Toll, toll, tell. Where the winter winds are sighing:

Where the winter winds are signing;
Toll, toll, toll,
Where the somber clouds are flying;
Toll, toll, toll.
A deeper, sadder knoll—
Than sounds for a passing soul—
Should tell of the Old Year, dying.
Epirits of beauty and light.
Goblins of darkness and night.
From your sunny paths, in the asure sky.
From the Stygian shores, where the

From your coral homes, From the frigid North, where the temp-Come to the pale one dying.

Hark! to the falling of phantom feet,

Beat. beat, beat, beat.

Like the solemn sounds, when the surges

meet.
On the shores of a mighty river—
They are folding the dead in his winding-sheet.
To bear him away forever.
A rush of wings on the midnight wind—
The fall of a shadowy portal—
And the good Old Year, so true and kind,
Passed to his rest, but left behind
The record of deeds immortal.

Life Twice Saved by Bible. To the fact that he carried out the expressed wishes of his aunt during his career as a soldier in the war of the rebellion does Walter G. Jones of McDonough, N. J., owe his life. At the outbreak of the civil war Jones enlisted in Company C. Eighth New York Cavalry, as a high private. When he left for the front his aunt presented him with a pocket edition of the New Testament with the request that he wear it over his heart in an especially improvised pocket, which he promised to do.

It was not until Oct. 19, 1864, that Jones had cause to congratulate himself upon having followed his aunt's advice. At the battle of Cedar Creek, made famous by the memorable ride of Phil Sheridan, a confederate minie hall struck Jones with such force as to knock him flat upon his back. Stunned for some moments he finally recovered his senses and arose to his feet. Then he discovered that the bullet intended for his heart had struck his little Testament about an inch from the top and imbedded itself therein, from whence it was abstracted and placed safely away in Jones' haversack as a souvenir of the memor-

cause for thankfulness in carrying out squad retreated, and, although purthe wishes of his aunt, and congratulated himself upon having his blessed Testament in the little pocket over his heart. During the battle of Appomattox, where Lee finally surrendered, a second ball crashed into Jones' Testament, striking it about the center, and spending its force before it had penetrated the thickness of the precious book. This ball was also found between the pages and stowed away with the first in Jones' haver-

At the recent G. A. R. encampment at San Francisco Jones was an interested attendant, where he exhibited his well-worn and bullet riddled Testament to thousands of his former comrades in arms.

Just "Skeered" Them.

Pope's summer campaign of 1862 was over and we were in camp hear Fairfax Courthouse, Va. A Vermont regiment had joined our division. This regiment was a fresh organization. The officers were from older regiments that had been in service, but the noncoms, and files were "new commercers," and they afforded considerable anasement by their rookie rawness. Inquiries "when the milkman came round," and "who we bought our butter of," gave good opportunity for practical jokes which were not neg-

One day a detail for picket was made from this regiment, the first duty of that kind they had ever bad. Among those detailed was a typical Yankee, interrogation points showing in his every look and movement. As he could get no information from his own company, some one sent him to me, as I was to be field officer of the guard, and so he came over to "see about it."

"Say, cap., what is this 'ere picket businers?" "Why, John, not much, very easy;

road about three miles, go into the woods, stay there all night. If you see the enemy coming, fire your gun at them, hurry back and tell us, so we can get ready to meet them. You are not afraid, are you?" "Now, see here, cap., you don't want

to do any such foolish thing as that." "Why not, John?"

"Well, this war business has been going on almost two years, and noth- nois," which was chosen to lead the ing done; then they got us to come assault on Fort Donelson. Before they down here, have a fight and put down had advanced more than about 100 the rebellion. I'd like to know how yards the white flag was shown. The in thunder you ever expect to have a Illinois men were first inside the barscrimmage if you send me down there ricade and Schreve captured the flag. to skeer 'em off?"

Saw Sun Rise in West. sun rise in the west, and I was never worse rattled in my life. We started brought him into correspondence with on the Tullahoma campaign with good the captain of the southern company. weather, and our battalion, acouting This led to the return of the flag. in advance, changed directions a good many times. However, we could see the sun in the daytime, and the stars at night, and we generally knew where we were. After two or three days it ened attack of federal troops brought rained steadily day and night, and we together a number of confederate offound we didn't know much about the ficers from several commands. They

country when it was wet. "One morning we received definite instructions to march south so many for guidance. As they assembled one tries as well as Denmark much attended under the most favorable circum- give the roots an abundance of room road to a river, which we were to ing distance and Gen. Harry Heth of bles, but the conclusion has been or bedding to the best possible adcross and take position on the east Hill's corps stepped to the door of the forced upon us that this is done more vantage. There is no better bedding but has been gradually acclimated side, so as to protect the ford. It log cabin and asked him to come in. from an appreciation of the value of than cut straw, from the fact that a further north. The seed must thereand it was after dark when we reached stand the nature of Gen. Heth's invithe river. The officers decided to let tation and replied: "No, thank you, knowledge or intention of cleanliness and if we could be impressed with the men rest and cross over to the no more at present; I've just had as of prime importance in dairying, the value of liquid manure, we would let in the north is for soiling, and for east bank at daylight the next morn- some." ing. It raised steadily until after mid-

night, and then the clouds broke away. "I was on guard from 2 to 4, and I kept my eyes open for the first signs has appointed a committee of three of day across the river to the east. The comrades to revise the G. A. R. Blue darkness seemed to thin out a little. Book, condense all opinions and debut there was no light in the east. cisions as far as possible, eliminate There was, however, a growing light all decisions not applicable to existing tricts is a decided advantage; they side in the "veritable battle that rages in the west, and I called the attention | rules and regulations, prepare a new of the officer of the guard to it. He index and form rules for appeals. The thought it was the moon, but it was committee consists of Robert B. not. When daylight came all the men | Beatn, chairman, Philadelphia; A. B. were awake and all were looking to Beers, Bridgeport, Conn., and Lewis

ward the west with troubled faces. "At the appointed time the sun came up to the west, or what seemed to us to be the west. The impression was so strong on our minds that the reputation of being one of the bravriver was east of us that we could not est men in the Union Army during the reason our way out. If the river was Civil War, died at Williamsport, Pa., not to our east, if the sun hadn't come in his 72d year. He was a member of up in the west, we were not where we the Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry, and sucht to be, we were not on the right for bravery was commissioned a Colriver, and not a man had the re- onel by President Lincoln. He served | tice motest idea where we were. We through the entire war.

talked and swore about the situation for an hour, and then it clouded up

again. "By sheer force of will power we marched toward where the sun came up, but when the clouds obscured the sun, I will be hanged if the old impression didn't turn our feet the other way and, after blundering around in the woods for some hours, we came to the river we had left in the morning. A farmer tried to explain to us that we were lost, but we hooted at him. The next morning, however, when the sun came up again in the west, we went to him in humble spirit and he guided us to where our division was stuck in the mud. The colonel was very generous and in his official report never said a word about the wanderings of his scouting battalion."

Ambushing Party Ambushed.

"I remember," said a veteran, "an ambushing party on Cotton mountain. An Austrian lieutenant in one of the companies of the First Kentucky called for volunteers to make a raid to the rear of the rebel camp, supposed to be near the white house or on Laurel creek. Two men volunteered from each company, among them a man named Clemens, from Company C. The scouting party reached the rear of the rebel camp, and the men could not resist the temptation to blaze away at the officers and men lounging about unaware of the presence of an enemy. Our boys fired a volley, regardless of consequences, from the high ground back of the white house, and created more of a commotion than they expected.

"There happened to be at the White House a rebel officer of experience, and, quieting the panic among his men, he quickly organized an attack on the attacking party. The rebels fired from the White House at short range at the Unionists. All of the latter treed except Clemens, who stood in the open and fired his musket two or three times. Then a rebel with a rifle at a rest fired at Clemens, the ball striking him squarely between the eyes, and he fell dead with musket in his hands. The lieutenant and his sued almost to the river, reached camp."

Didn't Need Teeth.

When Gen. Butler was in command at City Point, one of the newly enlisted (Large Bounty Men) was on his way to join the Third New York Light Artillery. It was reported that he had enlisted several times and got out on account of his having false teeth, both uppers and lowers. As he was getting too near the front to be agreeable, he called at Gen. Butler's headquarters to see if his old trick would work. On being ushered in, the general, looking up with that cock eye of his, said: "Well, sir, what do you want?"

"General, I have false teeth, and they say I cannot serve." "What did you enlist in?" the general asked. "Light Artillery," came the

As quick as a flash came the reply: "You won't need teeth to bite off the end of a percussion shell. You

Future of Soldiers' Homes, Gen. Martin T. McMahon of New York, President of the Board of Managers of the National Homes for Disabled Soldiers, has written a letter to the War Department, in which he directs attention to the steady and rapid decrease in the number of in-

mates of those homes caused by death. "The occupants of the homes are dving off in large numbers, as might be expected of men of their ages." he says. "It will soon become a question of what shall be done with the buildings and grounds. They are not destined to be occupied much longer.

"Some of them will possibly be converted into health resorts for army and navy people, or used as encampall you have to do is to go down the ment grounds for militia and the army. Even this probable use will not dispose of all of the places."

Sent Back Confederate Flag. Fred J. Schreve of Mascoutah. Ill. has sent to Woodbury, Tenn., a confederate flag which he captured at Fort Donelson in February, 1862, nearly forty-two years ago. He belonged to Company C of the "bloody Ninth Illiwhich had been made by young ladies of Woodbury, Tenn., for a company in a regiment of that state. Last "Yes," said the captain, "I saw the spring Mr. Schreve while on a southern trip made inquiries which finally

He Had Had Some

Gen. Gordon says that on one occasion during the civil war a threatdevoutly withdrew into a small log

To Revise Blue Book. E. Griffith, Troy, N. Y.

Voteran Officer Dead. Col. Samuel Wilson, who bore the



luring the season, to a limited extent; valuable in breeding exhibition stock, which requires sure and accurate pedigree breeding. It is quite true that these boxes require considerable atrepay the time taken in recording the number of eggs laid. By the use of these nests, we found that one hen in the pen did not lay a single egg. although always bright and vigorous; another did not lay more than seven eggs before becoming broody; while still another never showed the least inclination to sit. This last hen laid 180 eggs during the nine months in which the box was in the pen.-Ontario Report.

Dark Nests.

Where egg eating is a habit among fowls, dark nests will be found very serviceable: as it becomes practically impossible for a fowl to strike an egg hard enough to break it when it is in a semi-light. In the arrangement shown here the hens enter the nest at B, from which the lower board has been removed to show the arrange-



ment of partitions between the three nests. When this board is on, the nests are light enough for the fowls to find them, but too dark for them of all was that crowding three or four to see the eggs very distinctly. At A | hundred calves into a small pen that is seen the rear of the nest box, which | way, they smeared and rubbed the has a cover that can be raised up stuff all over each other, the sides of when the eggs are to be gathered or the corral and the men's clothes. the nests renewed. Such nest boxes should not be nailed to the floor or a hurry-up period; everything is in a partition wall, but should be hooked | rush. To use the fluid means to take fast, so that they may from time to just about ten times as long as by the time be removed and thoroughly dis. hot iron system."

Our Poultry.

years ago, the United States has 233 twenty-five members present and some million chickens, 6 million turkeys, 5 ten visitors. The report of the secremillion geese and 4 million ducks. The tary showed nineteen new members odd thousands are not given, as the added during the past year and seven millions are near enough. It will be lost by death. The report of the treasis lowa, which is credited with 18 millions. Illinois comes next with 16 exhibitors at the World's Fair at St. millions, and she is closely followed Louis in 1904, and a committee was by Missouri with 14 millions. Ohio is also credited with 14 millions and Taxas has 13 millions. Indiana, Kansas and Pennsylvania have each over 10 millions. The smallest showing was made by Alaska, which reported only 176 chickens. In the total value of poultry and eggs produced during the census year Illinois led, and was followed by Iowa and Missouri in the order named. For the census year the value of all the eggs produced in the United States was 144 millions and of poultry products 136 millions.

The United States Department Agriculture has recently made a most exhaustive investigation as to the

milk supply of some of our largest cities. The daily milk supply for each of these averages in gallons about as follows: New York, 268,800; Chicago. 161,000; Philadelphia, 75.300; Louis, 29,400; Boston, 82,200; Baltimore, 25,000; Cleveland, 23,000; Buffelo, 31,000; San Francisco, 27,000; Cincinnati 25,000; Pittsburg, 30,000; New Orleans, 9,900; Detroit, 25,000; Milwaukee, 24,700; Washington, 12,000. According to the reports of per capita consumption, Boston uses far more of New York city use on an average about two-thirds of a pint of milk per person per day. The Chicago people only about one-fourth of a pint per day. There is a great difference in centage of milk brought in on trains for the different cities is as follows: Baltimore, 78; Cleveland, 84; Buffalo, to be used in the dairy. 85; San Francisco, 55; Cincinnati, 25; Pittsburg, 90: New Orleans, 14: Detroit, 50; Milwaukee, 25; Washington 57. It will thus be seen that in New Orleans 86 per cent of all the milk is brought into the city by means of wagons, and that in Milwaukee and Cincinnati 75 per cent is brought in in

that way. Dairy Customs Abroad. Danish stables are generally kepi clean-probably cleaner than in America-but at the cost of a vast amount Commander-in-Chief John C. Black Great Britain and all over Europe as, it must unfortunately be confessed, is the common practice in the United

me the cows in the fields continuous

the greater part of the year and milk-

ing them in the open air. This prac-

From time to time attempts are made to supplant the red hot branding iron by a liquid. A liquid branding and there is no doubt as to the value | material patented in New Zealand has of these nests when one is destrous of been imported to this country and much interest. It has a few things building up a flock of good layers, as quite widely advertised. A large num- in favor of it, principally its size and it clearly shows the dropes as well as ber of western cattle men tried it and the heavy producers. It is equally reported adversely on it. It was claimed that it would not injure the hide, but the experience of stockmen seems to be that it injures them as much as the branding iron. Relative tention; but the results far more than to this matter, the Arizona station

publishes the following: "Hon, Will C. Barnes of Dorsey, New Mexico, formerly an Arizona cattleman, has used this same branding fluid under range conditions and expresses himself concerning its use as follows: "For the man who, like myself, has from two to three hundred calves to brand at a time. I can see no way of using it successfully.

"In branding time on my ranch we usually cut out from two to three hundred calves, put them into a lane in the corral, cutting calves into one pen and cows into another. One man grabs the calf by the right hind leg, another grabs the tail, gives a quick jerk and the calf is on his side with one man holding his hind legs and another on his neck. No sooner does he hit the ground than a man is at him with the iron, while at the same time another man marks and castrates, and this year a third man dehorned with a clipper. With two pairs of men to throw, one to run the from, one to cut and mark, and one to dehorn, making seven men in all, we have frequently branded out ninety calves in an hour and kept it up at that clip for three or four hours.

Now I tried the branding fluid under such conditions: I first put it into a milkpan and used a cold iron. it took a long time for the fluid to penetrate the hair, and finally one vigorous calf kicked over my pan and spilled the fluid all over the legs of the man holding him. That settled the pan system, and I got a brush and painted it on. That worked all right, but took time. But the worst feature

"Branding time on a big ranch is

Avershire Breeders' Meeting. The 29th annual meeting of the Ayrshire Breeders' Association was held According to the census of three December 2d in Albany, N. Y., with elected to look after the selection of animals for the show. C. M. Winslow. Brandon, Vt.; Charles C. Doe, South Newbury, Vt., and Geo. E. Pike, Gouverneur, N. Y., comprise the committee The scale of points was revised to give a more decided dairy conformation to the Ayrshire cow. The following officers were elected: President. Dr. Thomas Turnbull, Jr., Casanova. Va.; vice-presidents, Obediah Brown, Providence, R. I.; Charles C. Doe. South Newbury, Vt.: 4. J. Fletcher. South Lyndeboro, N. H.; S. M. Wells, Newington, Conn; secretary and editor, Charles M. Winslow, Brandon, Vt.: treasurer, N. S. Winsor, Greenville. R. I.: executive committee in place of

I. O. Magie, deceased; Andy Holt,

South Lyndeboro, N. H.; executive

committee for three years, J. Andrew

Casterline, Dover, N. J.; J. F. Con-

verse, Woodville, N. Y. Intelligent Buying of Feed. Most dairymen must buy considerable quantities of feed, even though they raise all they can on the farm. Generally these feeds purchased are in the form of concentrates. A dealer in feeds says that he has become tired trying to teach users of feeds to buy milk than any other city, it being 1.17 intelligently. He finds that to sell pints per person per day. The people feed he must put cheap brands on the market and push their sale; that he cannot dispose of the high-priced feeds, which are really cheaper than use three-fourths of a pint. The least are the brands of goods that sell for milk is used in New Orleans, where least money. Many men continue to the people consume on an average reckon their purchases by the ton rather than by the real feeding value contained in them. The higher-priced the way in which this milk is brought | feeds yield less profit to the dealer to the cities. Chicago brings more of than do the low-priced brands, so most in the country, only three per this kind. The dairyman that buys low as 12 cents per pound. A Gercent coming in on wagons. The per- foods rich in protein, is buying closer | man firm did even better than any to the wholesale cost than is the man who buys the low-priced feeds. There New York, 88; Chicago, 97, Philadel is money in knowing how to buy to phia, 90; St. Louis, 43; Boston, 80; the best of advantage, even in feeds in about \$69 per pound. It is, how-

Cut Bedding Straw.

To my mind, the proper care of manure commences with the cutting of all the straw, which can be done at the time of thrashing at a very moderate expense, says James McFadyean. It may require the exercising of a little patience while the grain is still in the shock, that it may become thoroughly dry, and cost us the battening of our barns that it may be tained. It is, however, a gross feeder kept so. Then we have all the straw and takes a good dear of substance in less bulk than that occupied by from the soil. The ground should be hut standing near and united in prayer of very cheap labor. In other coun- the sheaves, and in a position and deeply plowed and well pulverized, to rained all day and most of the night, The mounted general did not under a farm manurial matter and the fixed greater body of it lies close to the fore be planted in the ground after it This is especially shown by the fact | as far as possible have all stable floors | this purpose it may be sown in drills that cows are milked in just about as water-tight, that the liquid might be 30 inches apart. It should be repeat-

careless and uncleanly a manner in preserved and mixed with the solids Man's Friends and Enemies. en as milkers in all foreign dairy dis of human bodies that fight on man's are gentler and cleaner than men, and | in the innermost recesses of our beduring the day. Much attention is be that at a given period in the life of ing given, especially in England, to the organism the phagocytes, preperpetuate the custom of employing sumably because the supply of miwomen instead of men for milkers, crobes is on the wane, literally turn and to maintain the efficiency of milk- and devour the human bodies which maids; the popular public milking con-tests at the dairy shows are useful and of specific tissue in old age is mainly commendable. Many parts of Europe due to that tissue being invaded and have the additional advantage of keep | devoured by the larger phagocytes.

By a unanimous vote the Parison tice does much to insure clean milk of Norway has rejected a proposal to and pure products.—Henry E. Alvord. confer the franchise on women.



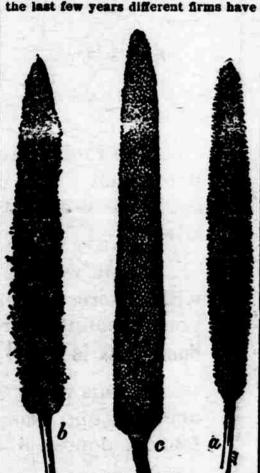
Pearl millet has been grown in this

ountry for about thirty years, and in that time has not excited very rapid growth. From time to time different seedsmen have taken hold of it and have pushed it before the people under new names, and in various ways a great deal of seed has been sold, sometimes at extravagant prices It thus happens that this plant has now come to be known by numerous names, and in the same seed catalogue it will sometimes appear under more than one name and the seed quoted



at different prices. Of these the United States Department of Agriculture has collected a list as follows: millet, Black millet, Brazilian millet, Bulrush millet, Cat-tail millet, East performed. Indian millet, East Indian pearl millet, Indian millet, Egyptian millet, Horse millet, Japan millet, Mand's wonder forage plant, and Pencilaria. In Germany, Spain, Africa and India numerous other names are in use.

tinent by the Spaniards at a very earlonger than that is not known. In 1878 the United States Department of principally for green forage. Within



advertised it under new names, chargseed. At the same time other firms were selling the same kind of seed American firm and sold the seed at the rate of ten for a cent under the name of "Peruilaria." This brought ever, to the credit of American seed houses that only a few of them have pearl millet.

sold this seed for anything else than Pearl millet has considerable value as a soiling crop, and for this purpose our farmers can afford to grow it quite extensively, especially those that have dairy cows to carry through the summer drouth. It grows best in rich moist alluvial soils, and on such soils very large yields are sometimes obbecomes warm, else it will never aprout. The principal use of the miledly cut for the cattle when it is three or four feet high. The cutting should not be closer to the ground than five M. Metchnikoff is the discoverer of or six inches, so that the plant will States. The very general use of wom- the phagocytes, those singular tenants start up again. The plant will grow to a height of ten feet or more if allowed to do so, but at that size ft becomes woody and is of little value vastly better than the average farm ings," and whose special function is for soiling purpose: On poor soils laborer, who does all sorts of work | the destruction of microbes. He says | six to eight pounds are used per acre, but on rich soils the amount need not exceed four pounds. Some follow the practice of sowing it broadcast for borhood of 1,000 pounds each. Animy dear."

the purpose of making millet hay, in mals of this breed are fattened in "I am gratified that you should like wife. "The fact is, the pin is guaranteed for five years and "I am gratified that you should like "I am gratified that which case about half a bushel of seed large numbers and exported to the it," observed the youthful spouse, in a teed for five years, and—" is seeded. But little can be said in

seld, as is the case with corn who cut too green. If hay is to be made of it, it should be cut just as the heads are appearing. We believe, however, that it will best serve the purposes of our farmers as a summe solling crop.

Watering Horses. A discussion of the subject of watering horses should take into account the reasons why water is needed, the amounts required, the proper time for watering and related topics, says a government bulletin. Horses, like other animals, require water to moisten their food so that the directive juices may permeate it readily, to dilute the blood and other fluids of the body, and for other physiological uses. It may be assumed that under any given normal condition the body contains a definite amount of water.

When any considerable amount of wa- | "Show him in." ter is lost from the body, a sensation of thirst is experienced, showing that more water is needed to take its place. Practically all the water excreted leaves the body in the feces, urine, perspiration, and breath. The amount eliminated in each, according to Wolff, increases with the amount of water consumed, the largest amount being excreted in the feces. In experiments which he carried on, the total amount of water consumed ranged from 17.363 kilograms to 34.272 kilograms (38.3 to 75.6 pounds). The feces contained from 40.3 to 47.3 per cent of the total amount excreted; the urine from 21.2 to 34.9 per cent. In addition to the water drunk by

horses, a considerable amount is obtained in the more or less succulent food eaten. The amount of water required is influenced by a number of factors, including the season of the year, temperature of the surrounding air, character of the feed, the individual peculiarities of the horse the amount and character of the work performed, and probably others. The amount of water needed increases with the temperature and with the amount of work performed, since it is very evident that both of these factors increase the amount which is given off from the body in the form of perspiration. Muscular work also increases the amount of water vapor excreted in the breath. According to Grandeau and Leclerc, a horse used in one of their experiments, when at rest, evaporated 6.4 pounds of water per day; when walking, 8.6 pounds; when walking and drawing a load, 12.7 pounds; when trotting, 13.4 pounds, and when trotting and drawing a load, 20.6 pounds. It is evident from these figures that the amount African cane, African millet, Bajree of water excreted, and hence the amount required, varies with the work

Corn and Cob Meal.

Cobs are too valuable for the dairyman to throw away or burn. They may not possess much nutriment, but it has been demonstrated quite con-Its origin is not known, but is sup- clusively that they have a feeding valposed to have been Africa, from which | ue not much less than the corn that locality it was brought to this con- grew upon them, provided they are ground with the corn. A certain seen that our common barnyard fowl urer showed a balance of \$5,469. It ly date. It was described by writers | weight of corn and cob meal is equal is a good ways in the lead. In the was voted to continue the Home Dairy more than 200 years ago. It has cer in feeding value to a like weight of matter of chickens, the leading state test for the next year. It was voted to tainly been grown in our Southern pure ground corn. This result doubtappropriate \$1,000 in aid of approved states since about 1875, but how much less arises from the more digestible form given to the corn meal by the presence of the ground cobs. One of Agriculture sent seeds of this plant | the largest cattle feeding companies to various parts of the country for in Nebraska buys all the cobs it can trial. The plant was found valuable get, which it grinds with the shelled corn it has been compelled to buy. It raises corn and buys what it can unshelled, but has still to resort to outside purchases. Our readers should remember this. It is one strong argument in favor of grinding the corn rather than feeding it in any other way: for only by grinding can the cob be rendered available. The chemist cannot find the value in the cob that the cow can, but it is there. We have paid too little attention to the mechanical form in which our dairy feeds are given. The cow has a stomach

differing very much from that of many

other of our farm animals, and con-

centrated foods are not handled in it

to good advantage.

Experience Is Necessary. No advocate of agricultural education has ever maintained that mere study, even of books on agriculture, will fit a young man for farming. Far from it. We are well aware that nothing can take the place of apprenticeship in every department of farm work, and that no amount of theoretical, or even practical knowledge of the minutest details can attain success without good management and constant exercise of industry, prudence and economy. What we do maintain is that neither theory nor practice should stand alone, but that they should go hand in hand, and the farm apprentice receive instruction in ing as high as \$1.50 per pound for its both; in fact, we are unable to see how any one can doubt the statement that the young man who has chosen her milk by rail than any other city feed men try to sell all they can of under the name of pearl millet at as agriculture as his occupation will be beneated by acquainting himself with the experience of the most successful farmers, by studying their practice and discussing the principles and maxims which guide them on their way to success.-Dr. James Mills, President Ontario Agricultural Col-

> Ontario Crope. Ontario is coming rapidly to the front as a producer of agricultural wealth. The reports for the current year have been compiled and show

> the following yields: Fall wheat, 17,242,763 bushels: average of 25.9 bushels per acre. Spring wheat, 4,949,233 bushels, average of 19.9 bushels per acre. Barley, 24,378,817 bushels, an average of 34.3 bushels per acre. Oats, 110,228,103 bushels, an avere of 41.7 bushels per acre Rye, 2,970,768 bushels, an avera of 16.6 bushels per acre. Peas, 8,924,650 bushels, an average

Buckwheat, 2,049,169 bushels, a average of 21.5 bushels per acre. Beans, 978,246 bushels, an average of 18.4 bushels per acre. Potatoes, 16,676,447 bushels, an ar erage of 120 bushels per acre. Corn. 29,287,888 bushels, an aver-

of 21.9 bushels per acre.

age of 77.3 bushels per acre. Apples, 43,659,413 bushels, an average of 6.15 bu. per tree of bearing age. Black and White Jutland Cattle. What is known as the Jutland breed for diamonds," he added, beaming the reason of this sudden economy on of cattle is used for both milk and upon the fair young creature at his your part? It would appear that my

beef making purposes. The animals side, "yet I must confess that I am little wife is grown wonderfully pru-are spotted black and white. The greatly touched by your thoughtful-dent in her expenditures." cows when mature weigh in the neighfavor of this as a hay crop, for two eration the Jutland breed has been reasons: If it is allowed to become greatly improved both as to its milk-dollars." mature it is too large and coarse and i ing and its maturing qualities. The when only three or four feet high it pounds at two and a half years of age. cost only fifty dollars?"

The Danes are trying to develop the "Inst that and no more than the cost of the cost only fifty dollars?" when only three or four feet high it and is extremely hard to cure. It is milking qualities of these animals probable that if it were made into rather than the beef making powers.



There was a card on the business ; the Tolferino. It's pretty handy for man's desk. On it was printed in you. But the prices are steep. What large black type:

DON'T TAKE MINE UNLESS YOU:

CAN GIVE VALUE RECEIVED. : The business man propped this up conspicuously against a bill file and

A large, florid man entered.

"How are you, Simpson?" he said. cordially. "Are you busy?" "Busy pretty much all the time."

"I calculated you would be, but there was a little matter I wanted to see you about. I don't suppose I'd have thought of it hardly but Tom Dempsey- By the way, did you know Tom was married? Yes: he married some southern girl-a Miss Avery. I got a bid to the wedding but didn't go. Lampson went and he says she's about as pretty a girl as he ever met. Comes of one of those high-toned old families, you know. They only got back from their honeymoon trip about three weeks ago. But I guess you didn't know him very

"What was this little matter he reminded you of?"

well."

"Bless your heart, he didn't remind me of it! That's a pretty good joke. Ha, ha! No. I was going to say that Tom Dempsey and I had been to lunch together at the Tolferino and as it was so close by I thought I'd come up and see you. I had it on my mind air of offended dignity and as soon as some time."

"What did you have on your mind?" "This matter I'm talking about. I against the bill file and threw it into thought possible I might see you at I the waste basket.

do you think our check was? We had fullenne soup and chops-just plain lamb chops-nothing fancy about 'em-and--"

"What was this business you wanted to see me about, Keppler?"

"Well, I was just going to tell you. To begin with- I'll tell you, maythen said wearily to the olice boy: be I'd better look in some other time. It isn't really a matter of any great importance and you may be too busy to listen."

"Go ahead. I'm busy, but if there's anything I can do for you--

"That's just what I told Torn. We were talking about one thing and another over our cigars. Do you smoke. Simpson?"

"No. What did you want to ask me about?"

"Well, I'll tell you. Honestly, I think you're busy now and I'd like to talk this over at leisure with you some time. No, I won't bother about

The business man sighed. "Well, if you won't," he said, turning to his

"Tom Dempsey--" began the visi-

"Say, you'll have to excuse me now," said the business man, looking at his watch. I've got some work here to finish in a hurry, Good-by. Call again.

"Oh, good-by," said the visitor, rather stiffly. "I didn't mean to take your valuable time."

He walked out of the office with an he had gone the business man took down the sign that he had propped up

Road to the Mines

This was the road between the silver | Long since they hastened on athirst for mines
And the old smelter, twenty years ago;
A fading path beneath the slender pines
And the far summits of eternal snow.
Here, where the iron-roofed sheds have dropped to rust.

The quest of treasure claimed man's

The teamster's whiplash cracked through And the long mule team swung the score of years have passed since grat-

ing wheels Slid down these rocks, held by the Unvexed the meadow-lark To-day where yonder silvery aspens The underbrush grows thick as summers rass; And creeping ferns and flowers and

No more the rumbling, jarring wagon Their freight of wealth. Abandoned lie the mines.

In far-off mines and streets they Watle here unchanged the guardian for-Eternal riches from the stores of God.

Such as it has, it gives, unasked, un Infinite wealth passed by of men Mad for the petty baubles which they Nor hands of greed shall clutch the treas Nor foot of pride come near man's will

Silver and gold the mountain gives no

On these, the treasure chambers of the Locked in the fastnesses of sky a The pure in heart shall see them. Those Unto the hills their eyes shall find

again Healing for soul and body, gracious shrift From the old burdens of life's soil and infinite wealth of beauty, boundless store

Of fragrant gifts outreached from tree and sed. So shall the fading roadway be once A road of treasure, leading up to God.

—Youth's Companion.

A Triumph of Nerve

"When I was a young man in the | grocer marked 'N. G.' in big, black business," said Mr. G. S. Whitson, "The grocer knew dimly that his vice president of the National City bank, "I knew a chap who was a sort of a promoter-before-his-time. That is, if he had lived to-day he would have been exploiting industrial combinations. As it was he did the best he could in the small way his opportunities offered, and had plenty of money sometimes and none at all at others. "He was a great fellow to talk im-

pressively of his resources and his

standing at the bank-my bank. He

did have an account there, and I was

check hadn't been paid, and be waited for the promoter. Finally he came strutting along, a few days later. "'Here, you!' shouted the grocer, 'I want to see you. The bank sent back

that check I cashed for you.' "The grocer produced the check. The promoter looked it over carefully. He observed the big black 'N. G." I had scrawled on it. "'Why, my dear sir,' he said,

reaching down in his pocket, pulling up a big roll of bills and handing \$50 very careful to see it was not over- in cash to the grocer, 'allow me to drawn. One day he went to a simple | supply the deficiency. I see the diffiminded fellow who kept a grocery culty. All my checks are payable in store and got him to cash a check for gold. It is evident the bank had no gold on hand when you presented the "The grocer sent his check to the check, for they marked it "N. G." bank. The chap who made it didn't | which means "No Gold." Pleasant have a dollar to his credit, so I weather we're having, isn't it? Good promptly sent the check back to the | morning." - New York World.

Story Got the Money

Rev. Robert S. MacArthur in the pull some so in another, and so on with pit last Sunday that it resulted in one the four corners. And firm, hard knots of the largest collections of the year. he made of them before handing the says the New York Times. He spoke handkerchief over to its owner. in warm terms of the character of "It chanced that Ellot on his way John Eliot, the missionary to the In- home fell in with a worthy woman dians, one of whose most lovable whose appearance told of dire poverty traits was an unbounded generosity.

year he gave large sums to charity." said Dr. MacArthur. "On one occasion the secretary of the Society of the Propagation of the Gospel, when paying Eliot his quarterly stipend, sought Ellot otherwise would give away every penny of it before he reached his meant you to have it all." home." (Here Dr. MacArthur stepped forward to the side of the pulpit and "now will pass the basket for collecout his pocket handkerchief.) | tion, The wily secretary took Eliot's hand- example—if you are so minded."

So apt was the story told by the ; money this way in one corner, and

and distress. He stopped to speak to "Out of his salary of fifty pounds a her and pretty soon, his heart being touched, pulled out the handkerchief. He intended to give a sovereign to her. For some time he tugged and strained at the knots, but, try as he might, the corners refused to come untied. Then, to do him a service. He hit upon a calmly rolling the handkerchief up into plan of safeguarding the missionary's a ball, the missionary placed it in the money, knowing that in all likelihood astonished woman's hands, saying: 'My good woman, I think the Lord

"The ushers," Dr. MacArthur added. kerchief and tied up some of the And the congregation dug deep.

The Loving Young Wife

asked the wife.

aire, "and I thank you, my dear, for genuine bargain." While I am of an age that cares little "Would you mind teiling me, my dear. ness. You have exhibited much taste.

English market. Within the last gentoo. A mere matter of fifty or sixty

"You amaze me!" exclaimed the

"Well, what do you think of it?" | the beautiful girl. "Of course, it may he that the stones are not precisely "It seems to be a very pretty scarf- what one would term gems of the first pin," replied the aged multimillion- water. Yet to me the pin seems a thus remembering me on my birthday. The Croesus smiled reflectively.

'I am afraid you give me too much

"And?

"Well, to speak plainly," returned the young woman, "as it struck me that it is likely to wear quite as long woody for good hay; if cut for hay bulls attain a weight of 1,300 to 1,400 multimillionaire. "This beautiful pin as you are likely to live, it would be the height of extravagance to purchase "Just that and no more," responded a more expensive pin!"