# Democratic Watchman.

Bellefonte, Pa., October 29, 1915.

TRUE WORTH.

True worth is in being, not seeming, In doing each day that goes by Some little good-not in the dreaming Of great things to do by-and-by.

For whatever men may say in blindness And in spite of the fancies of youth, There's nothing so kingly as kindness, And nothing so royal as truth.

We get back our mete as we measure, We cannot do wrong and feel right, Nor can we give pain and gain pleasure. For justice avenges each slight.

The air for the wing of the sparrow, The bush for the robin and wren, But always the path that is narrow And straight for the children of men. -Alice Cary.

## THE REASON BIRDS MIGRATE.

A few United States birds-some cardinals, Carolina wrens, and bob-whitesnever stray ten miles away from the site of the parent nest; but most of our birds are migratory, and the extent of their migration varies enormously. The rob-ins that nest in Missouri find winter quarters in the Gulf States, only a few miles south; the robins of Iowa travel twice that distance to reach the Gulf, and the North Dakota robins double it again, while robins nesting in far-off Alaska must go three thousand miles to and from their winter home in the lower Mississippi Valley. The bobolink that fills the New England meadows with rol-licking melody, and displays his black and white coat for the admiration of a dull-colored spouse, spends the winter in southern Brazil, exchanging the wedding finery for a sober suit like that of his mate. The night-hawk adds to the bobolink's course nearly a thousand miles at each end. The champion flyer of the world, however, is the Arctic tern. As far north as land extends, these hardy voyagers rear their young at the edge of the ice-fields, and six months later swarm along the shores of the Antarctic continent, eleven thousand miles distant.

Some birds migrate by day, but most of them seek the cover of darkness. Day migrants include ducks, geese, hawks, swallows, the night-hawk, and the chimney-swift; the last two, combining busi-ness and pleasure, catch their morning or evening meal during a zig-zag flight that tends in the desired direction. The daily advance of such migrants covers only a few miles, and when a large body or water is encountered, they pass around rather than across it. The night mi-grants include all the great family of warblers—the thrushes, flycatchers, vire-os, orioles, tanagers, shore-birds, and most of the sparrows. They usually be-gin their flight soon after dark and end it before dawn, and go farther before it before dawn, and go farther before than after midnight.

Night migration probably results in more casualties and deaths from natural causes than would have occurred had the birds made the same journey during day-

After gorging a few weeks, the cur-lews become excessively fat, and are ready for the great flight. They have reared their young under the midnight sun, and now set out for the Southern Hemisphere. After gaining the coast of Nova Scotia, they strike straight out to sea and take a direct course for the easternmost islands of the West Indies. Eight hundred miles of ocean waste lie between the last land of Nova Scotia and the Bermuda Islands, one thousand thence to the first of the Antilles, and yet six hundred more to the northern coast of South America, their objective point.

thousand miles south of Labrador whose

flesh was still stained with the color.

In fair weather the birds fly past the Bermudas without stopping, and many flocks do not pause at the first of the Antilles, but keep on to the larger islands, and sometimes even to the mainland of South America, accomplishing the whole twenty-four hundred miles without pause or rest. How many days are occupied in the trip may never be known. Most migrants either fly at night and rest in the day or vice versa, but the Eskimo curlews fly both night and day. After a short stop on the northern coast of South

journey early in July, long before the fall storms sound a warning of approach-America, they resume their journey and travel overland to the pampas of Argen-ing winter, and, indeed, when their insect tina. Here they remain from September menu is particularly varied and abunto March (the summer of the Southern Hemisphere), free from all household responsibilities. The native birds of that t The opposite migration theory holds

responsibilities. The native birds of that the bird's real home is the south-Argentina are at this time engrossed in land; that all bird life tends by overprofamily cares; but no wayfarer from the north ever nests in the south. After a six months' vacation, the Eskimo curlews take up again the seri-petition, gradually worked northward as ous affairs of life and start back toward the Arctic, but not by the same route. In spring they shun the whole Atlantic Coast from Brazil to Labrador and, passing northwestward, reach Texas in March; April finds their long lines trail-ing across the prairies of the Mississippi season was over. Whichever theory is accepted the beginnings of migrations ages ago were Valley; the first of May sees them cross-ing our northern boundary, and by the first week in June they reappear at their breeding grounds in the frozen north. undoubtedly connected intimately with periodic changes in the food supply. North America has enormous summer stores of bird food, but the birds must

What a journey! Eight thousand miles of latitude separate the extremes of their elliptical course, and two thousand miles return South for the winter or perish. elliptical course, and two thousand miles of longitude constitute the shorter diam-eter, and all for the sake of spending the equatorial regions during the winter, to be relieved again by the spring exodus ten weeks on an Arctic coast! Birds are seldom exhausted by a long land or ocean flight, though this state-South America has almost no migratory

ment is contrary to common belief and to most of the literature on the subject. Indeed, so little are the trans-Gulf voy-agers wearied by their five-hundred-mile land birds, for bleak Patagonia and Tierra del Fuego offer no inducements to flight from Yucatan to Florida that thousands of them, especially chats, red-starts, and rose-breasted grosbeaks, proceed more than a hundred miles inland before Canada as a summer home, and the superlative conditions of climate and they alight. Many a Kentucky warbler flies four hundred miles across the Gulf ful of voracious younglings, far over-balance the hazards and disasters of the journey thither. Each migration route, however long, is but the present stage in from Mexieo to the northeastern coast of Texas when the whole journey could short, easily accomplished, and compara-tively free from danger. Each lengthen-

ship or it would not be chosen. How do birds find their way across continents and over pathless oceans? Find their way they certainly do, for the

bobolinks that nest this year in a New England meadow will return the follow-ing year to the identical spot, though meantime they have visited Brazil. Migratory birds rarely fly at a height of more than half a mile and during most is their shield from the attacks of ene-mies. Warblers and sparrows migrating in the daytime would fall easy victims to the rapacity of hupary howhen with and during most of the time keep at a much lower alti-tude. Presumably, when crossing land, they can utilize prominent physical out-lines as guides but comothing the second this is needed for accomplishing an ocean voyage. The five hundred miles between Florida and Yucatan take the migrant far out of sight of land, and though it should mount upward for five miles, it could not see one-third of the way across to the intended landing place. The theory is that birds are guided by a sense of direction. We recognize some such a sense in ourselves, and often trust to it to a limited degree. The bird's sense of direction is not different from ours in kind, but is vastly more efficient. But even the bird's sense of direction is not infallible. During fair weather no trouble is experienced in keeping the course, but in fickle equinoctial weather many flocks starting out under auspicious skies find themselves suddenly caught by a tempest. Buffeted by the wind and all knowledge of points of the compass gone, they fall easy victims to the lure of the light-house. Many are killed by the impact, while many more slightly stunned by the shock scttle on the frame-work or

These Men Who Have Reduced Your Taxes And

### WM. H. NOLL, JR.

### OFF YOUR COUNTY DEBT PAID

GIVE A VOTE OF APPRECIATION

To

Sending Sick Children to School.

D. A. GROVE.

A day spent in school by a half sick child may result in a week's serious ill-ness. If, as so otten happens, the slight indisposition proves to be the beginning of some communicable disease, the re-sult is that the other children in the school are exposed and those who are

School authorities are naturally anx-ious to secure regularity of attendance on the part of the scholars and many parents feel that they are simply doing their duty in forcing children to go to school who complain of not feeling well. It is much better for a child to lose an occasional day's schooling than to risk bringing on an illness and exposing others.

Children's recuparative powers, generally speaking, are superior to those of older people. Proper rest and care will often ward off serious illness but this requires care and insight on the part of the parents as the children themselves are not apt to call attention to their con-dition until they become seriously ill.

Loss of appetite, feverishness, lassitude, discoloration of the eyes, are all indications which should be watched as symptoms of indisposition.

The work which children lose in the schools they can make up far more readily than what they lose in health. Satis-factory mental progress cannot be made unless health is first considered and school authorities should realize that the total amount of time lost is far greater owing to the added possibility of spreading communicable disease when half sick

children are permitted in school. When children are ill their playmates should not be permitted to go to see them until it is absolutely certain that they are not suffering from some com-municable disease. Colds are communic-able. Parents should see that their children do not visit other youngsters who are ill and infants should never be taken into houses where there is danger of their contracting illness from children who are not well

How the Hessian Fly Was Brought to America.

"A small, long-legged, dark-colored,

### FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN DAILY THOUGHT.

Curiosity is a gift, a capacity of pleasure in knowing, which if you destroy you make your self cold and dull.-Ruskin.

"Don't seal any social note or letter of introduction given to deliver. "Don't invite people without consulting

your hostess. "Don'tinvite a friend visiting in town without her hostess.

"Do leave a card for the hostess when calling on a friend who is a guest. "Don't accept any invitation, however informal, without consulting your hos-

"Do await a confirmation of an invita-

tion by the hostess before. accepting one given by a male member of the family. "Do, as host, see that a conveyance is provided to and from the station.

"Do, as guest, supply your own postage and pay for your laundry. "Do send a 'bread and butter letter'

after your departure. "Do ask permission to introduce a gentleman to a lady.

"Do, when introducing a gentleman to a lady, say: 'May I present Mr. ——, to you Mise —\_\_\_?'

you, Miss -"Don't scold your servants before others."

"To remove a blood stain made by a pricked finger on any silk material, place about four inches of white sewing silk in in the mouth to moisten. Then roll into a ball and rub the spot gently, and the stain will disappear as if by magic. Just try it and see "

try it and see.

For Stout Women.—"Do keep up-to-date in style, always securing the best of the season's new lines, those most fitted to stout figures. "Do keep to dark colors, navy-blue, African-brown, bottle-green, deep purple,

black.

"Do wear plain materials, soft in finish serge, broadcloth, crepe de chine, unglossed satin, voile, chiffon.

"Do keep to long lines, plaits, panels,

deep revere collars, pointed waistcoat ef-fects, V-shaped necks."

For Real Old-fashioned Baked Beans .--"Pick over three cupfuls of pea beans, cover with cold water, and soak for sev-eral hours. Drain, put in stew-pan, cover with fresh water, heat gradually to the boiling point, and let simmer until skins will burst, which is best determined by taking a few beans on the tip of a spoon and blowing on them, when skins

will burst if sufficiently cooked. Drain will show quite a white color where the melon rests on the ground. When ripe or about fit to pick, the color becomes a lemon or creamy tint. There can gen-erally be heard a crackling sound at this stage when the melon is pressed with considerable force. "Generally there will be found a tenspoonful of salt, two tablespoonfuls of sugar, and two tablespoonfuls of molas-ses. Add one cupful of boiling water and pour mixture over beans; then add enough boiling water to cover beans. Bake in a slow oven eight hours, uncov-ering the last hour of the cooking that

Too much fat destroys the conto

FARM NOTES.

-"More than half the nation's egg crop is produced in March, April, and May.

-Poor crops follow the use of poor seed. Without good seed you cannot grow a good crop.

-"Few rats exist in Germany. If any appear in a building the police are noti-fied and they send an official rat catcher. No charge is made for his services."

-"The power of wind is measured by the cube of its velocity. A wind blow-ing ten miles an hour gives a windmill eight times as much power as a five mile wind."

-Cottonseed meal is considerably cheaper than it was last year at this time. It is pretty apt to remain so, since there will be about 500,000 tons more of it on the home market this year than there was last. This fact means a lot to the man who is feeding high-priced corn to high-priced feeders.

---"Many farmers suffer from photo-phobia, a sensitiveness to light. This is caused by the reflection of sunlight on the ground and the strain thrown on the eyes in an effort to overcome the sensi-tiveness by adjusting the lenses of the

eyes. "Bathing the eyes with hot water several times every morning, and rubbing the forehead above the eyes in a circular motion with the fingers, will relieve photo-

---"Twenty-five dollars would plant and care for at least five elm trees for a ten-year period. It is a moderate estimate to say that, at the end of the second year, a building lot would be worth a hundred dollars more for their presence. At the end of twenty-five years no man who owned the land on which they stood would take a hundred dollars apiece for them. Plant an elm or a maple near your home this fall, and look upon it as a hundred-dollar endowment policy, maturing in 1940, with no premiums after the first year.

"No one thinks of shade trees as a "Do have simple trimmings—a slight touch of white, or colors that harmonize with the costume. "No one thinks of shade trees as a profitable crop, and yet, of all vegetable growth cultivated by the hand of man, none renders a more generous return."

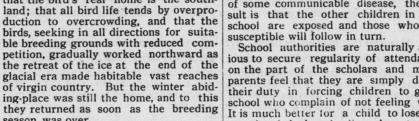
-"To get the fullest flavor and melting-in-the-mouth effect in muskmelons and watermelons, they must remain attached to the parent stem until a certain stage of development is reached, or when the life current ceases. To know this stage to a nicety one must have 'melon

sense.' "It is more of a trick to know this stage in a watermelon than to know when the muskmelon is fit.

"Watermelon that is still undeveloped will show quite a white color where the melon rests on the ground. When ripe or about fit to pick, the color becomes a

"Generally there will be found a tenthe growth is completed.

"Muskmelons when about ready to pick separate quite easily from the vines, and when fully ripe and mellow the the rind may become brown. Add more vines generally crack near the stem to which the melon is attached. At this stage there sometimes will be seen drops of juice adhering to the cracki



barn-swallows, night-hawks, and chimney-swifts, though also weak and unable to strike back at an assailant, may safely venture to migrate in broad daylight, because of their marvelous powers of flight.

Migrating birds do not fly at their fastest speed. A duck-hawk can chase a teal at two miles a minute, and a rockswift can do better yet; but the migration speed is usually at the rate of from thirty to forty miles an hour, and rarely exceeds fifty. Flights of a few hours a night, alternating with rests of one or more days, make the spring advance very slow, averaging for all species not more than twenty-three miles a day, but with very great variations of daily rate among the different species. For instance, the earliest robins in Iowa take a leisurely gait of only seven miles a day, while the black-poll warblers that nest in Alaska work up to three hundred miles per day for the last fifteen hundred miles of their

Unlike mankind, birds do not choose air-line routes. Most of the birds from New England fly inland and parallel with the Atlantic Coast until they reach the Gulf of Mexico, then cross the Gulf to Central America, and thence go by land to South America. Florida and Cuba would seem to be especially arranged by nature to serve as a birds' highway, for the migrant taking the Florida-Cuba-Yucatan route need never be out of sight of land. But no night migrant is known to utilize this course, and it is certain that most of Yucatan's visitants take passage each way directly across the Gulf.

The chain of the Greater and Lesser Antilles, stretching from Florida to South America, offers a migration route a thousand miles shorter than the circuitous Yucatan course, but it is traversed by few

ca. The reason is not far to seek-scarcity of food. The total area of all the West Indies east of Porto Rico is a llttle less than that of Rhode Island. Should a small proportion only of the feathered inhabitants of the eastern United States choose that way, not even the teeming insect life and luxuriant vegetation of the tropics could supply their needs. It is the meals which cide the route. Enough food of the right kind is the prime requisite, while the distance between lunch stations is a matter of secondary importance. When crossing from Florida to Yucatan, five hundred miles is made at a single flight, and the ocean trip of the Eskimo curlew is several times that distance.

The migration journey of these curlews, formerly among the most abundant of Arctic birds, is wonderful enough to be given in detail. They arrive the first week of June on the bleak, wind-swept, barren grounds above the Arctic Circle, far beyond the tree-line. While the lakes are still ice-bound, they hurriedly fashion shabby little nests in the moss only a few inches above the frozen ground, and by August they hasten away

to Labrador for a crowberry feast. Growing over the rocks and treeless slopes of this inhospitable coast is a kind of heather which bears in profusion a juicy black berry, and the extravagant fondness of birds for this fruit has caused it to be known by the natives as the curlew berry. The whole body of the curlew be-comes so saturated with the dark purple juice that birds have been shot one of the South, all begin their southward

foundation until the storm ceases or the coming of daylight allows them to recover their bearings.

To return to the why of migration. According to the more commonly accepted theory, the United States and Canada swarmed with non-migratory bird life ages ago, before the Arctic ice-fields, advancing south during the glacial era, rendered uninhabitable the northern half of this continent. The bird's home love led it to remain at the nesting site until the approaching polar conditions forced a temporary departure. With the re-treat of the ice the birds returned northward, and the habit of migration thus forced upon them during countless

generations has been transmitted to their descendants and become permanent.

Those who thus argue that love of its if any of the thousands of land birds birthplace is the actuating impulse to seeking a winter home in South Ameri- spring migration call attention to the education and mechanical engineeing at seeming impatience of the earliest migrants; the ducks and geese push northso far, so fast, and so early that many are caught by winter flarebacks, and wander disconsolately over frozen ponds and rivers, risking starvation rather than retreat; the purple martins often arrive at their nesting boxes so prematurely that the cozy home becomes a tomb if a warble we welcome as a harbinger of spring, only to find later a lifeless body in some shed or outbuilding, where it had sought shelter rather than return to the sunny land so recently left. As a matter of fact, only a small pro-

portion of the birds exhibit these preseason migration propensities. The great majority remain in the security of their winter homes until spring is so far advanced that the journey can be made easily and with comparatively few dangers; and they reach the nesting spot when the food supply is assured and the condition of weather and vegetation are all favorable for beginning immediately the rearing of a young family.

Moreover, if a longing for home is the main incentive to their northward flight, why do the birds desert that home so promptly after the nesting season is over or most birds start south as soon as the fledglings have become able to shift for themselves. The orchard oricle, the redmake excellent bread receptacles, better

the WATCHMAN Office.

No winner of the old-time spelling matches, perhaps, ever excelled the boy Horace Greeley, who later became one of 1779. The flies lived five or six days Horace Greeley, who later became one of the most famous editors America has produced. He was, in fact, a spelling anything. The farmers could not under prodigy. What would the boys and girls of today, who grumble over their daily task of twenty words, think of a child not yet six years old who could actually that Hessian troops had been landed spell every word in the language! That three years previous by the British army is what the young Horace is said to have been able to do.

these dwellers in the limitless forests of

The conclusion is inevitable that the

advantages of the United States and

food for the successful rearing of a nest-

development of a flight that was at first

ing of the course was adopted permanently only after experience through many

years and generations had proved its ad-

vantage for returning each spring to the

breeding grounds a larger percentage of

the previous year's colony or for augment-

ing the size of the southward-returning contingent.—By Wells W. Cooke, in *Collier's Outdoor America*.

Greely, the Speller.

the Amazon.

His schooling began in his fourth year, and the art of spelling at once became a passion with him. In school and out he kept incessantly at its study. Hour after hour he would lie on the floor, spelling over all the difficult words he could find in the few books that the family owned. The fame of his knowledge spread. Naturally, Horace was the first one chosen at spelling matches. He had a lisping, whining voice and spelled his words with the utmost confidence. Sometimes in winter, when the snow drifts were so deep that one of the big boys had to take him to the schoolhouse on his

back, the little white-haired fellow would drop asleep between turns. When his word came round his neighbor would nudge him when he would awake, spell his word and drop asleep again at once. So great was the boy's reputation as a student of unusual powers that the select-men of a neighboring town, in passing a rule forbidding the attendance at the local school of any pupil from outside the township, honored him by adding the clause, "Excepting only Horace Greeley"!-the Evangelical.

State College Professor is Chosen for Important Post.

Professor James A. Moyer, now in charge of the departments of extension the Pennsylvania State College, was re-cently notified that Governor Walsh of ward with the beginnings of open water Massachusetts had appointed him director of the new department of University extension education, as created by special legislation in that State. Professor Moyer will accept his new position immediately.

Because there is not a State university in Massachusetts, as there are in some sleet storm sweeps from the air their winged food; the bluebird's cheery this department was provided to meet the demands for a system of free education of the college grades, similar to that offered in most State colleges. Professor Moyer's new work will be conducted under the direction of the State

Board of Education. It is expected that the new work will ultimately become a great State University without, however, a seat of learning. In Pennsylvania, since he came from

the University of Michigan three years ago, Professor Moyer has established a network of entension classes throughout the State. Courses are offered in hundreds of branches of technical instruction. These courses have been increasingly successful as the real object of bringing the "facilities" for education as ing to the hardness of the wood. they exist at the State College to the

doors of all the people. Stone jars with tight-fitting covers

than tin boxes. -For high class Job Work come to

mosquito-like fly ruined several fields of only, and during that time ate little if stand how such short-lived flies could do so much damage. The origin of the flies was a mystery. Then it was recalled near the site of the ruined wheat fields. This gave rise to the theory that the flies were in the straw the troops brought

with them. "In more recent times this little fly has caused a loss of a billion dollars to American wheat farmers during a single crop season. This year millions of dollars were lost because of the work of this fly. Many more millions will be lost in 1916 if some concerted action is not taken in fighting this mosquito-like

enemy "This little flying foe, for nearly a century and a half the enemy of the Ameri-

can wheat farmer, is none other than the dreaded Hessian fly. "One hundred and thirty-six years of

experience has taught wheat growers a lot about the Hessian fly. Of late years the state experiment stations and the United States Department of Agricuture have helped the farmer wage the battle against this pest of European origin."

Used as Fertilzer.

According to Farm and Fireside, the city of Los Angeles gathers up from 150 to 175 tons of garbage a day and converts it into twenty or twenty-five tons. of fertilizer. That sells at from \$14 to \$18 per ton. It goes to the orchards, farms and vegetable gardens of the vicinity. Experience with the Los Angeles plan is but a duplication of the experience of Toledo and other American cities, as well as many in Europe. Proper utilization of garbage represents the opportunity to dispose of the city's wastes without expense, and in some cases at a profit to the city; while at the same time the resultant fertilizer goes back to the soil from which it came, and to which it ought never be lost. Nobody need think twice to realize that the incineration or other waste of the useful elements in a great city's garbage is worse than wicked. The land cannot be denuded always of its most valuable constituents, and yet go on producing for the increasing millions of population. The modern method of handling fertilizers means economy to the city and also

paid from 12 to 16 cents a tie, accord-

Scared.

flirt with me. I wish you would tell her I am married." "I did tell her." "What did she say?" "She said you looked it."

"I believe that woman is trying to

an otherwise beautiful chin and throat. To bring the chin into more prominence and restore its beauty, place the thumbs under the center of the chin and two

boiling water as needed."

fingers of either hand in the upper part of the jaw.

Begin massage with a gentle, firm stroke, moving the hands back toward the ears. After a slight reduction is perceptible start the massage more to the side of the chin--using the outline of the chin as a guide. This treatment should be given each night, before retiring, until sufficient reduction has taken place, then

only as required. It often occurs that the chin is not distorted by fat, but is naturally broad. In such a case the breadth may be lessened by massaging only the sides of the chin.

Dame Fashion.-A white crepe de he is to be allowed to stand. chine blouse of the newest cut shows eyelet embroidery, quite like that work-ed on a Madeira tea napkin, worked in ing to go to sleep after eating dry crackwhite silk on sleeves and fronts.

One of the new blouses is made of plaid taffeta, with strips and pockets of heavy blue serge, trimmed with buttons. Children's hats, with down-turning brims, are trimmed with a band of braid or silk, and a long tassel hanging down at one side.

Plaid ribbons in bright colors are shown in the shops. They are used for trimming hats, and frocks as well.

Irish Stew.-Shoulder mutton chops or a piece of lamb from the neck, cut into pieces of a convenient size for serving, will answer for this dish nicely. Peel. and slice a large onion and fry in a little dripping or butter, then remove and place in a deep kettle. Flour the meat all over after wiping it carefully and brown it in the fat also, turning frequently so that all sides are seared and browned. Then place the meat in the deep kettle with the onion, pare and quarter two turnips, two carrots and two parsnips and brown them in the same way. Then turn all into the kettle with the meat, add two large tomatoes scalded, peeled and quartered, a teaspoon of salt and a saltspoon of pepper or you may add a sweet red pepper from which you have removed the seeds and cut in eighths. Cover with cold water and simmer for two hours or a little longer will do no harm. When done the gravy should be brown and of the right consistency. If not quite thick enough, stir in a spoonful of flour and water well blended and cook for 10 minutes longer. Serve on a large platter, the meat in the center and the vegetables grouped about it.

Did you ever know that common bicarbonate of soda will exterminate black ants quickly? It will, and ground cloves also rids a place of the tiny red ones.

If you are using canned food empty it into china or glass at once after opening, never put food of any kind away in tin.

lent.

A novel way of sweetening grapefruit is the use of honey in place of sugar. If the fruit is to be used for breakfast, prepare it the night before, loosening the pulp from the skin and membrane; then pour over it enough honey to cover. In the morning the flavor will be found excel-

"Both muskmelons and watermelons should be stored a few days in a cool place to mellow up before cutting.

-"It has been fully demonstrated that the straw produced on twenty acres of average wheat has a value of \$50 to \$75, when spread on the land, in its fertilizing value alone, to say nothing of the advantageous effect of the straw as a source of humus. The ashes left after burning have a mineral value of less than five dollars in a straw stack from twenty acres of average wheat, even if the ashes are saved and spread over the land to the best advantage.

"Why burn the straw piles."

"In horse heaven the load in hot weather is made light.

"The driving is slow. "The horse is watered very frequently if he is kept moving, but not just before

"After he has had his evening's hay ers without a sup of water?

"His feet are bathed, but not his legs "If it is very hot he is sponged all over, with water in which has been put a little vinegar; but the hose is never turned on him.

"He is never made to wear one of those horrid bell-shaped horse hats.

"If his stall is so hot that he sweats at night, he is tied outside, well bedded down. This gives him a chance to regain strength for the next day's work. "Such a horse heaven may be established on almost any farm."

-"The color of a horse has a good deal to do with its market price. Except for funerals, circuses, and a few special ourposes, white horses are not wanted. Light colors in general are not as popular as dark.

"The British army wants neither white nor light gray horses because they are such good targets on the battlefield. Bay, black, brown, and chestnut are in greatest demand.

"Gray colors are very hard to get rid of by breeding. A pure gray mated with bay, black, or chestnut always produces a gray foal. Black mated with black will theoretically give all black foals, but in actual count of all kinds of black or nearly black horses, 90 per cent. of the colts were black.

"Chestnut crossed with bay frequently gives a blend, for example: 52 per cent. of several hundred foals were bay; 41 per cent, chestnut; and the rest black or brown. Chestnut and brown also blend, giving about 50 per cent. bay foals, 25 per cent. chestnut, and the rest black and brown in about equal proportions. "The color is no indication of working

ability, speed, or disposition.

"To consider the question of color in live-stock breeding is certainly a wise thing to do. But it should be secondary to other more important qualities, such as vigor, size, and soundness. Sometimes a certain color has been so estabished-for instance, the white in the White Leghorn or the face of the Hereford-that it has ceased to be a drawback since it is no trouble to maintain it. But co.or style has worked to the great damage of some of the best breeds. Wherever the color scheme causes the rejection of good animals because of faulty color, it is a vicious sort of dual-purpose breeding."—Farm and Fireside.

