tried fanning her- covering that she had been watched, unusual at that time of year, gather- months before, but the proprietor of self vigorously, but finally gave that and then said: "You see, I am going ed over Pithole. There was but one the hotel succeeded in saving it, as up in despair and resorted to her through to Phoenix, and it's very hot thunder. This was not regarded with value. He removed the offensive any significance at Pithole at the pane from the window, and subsetime, but subsequent revelations quently sold it for a good price to a clothed it with a significance that Philadelphian, who, I believe, preawed the superstitious, and startled sented it to the Pennsylvania historithose who were not.

Indiana Regiment's Battleflag

At the postoffice, Gen. McGinnis dramatic incident occurred that the has ready for shipment to New York | members of the regiment love to re one of the battleflags of the Eleventh Indiana regiment, to be placed in line in the old state house yard the tomb of Gen. U. S. Grant. This under the command of Colonel, afteris being sent at the request of Gen. | ward General, Lew Wallace, and the Dodge, one of the trustees of the flag was presented to the regiment tomb, who has asked each of the states for two flags to hang in the tomb. When the request was received here it was found that all of the regiments had turned their colors over to the state with the exception of the Eleventh.

This regiment has always closely guarded the tattered remnants of its flags. At the time of the unveiling of the Indiana Soliders' Monument, the regimental association held a meeting and voted to send one of its flags to New York and the others were sent to the state house for safe keeping, as they were becoming so decayed with age that they were falling to pieces.

Owing to the tattered condition of the flag, a blue silk banner, eighteen by twenty-four inches, was made to accompany it, and on this the names of the battles of the regiment were worked in gold bullion. The flag was with the regiment at the organization of the Thirteenth army corps, and was carried in every engagement of that part of the army until the time to kneel and swear to "Remember Gen. Grant left it.

When the regiment left for the came the battle cry of the regiment. front at the beginning of the war, a | -Indianapolis Nows.

True Comradeship

Here is a tribute from one com- already overburdened shoulders did rade to another, that should warn the hearts of all veterans:

"He learned comradeship in a sure and stern field, amid the odor of gunpowder, the music was the blare of trumpets, and the eloquence was the sharp, curt orders of the officers, and the answering applause was the and one for all. In that school he deadly volley of the rebel rifle and learned comradeship, the ties of shricking shell; where the lid of a which were as strong as iron, and cracker box was the festal board; or with all their rough and jagged edges in Andersonville, where even crack- as tender as a woman's love, and en ers and cracker boxes were unknown, dures forever. There may be others except in the hungering dreams of who may yet present themselves famishing patriots. It was picked graduates of the same school, but up on the line of march, where the Comrade McElroy is all right.

On the Field of Shiloh

"Shiloh." said the doctor, "was a nightmare to the North. It was our first great battle in the West, and it was, in fact, one of the bloodiest battles of the war. So many conflicting stories were told at the time that the people were in a frenzy and boat loads or doctors and helpers and investigating committees were hurried to Pittswho went to Shiloh from Columbus, Ohio, to do what we could for the wounded and sick. We didn't expect the battlefield to be so big, and when we got there our party started to walk to Ohio headquarters.

"We were disappointed at the cheerfulness of the soldiers, and their indifference toward us and our mission. We were depressed by the repellant formalities at the several brigade headquarters and kept moving on. At last darkness came upon us and we were practically lost. In due time we came upon a line of guards, one of whom Dr. Goodwin knew, and he took us to Gen. Garfield's headquarters. The number of coloring matters fur-We had known Garfield in Columbus. and he received us all cordially, but with the dignity of his military position. I was just asking myself how of coal-tar derivatives. we were to break the ice when Garfield caught sight of Dr. H. and shouted: 'Just in time, doctor, just in time. A wood tick has bored into my back the apparent insignificance of and I want you to take him out.' Thereupon he pulled his woolen shirt portunities. Remember that the wrote: over his head, and, handing the doctor a knife, ordered him to take the tick | The smallest effort is not lost: Each wavelet on the ocean tossed out. This broke the ice, and when the tick had been removed from the general's back we were on the footing | Each raindrop makes some flowered of old friends and acquaintances."-Chicago later Ocean. Each struggle lessens human woe

AMERICAN KINGS WHO HAVE LOST THRONES

sided-1893-97.

Clemens said that he was sitting. one brilliant and beautiful summer Lightly they recked of the Tory jeers! Laughing they swarmed to the craggy norning, on a bench in one of those Steel to the steel of the grenadiers! Storm King and Dunderberg! wake once lowers, fountains, running water, Massive and proud! to the Eastern shore Bellow the watchword: "The fort's our nore picturesque than any pageant

Paris, en grande tenue. had reached the oil regions, and the American flag was flying from the top of every derrick. The one thun derbolt of that storm at Pithole struck the rig of the Homestead well "When, next day, the news of the worn, spoke of sunshine stove polish of lath. assassination of Lincoln by Booth came to Pithole that city was overhung by a dense pall of black smoke both wan and sunken. He approached our claims. from the burning Homestead well.

Those who have read Alphonse Dau- | Mark's bench with leaden feet, sa let's wonderful book, "Rois en Exile," down upon the farther end and heavwill appreciate a little story told by | ed a sigh that sounded like a moan, Wark Twain to Col. S. C. Kellogg, He gazed at the toy landscape, took Jnited States army, now retired, when in the glittering pageant, coughed the he latter was military attache to the cough of hunger and distress, then embassy at Paris, over which the turned to Mark and asked, with a ate lamented James B. Eustis pre- pathetic bleat, "Were you ever a ing to the English statisticians Eng-

Sadness and humor are

friends. Down the endless corridors of human hope and strife, passing arm ncomparable Paris parks. The view in arm through the throng of beautiful was gracious beyond words. Grass, and mean ambitions, they gather the almost dazzling in its greenness; story of the human race and write its chronicles at leisure. "Were patriarchal trees, a passing throng you ever a king?" Paris does not hold monopoly in this sorrowful and ever seen upon the stage—all the shabby case. Have we no discrowned harm and mystery and romance of kings ourselves? Does the gay French in that port. The port of London recapital, with its royal refugees and Mark sat there musing. The dew loafers, have no rivals in this broadwas still upon the foliage. The air and happy land? Verily, it seems to was fresh, exhilarating. He caught us that all the kings, or would-be it seemed to him, the faint, elusive kings, have not been stranded in one perfume that had made last night a place. There are pathetic pretensions, fragrant memory. He bathed his vain hopes and wretched ostentations fine soul in sunshine. All of a sudden all about us. The discarded boss, the there came within his view a pale and back number chieftain, the leader mildewed saunterer. His hat was without a following-all these are middle-aged and shiny. His coat familiar, if sad, spectacles in this suggested better days. A black cravat land. Don Quixote has survived the seemed fiercely bent on throttling wreck of worlds, and the duke of him. His trousers bagged at the Barataria still presides over Barmeknee, and his shoes, patched and cide ceremonials and waves his sword

with special and peculiar eloquence. We, too, are in this business, even His eyes were hollow and his cheeks though we have no Daudet to assert

RELIEF SECURED BY "TURNING THE HOSE" last the number of boxes of apples imported into England was 203 333 Evi-

returned from California relates an in- her stockings, turned them inside out cident that occurred to him which and put them on again. may be of benefit to Phoenix women | By this time the modest Phoenix who cannot go to the Coast, but who man was mostly eyes, and what wasn't desire to avoid the effects of the ex- eyes was curiosity. He felt that he cessive heat as much as possible. The had to have an explanation of the gentleman in question is an extremely woman's conduct, and there was no an overwhelming curiosity that helped him into the secret about to be imsucceeded in getting control over the parted.

shead. He noticed that the farther me to inquire the reason of it." "The night that President Lincoln fragments the window whereon they traveled the more uneasy the lady The woman blushed a little on dis-

> tady squirmed around a great deal, publican. tooked out of the corner of her eyes to see if any one was watching (and there was, but she didn't know it), the world can understand.

A Phoenix gentleman who recently, then pulling off her shoes she removed

modest married man, and it was only one who could give it but the woman herself. He approached her, therefore, begged her pardon, and said that he seldom took the liberty of inquiring On the way home he occupied a seat into other people's business. "Howtoward the rear of the coach, and a ever," he continued, "I just witnessed lady, who also had a ticket for the lightning change act that you per-Phoenix, sat opposite him and one seat formed, and curiosity has prompted

santly mopped her face, removing per- hotter every mile for the last three spiration, paint, complexion and hours, and my feet were literally burneverything else that was not rooted in ling up, when I decided that regardless of conventionality I would have to Just before reaching Maricopa the turn the hose on them."-Arizona Re-

Money talks in a language that all

GOSPEL TEXTS PUT ON MAILED MATTER

The Chicago postoffice authorities I come from the east and the envelopes are looking for an enthusiastic preach- were transmitted through the usual er whose religious vagaries have oc- channels to see if the enthusiast was casioned them considerable trouble. not a railway postal clerk or a clerk in A few days ago envelopes, which had the Boston or New York postoffice. covered incoming letters, were sent All clerks and carriers denied the ope by means of rubber stamps.

interested in his salvation as to dressed to him: "Jesus Wants to Save! Tell the World!"

is the Christ is born of God; 1 John 5-1 and doth not commit sin, 1 John

An immediate investigation was made in the local office, but the re-

with the texts on the envelopes, and it was concluded that some one in the "Ye must be born again. John 3-7. postoffice had become interested in How? Whosoever believeth that Jesus | the spiritual welfare of the general public and had taken this means of calling attention to pertinent texts found in Holy Writ. The explanation was a relief to the postal authorities, who had been vain- sown with a nurse crop, cut the crop ligious enthusiast was not discovered by seeking for more than a month to for hay; if sown without a nurse crop,

UNCLE SILAS ON AUTOS.

Old Gentleman Compares Them Unfavorably With the Horse. "Naw." observed Uncle Silas as he hitched a nail keg a few inches so as to keep within the receding shade of "I calkilate I wudn't hev one o' them goshding'd ottymobeels ef sum feller wud giv' me one fer nuthin'. Hain't skasly a day passes thet one o' th' blame sputterin' things don't break down out in th' road in front o' my house. One o' them ottymobeels will few miles and then, fust thing yew

"Naw-sir-ee-I don't keer fer enny his hands. He has played before large ottymobeels in mine, thank'ee; I calaudiences, and always has given de kilate thet Jinny will answer my purpus yit fer a spell. Jinny is goin' on 23 years old an' mebbe she hain't quite es spry es she uster be, secin' The number of artificial coloring es how she is spavin'd sum an' interteres in frunt, but when I start out behind her I hev th' consolation o' knowin' thet she won't git sick an' lay tar has been enormous. It is estidown in th' road like one o' them mated that at the present day over gosh-blame ottymobeels. Jinny, she 3,000,000 different individual dye can't go a mile a minnit, like an ottystuffs are easily accessible to our in mobeel kin, but she goes a mile es dustries, while at least 25,000 form quick es she kin, an' thet's swift enuf the subject of patent specifications. fer me, b'gosh! I wudn't swap thet little bay mare fer all th' ottymobeels nished by natural agencies is compar- that yew cud pile in a ten-acre lot threaten soon to be ignored in favor nal.

> Students Protect Themselves. Some of the students in Paris, when perusing ancient books in the Nationop al Library, protect themselves with muzzles. This is done to prevent the inhalation of dangerous microbes said to infest old volumes.

Rate Chew Gum. Rats, says the Pittsburg Dispatch, have contracted the gum-chewing hab-

to the postmaster by local business impeachment and the papers traveled men with a vigorous remonstrance back again to Chicago. The investiagainst the practice of stamping gation was continued there, and after selections from scripture on mail a slight delay it was found that on a passing through the postoffice. The particular day in the middle of Detexts were printed in fine type and cember a traveling preacher passed stamped in purple ink on the envel- through one of the big office buildings and had stamped everything in sight A distinguished citizen wanted to with texts of Scripture. It seems know why the postoffice should be so that he went through some of the offices and impressed the stamps on stamp these texts on an envelope ad- letters lying on the desks. No one appears to have connected his visit

among the ranks of Chicago's postal discover the person responsible for employes. Some of the letters had the hand-stamped texts.

know, it will jes stop, clean tuckered

Michigan. Floyd has been accustom hum. I tol' him that Jinny, my bay adjoining field. burg Landing. The late Dr. E .P. old, and now he can play the base an' thet ef I'a hitch her tew th' ottydrum and the snare drum at one and mobeel I reckon'd she wudn't stay the same time, beating the bass drum | hitched long. with his foot and the snare drum with

WHERE SHE WAS WRONG.

New to Automobiling. It had taken considerable persuasion to induce the old lady to take

mornin' I kim acrost two ottymobeels | villages named Hampton where the | and could be fed with much less waste thet hed balked. Th' feller thet owned sick grandchild lived. Everything than this coarse fodder. It should be Floyd Stewart Loomis of Grand Rap one wuz a-layin' on his back in under went lovely until the almost flying ve borne in mind that in feeding this ids, Mich., 9 years old last May, is per it a-tightenin' up sum bolts in its hicle, in attempting to pass a wagon large fodder whole nearly half by haps the youngest drummer boy in stummik. Tother chap wanted tew loaded with hay which occupied the weight, viz., the lower portion of the the country. His instructor in drum know what I wu'd charge tew haul his entire center of the road, went unex. stalk is refused by the stock and is ming is his father, J. P. Loomis, who ottymobeel ten miles tew th' nearest pectedly into the ditch and rather vio only valuable for bedding and manis called the champion drummer of railroad station, so he cu'd ship it lently deposited its occupants in an ure."

> somewhat confused from the rather unusual method of alighting from a feeding rations of cattle include roots. vehicle, the old lady asked of the in this country little attention is paid chagrined chauffeur:

"Is this a Hampton?" "No, ma'am," he managed to gasp, feeding of beeves roots are valuable, this is an accident." "Oh, dear," said the ex-occupant of

the vehicle, "then I hadn't oughter

have got out here, had I?" But such naivette was too much for the owner of the damaged vehicle. and he said the only safe thing for one in his position to say-nothing. Automobile Magazine.

King Cotton for Cuba. .It appears to have been demon strated that sea island cotton cannot only be grown in Cuba, but that its yield per acre is very large. The atively small, and those that do exist I wouldn't, I gum!"—Ohio State Jour- cost of its cultivation is small, and the plants will yield for years, making replanting unnecessary, except at long intervals.

If this is true, and it appears to be beyond doubt that it is, then cotton may come to be king in Caba, as it was and is in the gulf states of the American Union. Here is something for the secretary of agriculture to "foment," which can be gone into by small farmers, which does not require any capital to speak of-only plows, hoes and seed cotton for the first year's planting.-Havana Post.

will come on readily after cutting, and Mistaken Impression of Old Lady

At the Missouri station it was shown a seat in an automobile, but finally that when young beef cattle were wina tree in front of the country store, she had consented to do so because tered on rough need alone a better she was anxious to reach the bedside gain was gotten in every trial with of her sick grandchild in a village timothy hay than with corn fodder. some twenty miles away, the last "From these trials," says the experitrain for which had left some ten min-menter. "it is perhaps safe to estimate utes before she arrived at the station. that timothy hay is worth fully twice as When the owner of the big automo- much as whole corn fodder pound for bile, who was touring through Long | pound for wintering young cattle. This git up an' git like all Sam Hill fer a Island, had overheard the old lady's refers to large, coarse fodder from regrets at being left, he had insisted crops averaging sixty to seventy on her accompanying him, as he was bushels of corn per acre. That grown to pass through the particular one of especially for fodder would presuma-"Ez I wuz drivin' intew town this the half a dozen or more Long Island bly have a much higher feeding value

> In all parts of the old world the to them, though nearly all scientific feeders advocate their use. In the especially before the finishing period is reached. The amount to be fed each day must depend on the size of the steer, but to a 1,000-pound steer 50 pounds per day may be fed at first and this may be increased. As the time for finishing approaches, the daily allowance of roots should be decreased

In dairying as in everything else organization seems to be easiest along commercial lines.

After a girl gets on the shady side of 25 she drops the affinity business and begins to hustle around for an breadwinner. - Chicago ordinary

People who use religion as a cloak in this world will doubtless manage cloak.—Chicago News.



A Profitable Celery Patch. A Philadelphia society that has been

unning a three-acre co-operative

Our apple trade with England see

to be in a very healthy state. Accord

land received from this country during

the export season of Aug. 10, 1901, to

May 3, 1902, a total of 792,128 barrels

were sent 154,223 barrels, from Boston

143,851 barrels, from Montreal 122,405

barrels, from Portland 100,419 barrels,

from Halifax 265.181 barrels and from

St. John 6,049 barrels. On the other

side Liverpool was the leading point

of import, 408,655 barrels being landed

ceived 229,808 berrels and Glasgow

boxes of apples. These were reduced

to barrels in making the returns.

These boxed apples were from Cali-

fornia. It is somewhat surprising to

find so many apples shipped in this

form, but it is an indication that the

public takes kindly to this form of

packing. This trade in boxed apples

has grown up largely during the last

four years. The first commercial rec-

ord we have from England of Amer-

ican apples coming in in boxes was in

1895-6, when the number reported as

imported into England was 15,471. No

further separate mention is made of

year there was a slight falling off, the

number being 149,515. Year before

dently the box as package for apples is

to remain a factor in our export trade.

great irregularity. This is caused by

the constant variation in yields of ap-

ples in both countries. A short crop

in this country means such high prices

that the sales of American fruit in

England are greatly restricted. This

past season the prices were so high on

this side of the water that the amount

sent abroad was smaller than for six

Mahlon Terhune, a freight broker of

the New York Produce exchange, has

compiled the following table of apple

1881-82 239,252

1882-83 395,594

1885-86 885,273

1887-88 608,421

1889-90 677,762

1890-91 451,285

1893-94 174,841

1895-96 751,255

1896-972,919,846

..... 913,996

81 532

exports for the years given:

years previous.

encouraged.

Our apple trade with England shows

It is interesting to note that in

129.312 barrels.

farm, says in a report: One of the most interesting and profitable parts of this three-acre farm was a celery plot of one-sixteenth of an acre. This of apples. From the port of New York niniature celery farm, after thorough fertilization and preparation, was ransplanted at the rate of one hundred thousand plants to the acre, the rows being only nine inches apart, and the plants sets in drills five inches from each other. The plants were grown in the ordinary way and were transplanted to the plot at the proper season for such work, that is, from the middle of July to the middle of August. The plot was given a shalabove shipments there were 296,427 ow or surface cultivation every ten days, but was never handled or banked with earth as is usually done in celery culture. On this one-sixeenth of an acre five thousand fine arge stalks were matured, and after being bleached, marketed at an averige of one and one-quarter cents per stalk. At this rate one acre of land will yield a gross product of one thousand dollars. I am not prepared to say that this can be done year after ear, for we attempted the same thing ast year and failed, but I am sure that no greater risk is incurred in growing a crop by this method than bexed apples till 1899-1900, when the number is placed at 181,985. The next would be incurred under the ordinary way, and I am confident that it can be done with much less labor in proportion to results.

When to Grind Feed For Stock.

The following concise advice from recent book on feeding by Prof. Henry of Wisconsin, a recognized authority on the subject, is commended: "This subject is a difficult one to discuss owing to the great variety of conditions existing as to both grain and animals. Directions are here given which may serve to guide the feeder in his practice. For horses which are out of the stable during the day and worked hard, all grain, with the possible exception of oats should be ground. For those at extremely hard work, all grain should be ground and mixed with chaffed hay. For idle horses oats or corn should not be ground, nor need the hay or straw be chaffed. A cow yielding a large flow of milk should be regarded prepared accordingly. Fattening steers and pigs may be crowded more rapidly with meal than with whole grain, though there is more danger attendant upon its use. Sheep worth feeding can always grind their own grain. In general, idle animals and those having ample time for mastication, rumination and digestion do not need their grain or roughage prepared as carefully as do those with only limited time for these essential operations. Experiments quite generally show increased gains from grinding grain, but in many cases they are not sufficient to pay the cost of grinding."

1901-02 792,128 Large Versus Small Pastures. The coming year promises to be one Prof. W. A. Henry: The subject of

of large crops and with prices for apples so low that exportation will be arge or small pastures is frequently discussed. The majority of experienced American feeders favor a single large range rather than numerous A Newly Imported Weed. small pastures. Grasses, both in va-Professor Moore of the Wisconsin riety and quality, are never quite the Experiment Station sends out the folsame over the whole of a large paslowing warning relative to a newlyture, and cattle soon detect the slight imported weed of the mustard family: differences, and satisfy their desire "I find growin; in the newly seeded for variety by ranging from one spot Turkestan alfalfa plats at the station to another. In large pastures the haba plant which belongs to the mustard family and may become an obnoxious it is interesting to study their moveweed. It is not a native of this counments. The herd will be found in the try, but was undoubtedly brought from morning on one side of the valley. abroad with some of the imported feeding on the more abundant vegeta-Turkestan alfalfa seed. The blossom tion. Later, as the sun's heat increasof the plant is of a lighter shade than es they appear on the hillside, where the native mustard, and the leaves are there is a movement of air and where not so rough and hairy. A strong, the grasses are shorter, but more nudisagreeable odor is given off, which tritious. At noon they are to be seen is very perceptible. All farmers resting in the shade at still another growing alfalfa for the first time point. This regularity in grazing cershould examine their fields at once. tainly conduces to comfort and quiet and if the above described weed is noand is of importance to profitable reticeable, pull or cut in order to preturns. Where the pastures are cut up vent going to seed. If the alfalfa was into several lots, the fresh bite of rank herbage which comes with each change leads to irregularity and unpull all plants and destroy. Where rest, thus reducing the gains. the acreage is too large to pull conveniently, cut with mower. The alfalfa Skim Milk for Fish.

no detrimental effects will be notice-The proprietor of a creamery in Kansas has a fish pond near his creamery and he has noticed that the fish Timothy Versus Corn Fodder. seem to be very fond of curd. He, therefore, inquires whether it would be more profitable to feed this curd to fish, which are worth 10 cents per pound, or to feed it to calves and pigs. We are not aware of any specific experiments having been made to determine this question, but as an original proposition, we should be inclined to the opinion that the curd could not be put to any more profitable use than feeding it to the fish. Of course, there should be some care exercised and a very close watch kept to ascertain whether this could be used as a sole diet, or whether the health of the fish demanded something in addition. There is n. reason to suppose that the curd would give any unpleasant results in the matter of flavor or texture. We can readily understand, however, that it should never be fed in greater amounts than the fish would consume readily, as otherwise the surplus or refuse might decay and render

the water unhealthy.-hoard's Dairy-Beware of Poor Cottonseed Meal. Of late the practice has become common of grinding the cottonseed hulls with the meal and making a very inferior product to be sold at a little lower price than prime meal, says a bulletin or the Missouri State Board of Agriculture. If the meal has any ground hulis or black specks in it, or if it is offered at less than \$25 or \$26 laid down at your station in car lots this year it may be taken for granted that it is not prime meal and that it is as the food affects the hardness of the either adulterated or stale. A sample flesh, too many roots making it soft. recently sent to the station for exam-The best feeders advocate cutting the ination by a feeder in southern Misroots, slicing them: Some pulp them souri showed on analysis to be nearly and mix them with the forage, delayone-half hulls and to have a value of ing feeding till the forage is moistened shout 3'6 per ton on the basis of \$25 for prime meal. Good meal has a bright yellow color, free from black specks or cotton fiber; a fresh clean smell and a pleasant taste. If inclined to be lumpy or if it shows any

evidence of having started to mold or is dark in color, reject it. When the church is an arbor of rest for the rich it cannot be a harbor for the refuge of the wrecked.-Ram's

Horn. There is little glory in a heavy to keep warm in the next without a weight's victory over a feather weight



A writer in an unidentified exchange mys: I have a curious case of ear eating now in my yards. A few weeks ago it began to happen regularly that clear it is generally supposed to be some of the eggs in two adjoining nests in one corner of one of the pens | that the water that looks as clear as were broken and eaten late in the crystal is frequently the abiding place afternoon, the eggs not broken being of disease germs as well as of ferment very much daubed up, ad ...e nests germs of various kinds. We predict torn to pieces. It was never done that the time will come when butter early in the day, and if eggs were made in our first-class creameries will gathered about 3 or 4 o'clock there be washed in sterilized water. There was no trouble. As soon as I had an have been numerous cases where butopportunity I set a watch for the cul- ter made under highly scientific conprit, and caught a two-year-old hen ditions has gone off flavor in a short in the act. She was shut in a small pen occasionally used for sitters until has shown that the apparently pure an opportunity to dress her occurred. water in which it was washed was The next evening when I came home the cause. In the home of the farmer discovered that she had laid on the the well is usually depended on to furfloor, but had paid no attention to the | nish water for washing butter as well egg. I put in a nest box, and left as for other uses. Too often the well her there for a few days. She laid is dirty from different causes. We almost daily, and never disturbed the have seen such wells where the water

There was one hen-identity unknown—which, instead of laying in the house, laid among some raspberry bushes beside a stone wall at one side of the yard. As no eggs were laid there while this hen was shut up, the conclusion was reached that she was that hen. Taking it for granted that as she did not molest her own eggs. she was not a confirmed egg eater, I returned her to the pen from which she had been taken. The nest by the wall again contained an egg almost daily. For perhaps a week the nests in the houses were not disturbed. Then one day I came home late in the afternoon to find those same two nests all torn up. Next day I came earlier and caught this same hen in the act.

Again I shut her up intending kill her—this time in an unused dog house, putting a couple of slats over the opening. She laid here the next day and the day following, and did not attempt to eat her egg. So as a final test I put a few eggs in the nest in the pen where the breeding hens are kept, and put her in the yard. In less than ten minutes she had found her way to this nest, had broken the eggs-and was back in the dog house. This time she gets no reprieve. But why doesn't she break her own eggs?

The Fat of Fowls.

To properly fatten a fowl is a who, when you go into his test room, science. That fowl is not properly you will find his sample jars all fattened which has a large amount of smeared up with cream from the top fat in layers under the skin and to the botto: so that anyone cannot around the intestines. Around the see through them. I would not want intestines it may be, but the flesh that kind of a man because if he is should be rather permeated by fat dirty and slack in the test room and than surrounded by fat. The flesh with his sampling jars he will be should be evenly infiltrated by fat. slack with his other work, and if you Fat should not show through the skin, get one that is clean and understands nor should there be any fat under the making butter, and the creamery is skin to show no matter how thin the run right, and you use box churns skin may be. In France a well-fat- and wheel workers so that you will tened hird is one that has a good sup- know how much salt you want to use ply of flesh over the back. When that in your butter and will not have to is attained the buyers feel certain that | guess at it. I think the best grade of the breast meat is in good condition, butter can be made and get the highas fat more readily accumulates on est market price at a gathered creamthe back than on the breast. To fat- ery; but if a combined churn is used ten birds properly requires food rich in a gathered creamery you do not in nitrogen as well as carbo-hydrates. know anything about how much salt It also requires some attention to to use, but I will admit they are all breeding, as the quality to fatten prop- right for a lazy man. I will say that erly must be inbred to a very con- if a gathered creamery is run right, siderable extent. As yet we have and it can be, the patrons will get a done little along the line of determin- larger profit than they can from any ing what breeds fatten most perfectly. Probably in each breed will be found strains of fowls that have the desired qualities. Before long, experimenta- patrons and making them better sattion will without doubt be made along isfied than if it were going into the its of the animals become regular, and this line. The result should greatly hands of an individual. improve the quality of the fattened fowls we see in our markets.

Moist Air in Incubators. The incubator which will furnish its air nearly or quite saturated with moisture, so as to prevent drying of the embryo at any stage, will prevent the larger proportion of the deaths in the last stages of incubation, and furnish large and stronger chicks to be brooded, says a bulletin of the Rhode Island Station. It would seem to be preferable to allow the heated air to with moisture just before or upon entering the incubator. It is doubtful whether saturation of the air of the room will ever be fully satisfactory on account of the atmospheric changes although much may be done by keeping the room closed. Where comparatively tight, unventilated oxygen and raising the temperature outside the incubators, so that more moisture is necessary. To wait for the heated air to take up necessary moisture from pans within the incubator, seems 'o subject the eggs also as much skill to make a pound of flour to the same influence, and to permit as it does to make a pound of butter, their moisture to be taken up. All neither do I know of any other article

w..en the air is admitted saturated with moisture, or nearly so, after be- so fast. The interior of a flour mill, if ing heated. Salt as an Egg Preservative. Fine table salt, such as is sold at ordinary grocery stores, was used. says a bulletin of the Rhode Island Experiment Station. Salt to the depth of two inches was placed in the stone jar, and on May 18, 1899, twenty Leghorn eggs, laid during the five days May 12th to 16th, were placed in the jar, small ends down, not touching each other, and closely packed in the salt. The jar remained untouched in test. Result: Good, 0 per cent; bad, 100 per cent. On April 4, 1900, these eggs were examined and their contents had somewhat shrunken, the air cells being greatly enlarged. The whites were orange tinted in some cases and slightly darkened in others.

Several used as dropped eggs had a rather flat taste. The whites of several subjected to the egg beater frothed up nearly as well as the whites of fresh eggs. Both the whites and the yalks of these eggs had a taste similar to that of smoked herring, and could not therefore be said to have kept well. For preserving eggs for a few months, however, this method may be recommended. It is simple, cheap and for short periods easonably effective.

Percentage of Fall Chicks Saves. A correspondent of the Farmers' Review requests information as to the proportion of fall incubator chicks usually saved. We pass the query to the readers that are raising incubator chicks in the fall. Let us hear from them as to their experiences in the saving of the chicks hatched at this time of year. How does the number compare with chicks hatched in the spring of the year?

The loud call of duty may be drowned by the soft cooings of in-



The keeping quality of butter do pends very greatly on the water in-which it is washed. If the water looks pure. But the microscope has shown time and subsequent investigations actually was odorous with decaying animal life. Yet after the water became tainted it was still used for weeks by the family. One such well on being cleaned out was found to contain great masses of dead angleworms. It is no unusual thing for frogs and even mice to get into wells and become decayed before their presence is detected. Even when nothing of this kind exists the water may not be pure enough to use for the washing of butter. Germs of many kinds capable of reproducing themselves in the butter may be in the water. It is an easy matter for the farmer to boil water used for the washing of butter. This is advisable certainly when longkeeping butter is desired. It would not be amiss to use sterilized water at all times. Could we but bring it into general use in the washing of butter the spread of disease would be prevented in some degree. It has been shown that even in butter typhold fever and other disease germs have been carried.

Success With Gathered Cream. S. E. Oaks in an address to Wiscon

sin buttermakers said: If a gathered creamery is run right, and it can be if men of the right kind are at the head of it, the first thing is a good number one buttermaker, and in picking out a good number one separator factory. It should be a cooperative creamery and the overrun, or profit, should be going back to the

An Error That Never Dies.

The old idea that food affects the fat content of milk seems to be one that dies hard. A recent bulletin of the Chicago health department said: "There is all the more need of keeping milk sweet at the present time, since the frequent rains have made pastures so rank and watery that a much larger proportion than usual of the milk supply is deficient in butterfat and other nutrient qualities. Fulpass over a wicking or cloth saturated ly one-twelfth of all the samples now examined in the laboratory are below the ordinance standard in this respect, and a large number of suits have been begun against the venders of this poor milk." Who the man is that is responsible for the bulletin we do not know. It serves as a good excuse for the men that wish to water rooms are used, the continual burning their milk. They go into court and of lamps goes far toward using up the plead that the water got into their milk by way of the udder of the cows, and "on account of too much rain."

Dirt in Butter Cannot Be Hidden. I am not of the opinion that it takes tendencies of this kind will be avoided of food that a little neglect in its manufacture would cause it to deteriorate not perfectly clean would not perhans injure the quality of the flour; at any rate the consumer would probably never know the difference, but with butter it is different. The consumer is being educated to tell whether the milk and cream was perfectly clean, from which the butter was made, and when any impurities get into the milk, no known method will eliminate them: they will remain until the butter is consumed. So for this reason it takes more care and skill to make butter than any other article of food that I know of, and everything must be per-

> Wells as Creamery Catch Basins Every once in a while a creamery company sinks a tubular well to carry off the waste water, but in no case so far as we have heard has such a well given satisfaction, and in most cases the waste water contaminated the water in the well used for the cream ery, and in two cases caused serious trouble, says the Dairy Record. One creamery, after running the waste water in such a well some distance from the creamery was compelled to draw water from a neighbor for two months, and the pump in the cream ery was kept going day and night during that time before the water could be used again. Their experiment should suffice for others, but still oth ers try the same scheme, usually to

fect in the creamery.-F. A. Leighton.

The Polish fowls are distinguished by a crest or tuft of feathers on the top of the head, which adds much to their beauty. They are non-sitters and prolific egg layers. They are sensitive to wet and cold and need warm, dry quarters.

Matrimony has spoiled many friend

To lose sympathy with n miss success with them.