

FARM NOTES.

Corn-fed hogs have firmer meat than swill-fed ones; six weeks on corn is enough to finish them if well grown.

A calf will eat oats and hay when about 3 weeks old. As it takes larger quantities of hay reduce the ration of milk.

The prices for prime mutton are usually best in the winter after the cull stuff marketed during the fall is cleaned up; but the price in general stays on a profitable level.

Green food must not be forgotten. Some feed green rye when it can be had, others give sprouted oats, others beets and turnips and cabbage, and others add cut clover hay to the mash. All of the greens mentioned are good.

Parasitism, beetles and carrots are all suitable for milch cows. Parasitism should not be fed as generously as the other roots, half a bushel per day being ample. They should be cut or sliced when fed raw, generally after milking.

Winter wheat bran furnishes a smaller quantity of nitrogenous nutriment to the animal than spring wheat bran, because of its inferiority in composition and digestibility. There is also a great difference in the protein content of bran.

The cement flooring with movable slat platforms makes the ideal floor for the hogpen. The cement floor alone is too cold and damp for the hogs, but with the slatted flooring on top, which may be taken up to clean out the place, there is nothing which is better.

The self-boiled brand of lime-sulphur has been used successfully in a number of places this summer to prevent the rust rot of the cherry. The formula used is 18 pounds of quicklime, eight pounds of sulphur, slacked with four or five gallons of hot water. This is diluted to 50 gallons before application is made.

Soil for peach growing should be of a good, warm, sandy loam type. The soil on which oak trees have previously grown seems to be the ideal peach soil. It is a mistake to plant peach trees in soil containing too large a per cent. of nitrogen. The trees grow vigorously, but rarely yield enough fruit to do more than pay the expense of production.

A veterinarian says that regarding the sense of touch or feeling almost the entire surface of the horse's body is endowed with corrugating muscles. The twisting of the skin all over the body to shake off stinging insects, flies and the like, proves this conclusively. Man has these corrugated muscles only in the forehead, and they enable him to frown.

Bees were unknown to the Indians, and they were brought over from England only a few years after the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers. It was more than two centuries after the first white invasion of New England before modern bee-keeping began. The industry of the present day dates from the invention of the movable-frame hive by Langstroth in 1852.

One reason why factory milk is often delivered in poor condition is that farmers do not take good care of their cans. They sometimes wash them out with dirty water, then put on the covers without thoroughly rinsing and do not let in the air. The only way to remedy this is to wash the cans thoroughly and allow them to drain and stand in the sun as much as possible.

The standard-bred horses have now generally lost all tendencies of the "broncho," but show kindness and gentleness from the beginning. By handling the foals gently they may be broken to the saddle and harness without any special effort, even before they are old enough to work. When the dam does regular work on the farm it is an easy matter to "tame" and train the colts.

Coal ashes, according to the chemists, contain very little fertility elements, but are useful as a mulch for orchards, and should be used freely to protect the soil around the trees in winter. They retain moisture, make heavy clay and silt soils mellow, and when applied while snow is on the ground sometimes retard early blooming and reduce the eminent danger of late frost. Coal ashes are especially good for mulching small fruits.

Some of the causes of tainted milk are poor, decayed fodder, dirty water, whether used for drinking or the washing of utensils, foul air in the cow stable or cows lying in their manure, lack of cleanliness in milking, neglecting to air the milk rapidly directly after milking, lack of cleanliness in care of the milk, from which cause the greater number of milk taints arise, mixing fresh and old milk in the same cans, and rusty tin pails and cans.

That Australia leads the world in sheep farming is the report of Vice Consul General Henry D. Baker, of Sydney. The estimated value of flocks in Australia is placed at \$220,532,400, and their annual gross output is 75 per cent. of their value. The number of sheep in the countries leading in the sheep industry are given in Mr. Baker's report as follows: Australia, 87,040,366; Argentina, 77,581,100; Russia, 58,510,523; United States, 54,621,000; and the United Kingdom, 30,011,833.

The cow will produce about seven times as much human food per unit of feed consumed as will the steer. In fact, the cornstalks, leaves and cobs produced on one acre of good corn, if fed to a steer, will provide material for about 50 per cent. edible dry matter in the form of flesh, while if fed to a dairy cow about 330 per cent. edible dry matter will be produced. National economy, then, would demand that our hill pastures and lowland meadows, as well as the coarse fodders of cultivated fields, be employed in the production of milk.

Drought appears to be the chief cause of crop damage, according to reports of recent inquiries by the Department of Agriculture, to find out what percentage of the total damage suffered by crops in 1909 was due to each cause. It appeared that more than three-quarters of the damage was caused by freaks of the weather, and that from one-third to one-half the trouble was caused by lack of rain. The next leading cause was too much rain, which, of course, occurred in other parts of the country. Next come frosts, then hail, hot winds, floods and storms in the order mentioned.

GETTING EXACT TIME.

A Very Simple Matter, According to This Man's Idea.

There is nothing like having one timepiece to correct the mistakes of another. Those people who keep a clock in every room of the house will no doubt be glad to learn of the expedient adopted by an old colored janitor in an office building in Chicago. One day a man whose office was under this janitor's charge asked him if he had the exact time. "Just a moment, sir," he said and pulled out a battered silver watch from a vest pocket, looked at it, put it back and then took a pencil out of another pocket and jotted down something on the back of an envelope.

Next he produced a second silver watch from his trousers pocket, looked at it and began to figure out something on the paper. By and by he said:

"When you asked, sir, it was just twenty-seven minutes past 3—that's exact."

"Much obliged," said the other, who had been frowning his watch nervously. "But will you please tell me what you were doing all that arithmetic for?"

"Why, you see," said the old man, "this watch that I carry in my vest is a mighty good watch, only it gains ten minutes every day. And this one is a mighty good one, too, but it loses ten minutes every day. So I just look at them both and then strike an average. You'd be surprised, sir, to see what a simple matter it is."—Exchange.

THRASHING SERVANTS.

Domestic Life in England in the Time of Henry VIII.

In that remarkably minute chronicle of domestic life in England in the time of Henry VIII, Tassers' "Five Hundred Points of Good Husbandry," the learned and pious author seems to take it for granted that the only way of dealing with maidservants is to thrash them unmercifully.

He tells us in his inimitable doggerel that "a maid must be forced to be cleanly" or she is to be "made to cry creak." Mistresses are advised "to go about with a holly wand in their hand, although they may not always have occasion to use it, and to pay home when they fight"—that is to say, thrash—"but not to be always chiding." As regards the laundry, the domestic serfs are "warned to take heed when they wash or run in the lash and to wash well, wring well and beat well, so that if any lack beating it will be themselves."

As for the unhappy Cleely, the dairy-maid, she is to cry "creak"—that is to say, to be thrashed—if her cheese is "hoven" or puffed up, and if the cheese be tough Cleely is to have "a crash." If the cheese be spotted Cleely is to be amended by the bytes, and if it be too full of whey the wretched dairymaid is to have "a dressing." Finally, if any maggots are found in the cheese, "mistress is to be Cleely by and by."

An Artist's Joke.

Holman Hunt, who began life as a clerk to an auctioneer and estate agent, was constantly drawing portraits when he should have been drawing up leases, and in his chosen profession he was never slow to seize the flying moment. The windows in his room were made of ground glass, and as he had little to do he spent much of his time in drawing flies upon its roughened surface. A blot of ink sufficed for the body and some delicate pencil strokes for the wings, and at a distance the deception was perfect. Day by day the number increased, and one morning his employer came in, stopped before the window and exclaimed: "I can't make out how it is. Every day that I come into this room there seem to be more and more flies." And, taking out his handkerchief, he attempted to brush them away.

Patchwork.

The idea that patchwork had its origin in America is not founded on fact. A thousand years before the Christian era a queen of Egypt went down the Nile to her last resting place under a wonderful canopy of skins that were dyed and pieced together in a mosaic pattern. Years before this work had reached perfection and acquired a definite place among the arts. Then, too, patchwork quilts were made in England in the eighteenth century, as witness the lines written by Cowper to a Mrs. King upon receipt of "a kind present of a patchwork quilt of her own making."—Woman's Home Companion.

A Mighty Man.

Topham, the prince of English strong men, had knots of muscles where the armpits are in the ordinary man. He could take a bar of iron one and one-half inches in diameter and five feet long, place the middle of it over the back of his neck and then force the ends forward until they met before his face. On one occasion he called upon a village blacksmith and made of him an everlasting enemy by picking up a number of horseshoes and snapping them in two as easily as if they had been pine sticks.

A Bite and a Peek.

His Wife—This paper tells of a woman who suffered two weeks from the effects of a mosquito bite. Her Husband—That's nothing. I know a man who has suffered for years from the effects of a henpeck.—Chicago News.

Your Vacation.

It is well for a man to respect his own vacation, whatever it is, and to think himself bound to uphold it and to claim for it the respect it deserves. —Charles Dickens.

HONORED THE MONKEY.

Origin of the Coat of Arms of the Earl of Leinster.

Most of the wild animals have a place in heraldry, and many strange and impossible creatures, such as griffins, dragons and unicorns, have been invented as emblems of daring and valor. But the monkey has never been admitted to the ranks of titled nobility. The story of this adoption is told by Mr. Curtis in his book, "One Irish Summer."

On the Leinster coat of arms are three monkeys standing with plain collar and chained; motto, "Crom-abb, 'To Victory.' This is the only coat of arms, I am told, that has ever borne a monkey in the design. It was adopted by John Fitzthomas Fitzgerald in 1316 for romantic reasons.

While this Earl of Leinster was an infant he was in the castle of Woodstock, which is now owned by the Duke of Marlborough. The castle caught fire. In the confusion the child was forgotten, and when the family was known to be remembered him and started a search they found the nursery in ruins. But on one of the towers was a gigantic ape, a pet of the family, carefully holding the young earl in his arms. The animal, with extraordinary intelligence, had crawled through the smoke, rescued the baby and carried it to the top of the tower.

When the earl had grown to manhood he discarded the family coat of arms and adopted the monkeys for his crest, and they have been retained to this day. Wherever you find the tomb of a Fitzgerald you will see the monkeys at the feet of the effigy or under the inscription.

Medical.

Heed the Warning

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A Tabor Story.
Count Boyenta, Mme. Modjeska's husband, was arranging with Senator Tabor for Modjeska's first appearance in Denver, and the founder of dramatic art in Denver asked what parts she played.

"Well," said the count, "there is 'Mary Stuart.'"

"Who wrote it?" asked Tabor.

"Schiller," said the count.

"Is he a first class dramatist?" asked Tabor.

"Surely, surely," said the count. "He is most illustrious."

"Humph! Never heard of him," commented Tabor. "What else does she do?"

"As You Like It,' 'Antony and Cleopatra,' 'Macbeth'—"

"Who wrote them?"

"Shakespeare."

"How's he? Good writer?"

"Excellent, excellent."

"Well," said Tabor ruminatively, "those fellows may be all right as authors, but they ain't well enough known to suit the people out here. What we want is something popular, something that everybody's heard of. I tell you what you do—you get her to give us something of Hoyt's!"

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