## FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

ITEMS OF INTEREST ON AGRICULTURAL TOPICS.

To Cure a Kicking Horse-Tests With Fertillzers-Will Breed Cavalry Horses-Give More Nitrogenous Foods.

TO CURE A KICKING HORSE.

Don't whip or work with him, but put on a bridle with a stout bit, advises F. H. Richardson, of Linn Coun- wood ashes within reach of your hogs ty, Missouri. Attach a % inch rope at all times. Give them the range of to the bit rings and then run back to such land as will yield food supply, if his hind ankle, leaving barely slack possible. The best flavored meat is enough for him to walk. He will be made by plenty of exercise while growunusually bad if he kicks more than ing, but yet kept in thrifty condition. twice after that. It is a severe punishment, but a kicking horse is a dangerous thing to have around. I have cur- to our farmers in the hog trade with ed some very bad cases in this way and never knew it to fail.

TESTS WITH FERTILIZERS. The New York experiment station States upon Mexican oranges. els per acre the first year and 39.6 bedding and make her comfortable. bushels the next season. The 2,000pound application increased the yield ent about providing dry and comfortonly 4.4 bushels over the 1,000 appli- able quarters for their hogs, and often cation of the first year and 14.1 bushels the animals are kept in an unsheltered the next. The tests demonstrated that pen during a wet season till the mud using over 1,000 pounds of fertilizer comes to their bellies. Aside from the per acre would be at a loss.

CAN BREED CAVALRY HORSES.

department is displaying much interest mass of filth at every feeding. If conin the encouragement of the exporta- fined at all, their quarters ought always tion of horses for sale in European to be dry and clean. markets. He believes that there is no A Tennessee farmer recently told a good reason why the United States Journal representative that a Tennesshould not supply many of the horses see neighbor commenced killing severused abroad, and he is especially im- al hundred hogs when the weather bepressed with the belief that we should came so warm and moist that it seembreed in this country, particularly in ed certain the meat would spoil. To the Western states, horses which could preserve it he adopted a plan which he

London and other places have been in- placed in boiling water and kept there structed to make reports on the subject, until heated in the marrow, then taken covering the general questions and the out and salted. It took salt better than style of horse, the demand, price, etc. when treated in the ordinary way, none This information will be embodied in of the meat spoiled and all of it was

Charles E. Stubbs, an agent of sev- cured by the usual process. Journal.

cows do not give more milk. They re- to the health of the animal. ceive a feed of a bushel of corn twice It is natural for a sow to come in a day to four cows, all the corn fodder heat after she has suckled and weaned they will eat, and at noon a feed of a litter of pigs. Her system is then blue joint hay. He says they have had in the best possible condition to conplenty to eat all along, but the four ceive another litter, and she should cows do not give as much milk as one be bred at once. If deprived of the cow should. One of them was fresh services of a boar for a few seasons of August 13th, one September 18th, and coming into heat, her generative orthe other two are old milkers that will gans will lose their vigor and she will be fresh in the spring.

starvation. Cows differ in their abili- condition as a brood sow, the instincts ty to make milk from excessively star- of her nature must be regarded. These chy food, but all must have a sufficien- will generally lead her to have two litcy of nitrogen to do their best. There ters a year. It is best if it can be so is not an invariable ratio between the arranged, to have these come in March casein (loosely called the cheesy part) or April, and in September or October. of milk and the fats and other con- It will be better for her to have eight stituents, but there is a general corre- or ten pigs in the first litter and cared spondence, and a cow must have some- for, so as to suckle them well. This thing to make this casein from or she will give development to her milk orcannot make it. Corn contains but a gans, and, if properly handled, she will small proportion of casein-forming always suckle well.-Texas Stock Jourfood, and a great abundance of fat nal. forming material. It is like asking a mason to make a large quantity of plastering mortar from sand and gravel and a little time, to ask a cow to make was spent at boarding school, where a large quantity of milk from corn, during his first term he was allowed corn fodder and blue joint hay. The \$10 as spending money. His mother mason can make only as much mortar on giving it to him requested an exact as he has lime for; the cow can make account of his daily expenditures. He only as much milk as she has nitrogen- tried to keep his word, but sometimes ous material for. In common farm forgetting to post the items for days tion.

If possible feed clover hay instead of his account. corn fodder, at least for part of the rough feed, and feed half as much bran her boy's account book on his return (by weight) as corn. Better still, es- she was much pleased at the most frepecially if clover hay is not at hand. would be to feed bran entirely for the grain food. Bran is the safest cow feed for the unskilled to use, and the missions. best for the most skillful, as snown by the reports from the most successful he had not given a penny to missions. dairymen of the country. The cows are probably injured so only partial recovery may result until they are Gospel is missionary work, and I find fresh again, and even then the bad effects may still be evident, but unless a change in feed is made somewhat in the line indicated, no change for the better may be expected except for a brief time when they are fresh and on of the Gospei. When I could not renew grass.- New England Homestead.

SWINE.

Every farmer who has not an extensive range for his hogs should sow rve

to give them a green winter feed. The breeding sow ought to run on pasture to eat what grass she will and have some woods range to root in. Exercise is needed to keep her in

If the mother sow is kept in healthy, vigorous condition, a healthy and vigorous litter of pigs may be expected. that with proper care may be easily kept growing.

But little corn should be fed to young hogs. Feed oats, wheat, shorts and rye, food that makes bone and muscle. Give them access to good grass, shade in summer, good shelter in winter and always plenty of good pure water.

A gentleman who has had long experience in farming in Tennessee found that by allowing his cotton seed to begin to rot, and then throwing it in water shallow enough for hogs to feed on the seed under water, the seed becomes a safe and valuable feed.

Keep plenty of salt, charcoal and

Attention has recently been directed by the Journal to the possible value Mexico, but that country, it is said, is now considering an increase in the tariff on American hogs in retaliation for the tariff placed by the United

made some experiments in the use of | The brood sow ought to be separated fertilizers on potatoes, twenty-two from the stock hogs and given a pen plots being tested, on which fertilizer to herself about ten days or two weeks was applied at the rate of from 1,000 before farrowing. In summer this to 2,000 pounds per acre, two plots re- should be dry and well ventilated; or ceiving 1,500 pounds per acre and one if in cold weather, it should be dry plot received no fertilizer at all. The and warm. Give her a laxative feed. 1,000-pound application increased the Keep her as quiet as possible; provide yield over the unfertilized 48.4 bush- a plentiful quantity of clean straw for

The majority of farmers are indifferinjury resulting from such exposure is the evil of having to feed them in such a place. Much of the food gets out in Secretary Wilson, of the agricultural the mud, and the hogs get with it a

be serviceable for cavalry purposes. learned from Indians at an early day. The agents of the department in As soon as the meat was cut up it was one of the bulletins soon to be issued. sweeter and better flavored than meat

eral horse associations in this country, Thick, runty pigs are best adapted will visit Europe, bearing an honorary for killing at a young age. They should commission from the department. Mr. never be allowed to quit growing, but Stubbs' special mission is to investi- kept in a thriffy and improving condigate the horse markets of Europe with tion continuously from birth. It is special reference to cavalry horses and best to kill them as small porkers at such data as he obtains of general in- about 100 to 120 pounds weight. A terest to horse breeders who might be pig killed as a young porker should reinduced to embark in this new field of tain as much as possible its sucking competition, will be turned over to the pig characteristics, and this can best department for publication .- Atlanta be done by keeping it always growing. Good pasturage should make a very considerable part of its feed, for not GIVE MORE NITROGENOUS FOODS. only is the grass a needed food, but A reader wants to know why his the exercise of grazing is necessary

grow fat and become useless for breed-This is a case of partial nitrogen ing purposes. To keep her in the best

## The Initials Misunderstood.

Part of the boyhood of Bishop Barry language, the feed given the cows is together, it was difficult to recall them, altogether too heating for milk and and he invented an abbreviation correthey are burnt out for milk produc- sponding very nearly to sundries, which appeared pretty regularly throughout

> When Mrs. Barry first looked over quently recurring item of expense, and inquired how he had been led to take so strong an interest in the cause of

> Astonished in his turn, he declared "But surely," exclaimed Mrs. Barry, "the Society for the Propagation of the that more than half your money has

been given in small sums to S. P. G." "S. P. G., mother," confessed the future dignitary of the church, "does not mean Society for the Propagation member what I had spent my money for I put down S. P. G .- 'Something, probably grub." -- Syracuse (N. Y.) Standard.

Columbus' Pay Rolls.

The bills of payment of the crews composing the caravels of Christopher Columbus on his expedition for the discovery of America were recently discovered in the archives of the Spanish navy.

Opium is obtained from the unripe fruit of the white poppy.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

ress of the British troops.

and the north end of mosquitoes?

am well and strong. The weather is ment, in addition to the enormous out fine, the coldest to date being 25 de- lays made by private citizens and the grees below zero. Two feet of snow States affected by the floods, has spent on the ground. The sun rises at 10 more than \$33,000,000 on the Missiso'clock and set at 2 o'clock, giving us sippi River levees and improvements, seven or eight hours of daylight. Moon and the committee on levees, in its reswings in the heavens all night, giving port, estimated that the sum necessary a light by which one could read a to complete the system is about \$13, newspaper if it were to be had."

elected Mayor of Cimarron, Kan., some dard, writing from Berlin, gives some time ago, the Kansas City World sayz. Interesting details concerning the new "She conducts the business of Cimar- war fleet which is in course of conron with a master hand, and while her struction for Japan in different parts election was looked upon as a joke she of the world. It seems that she is is now regarded as the best Mayor building more and better ships than Cimarron has ever had. Cimarron at any other power except England, and this time is weighted down with a that, as has already been pointed out large municipal indebtedness contract- she will be ready for all possible evened in a county seat war. Mrs. Curtis tualities if she can only keep the pace has taken the matter in hand and is for a year or two longer. Three veshandling it to the satisfaction of the sels of 14,800 tons, two of which are bondholders and taxpayers."

been shown clearly on a street in class armored cruisers of 9,000 tons Springfield, Mass., over which heavy with a speed of 20 knots, are assigned quarry wagons are driven. The road two to Armstrong, one to the Vulcan was formely badly cut up, but a num- Company, near Stettin, and one to ber of years ago it was given a heavy France; two cruisers of 5,000 tons, with surface coat of gravel with the under- 23 knots, have been ordered in the standing that wide tires should be put on the wagons carrying the quarry with 23 knots, three torpedo boats and stone. This was done, the tires being a signal ship are being built in the imfour to five inches wide, and since that perial yard at Jokosk, in Japan, where time the street has been in good condition, although little has been done on 20 knots, will soon be begun. Japan

ferences of the inhabitants of the Unit- sible in her own yards, and is about to cording to the church records of accom- many and Russia, and the vessels, of modations and membership in the cen- course will be of the very latest and sus of 1890, the number of Hebrews in best types. the United States was estimated at 130,000, but this estimate provoked the criticism of so many writers that several other computations have been made on the subject, and the American Jewish Historical Society authorizes the publication of figures designed man's Home Companion. to show that the total number of Henearer 1,000,000 than 130,000.

walking sticks of the world would reach toward the moon. And now a German military critic has been adding up the and after noting that we can form only and after noting that is meant by tens thusiastic audience, the galleries filled of millions, he tries to bring home in another way the colossal growth of modern armaments. If, he says, we could have all the armies of the continent drawn up in one long procession. with their guns and ammunition and baggage wagons, the column would be rather more than 24,000 miles long. and marching day and night, it would take nearly a year to pass a given point.

Twelve thousand persons in St. Petersburg are to be thrown out of employment by the introduction of the element. I have never seen the Vi-State monopoly of the sale of spirit- ennese serious, unless it be at a fu nous liquors, and mindful of the help- neral, and I suppose that even out of less condition in which this will leave that he manages to get some fun. Yet many of them the government has he is easily excited, and although loyal made it known that such as are by the and law-abiding, his good nature may change deprived of their means of live- quickly turn into a flery passion, and lihood shall be sent back to their na- a Viennese riot is a serious matter for tive places free of cost. It is not expected that many will elect to go, as they have become accustomed to city life and habits, and the prospect in that most of them will remain to swell the ranks of the unemployed and disthem in order.

Official attention has been paid to forest preservation for only two years in a copper cylinder; time consumed in Pennsylvania, but the Commission- in producing the compression being er of Forestry reports that already there has been a great change in sentiment, and the growth of the movement in Pennsylvania is a surprise 'o those in other States who are working on similar lines. A great opportunity for work in reafforestration which is photographed a pencil of light, is pointed out. The counties in the State hold very many acres of land, because of failure on the part of the ing fork. The delicacy of this instruowners to pay the taxes. Thus far these ment is far greater than that of the lands have received no attention. They ordinary tuning fork chronograph, in have been the prey of fires, squatters, which the record is made on a surface timber thieves and stock growers, until all the natural tendency to a fresh growth of timber has been practically destroyed. It is the Commissioner's recommendation that these lands should be cared for by the counties in hope of a remunerative return. Some striking figures in the report show the decreased flow of water in the Schuylkill River, presumably due to the removal of the forests. At the period of least annual flow the river sent down to Philadelphia in 1816 an estimated 500,-000,000 gallons. This amount decreased in a progressive ratio until in 1895 the amount was only 195,000,000,a decrease of G1 per cent.

amount of damages in what is known world.

as the Yazoo country. Many lives were lost, and property scattered over 6000 What is patriotism in comparison square miles of territory, and valued with business? The thrifty manufac- at \$15,000,000, was destroyed. All this, turers of Birmingham, Eng., it is now the report says, was due to the levees discovered, have been shipping rifles built for the protection of some 3,000 to the Afridis by way of the Persian square miles of land in the St. Francis Gulf, to be used in checking the prog- bottoms. The attempt to reclaim this tract and make it habitable diverted Prof. Crampton of Columbia Univer- money and energy that might more sity has discovered that it is possible profitably, it is declared, have been exto ingraft part of one insect's body on pended for the benefit of the lower repart of another insect. This is a great gion. Some \$500,000 has already been scheme. Why not combine insects so used in making the St. Francis levees. as to eliminate the south end of wasps and they are still incomplete. There have been put there by the United States, by private citizens, and by the Life is not altogether gloomy in State governments of Missouri and Ar-Alaska. Mr. Dunham writes from Cir- kansas, at least 5,260,570 cubic yards cle City to Col. Carroll D. Wright: "I of earth. The United States govern-

300,000. Speaking of Mrs. Curtis, who was A correspondent of the London Stannearly finished, are being built in British yards; one battleship of 10,000 tons The effect of wide tires on roads has is being built by Armstrong; four first-United States; one cruiser of 4,300 tons, an ironclad cruiser of 9,600 tops, with has also ordered her torpedo boat flo-An enumeration of the religious pre- tilla to be fitted out as quickly as posed States forms no part of a Federal form a second squadron. It is evident census, and for this reason the mem- therefore, that the Japanese navy will bership of religious divisions can only soon rank next to that of France and be guessed at or estimated vaguely. Ac- considerably ahead of the fleets of Ger-

The Care-Free Viennese.

"The native Viennese is a jolly,good natured, shiftless creature," writes Edward A. Steiner, discussing "Austria and Her Troubles" in the Wo-

"No people on the earth are so joibrew inhabitants of the country is ly, or so easily and so much amused. Go to the Prater, the largest public park in Europe, and from a hundred tistics—in a popular form. They de. different beer gardens comes the noise feet and beating drums. Merry-go rounds swing young and old, and dime museums and music halls are as full of people as they are empty of decency grand total of the continental armics Go to the theatres on any night and by noisy students and working girls. The court theatres, which present only legitimate dramas and operas, have also their numerous devotees. Go to the coffee houses, of which there is one on every corner, and you will find them full, especially in the afternoon, with merchants with their noses in the newspapers, and clerks sipping their Mocha, and officers smoking their cigars, and cuepushing and cardshuffling youths. At night these coffee houses becomes the rendezvous of the lower

Recording Small Intervals of Time.

A chonograph for recording exceedingly small intervals of time, such contented in that capital, a prospect as a millionth of a second or less, has which is met by the installation of a been used to record automatically the lot of additional policemen to keep compression by a blow of a cylindrical piece of copper. In one case a 33 pound weight fell 15 inches and produced : permanent compression of 0.11658 inch 0.0030317 of a second. The machine produces by photography a curve showing the progress of the compres sion. The chronograph consists of a rotating cylinder, with a surface velocity of about 100 feet per second, on which is passed rapidly through a hole in the end of a rapidly vibrating tunblackened by smoke.

Largest Stone Ever Quarried

The great Wisconsin monolith, 155 and 4 feet square at the top, may be set up on the lake front of Milwaukee to mark the coming semi-centennial of statehood. This stone was taken from he jostled the solder pot and the flery the red sandstone quarries of F. Prentice, at Houghton Point, Wis., and it was originally proposed to send it to the Chicago Exposition as a Wisconsin exhibit. But engineering and financial reasons prevented, and it has been left at the quarry until the present time. A movement is now on foot to ship it New charges of incompetence or by water to Milwaukee, and there erect worse are made by implication against it. Plans and estimates have been government engineers in a recent re- made, and it is estimated that \$40,000 port of the Department of Agriculture, to \$50,000 will do the work. The claim It will be remembered that last year's is made that the stone is 10 feet longer rise of the Mississippi did an immense than any single stone quarried in the

OUR YOUNG PEOPLE.

SOME DAY. Last night, my darling, as you slept, I thought I heard you sigh, And to your little crib I crept And watched a space thereby: And then I stooped and kissed your

brow. For, oh! I love you so! You are too young to know it now, But some time you shall know.

Some time, when in a darken'd place, Where others come to weep, Your eyes shall look upon a face Calm in eternal sleep; The voiceless lips, the wrinkled crow,

The patient smile shall show-You are too young to know it now, But some time you shall know.

Look backward, then, into the years And see me here tonight-See, oh, my darling, how my tears

Are falling as I write-And feel once more upon your brow The kiss of long ago-

You are too young to know it now, But some time you shall know. -Eugene Field.

WILD DEER IN PLENTY.

If laws were not enacted to prevent game killing during certain seasons all of the animals—the deer, the elk, the moose, the grouse and the prairie chickens-would go the way of the western bison and be swept out of existence. In the state of New York the game laws have worked so successfully that the Catskill mountains are now full of wild deer, bear and game birds, where there were none fifteen or twenty years ago. In fact, they have become so plentiful that the farmers in the neighboring valleys complain that the deer come down and est their growing crops, and they think they ought to be allowed to shoot them. Most of the animals are in the forests owned by the state, and it is a wonderful and praiseworthy thing that they have been allowed to live and increase so near many great

BLACK SNAKE AGAINST SQUIRREL.

A correspondent of the boys' and girls' page tells a thrilling story of the meeting between a big black one to help him find him, so he went snake and a gray squirrel. He was on alone. sitting at the foot of a tree with his gun across his knee when he heard a squirrel chattering in a small tree land that Bertie scarcely knew where near him. He at once cocked his gun to look first. He went on whistling and prepared to shoot. He saw the and calling "Jet! Jet!" at every few s juirrel run part way down the trunk steps, but no Jet answered. It was of the tree and then scramble back tiresome work, and, besides, the afteragain, and, after chattering frantic- noon was so short. Already the sun ally for a few seconds, repeat the ac- was going down behind the tall trees. tion. This continued for some time, and the hunter became so much in- have to give up the search. He terested that he rose up slowly and thought of his pretty little pony out tried to find out what the trouble was. all night without anything to eat, and Near the bottom of the tree he saw a the tears came to his eyes again. huge blacksnake partially coited. Its head lay flat on the ground, but to cross the railroad track, and he light to know how far the combined foot and leastern described foot and leastern descr the air and was waving slowly back and forth. Again the squirrel ran down, this time nearer to the ground. and then it suidenly stopped chattering and seemed to be eyeing the

snake's tail. Then it ran around the tree and peeped out on the other side and ooked at the tail from that direction. Now, a squirrel is the most curious of all animals, and it couldn't understand why that tail was moving so strangely, and so it crept nearer and nearer, uttering half-startled little cries from time to time. The hunter saw the snake's eyes gleam, but there was not the slightest motion in the body, although the tail continued to wave. At last the squirrel reached the ground. Of a sudden the snake threw up its head, sprung almost off the ground and before the squirrel could move seized it in its dreadful fangs. The squirrel's curiosity had proved its ruin.

UP A CHURCH STEEPLE.

Two riggers in a Western city a few years ago performed a feat that for daring and steadiness of nerve said the 'man; "there's a place close equals anything on record. Some re- to the archway that she can be made pairs were necessary at the very top to climb. You go back along the of a high church steeple, one of those slender steeples that taper to a point 200 feet or so above the ground. There was no way to reach the spot from the inside, and the riggers got a number of light ladders and lashed a bush, began driving her toward her them, one above the other, to the out- home. Then once more he thought side of the steeple, nearly to the top. of Jet and wondered where he could The topmost ladder, however, was not be. high enough to enable them to reach the spot where the repairing was to be done, and, as that part of the behind him. It was Mr. Dorr himsteeple was too small to permit them | self. to lash a ladder to it conveniently, "Where did you find her?" he they adopted a plan that it makes one shudder to think about, says the Philadelphia Times.

One of them, carrying a pot of melted solder, climbed from one ladder to another until he had reached the last one, and then, bracing himself, he raised an extra ladder that the other rigger had brought up in his hand and leaned it against the upper part of the steeple. Then the man below grasped this ladder and held it steady while the man above climbed feet long. 10 feet square at the base it to the point where his work was to be done.

He began the work at once, but suddenly, by an unaccountable accident, stuff ran out and fell over the hands and wrists of the man who was holding the ladder.

With a presence of mind and a courage that deserves a monument of brass or marble, he maintained a firm hold of he ladder until his companion could come down from his perilous perch.

JET.

Bertie's pony Jet, was the prettiest | the next day Mr Dorr put up another and gentlest little creature in the rail, and so Jet was forced to keep to world. He was intelligent, too; you his own side.

could see that by one glance at his bright eyes; then he was so docile that he would obey Bertie's lightest word; but he had one fault, and that was jumping the paddock fence into Mr. Dorr's cow-yard.

Mr. Dorr said he frightened his favorite cow, chased his chickens and played all sorts of pranks.

Bertie's father said that if Mr. Dorr would put up another rail Jet could not get into the yard, but Mr. Dorr maintained that Jet should be hobbled or fastened.

Sometimes Bertie did fasten Jet, but the pony objected. He seemed to think that he was turned into the paddock for exercise, and would often 3 ntrive to free himself.

One day, after Jet had jumped the fence and Bertie was leading him out of the yard, Mr. Dorr said: "Now, young sir, let this be the

last time. I'll turn that animal out into the road if I find him trespassing again." For several days Bertie watched Jet

closely, but one morning he was late for school and forgot his pony completely. When he returned home Jet was neither in the stable nor the paddock. Bertie looked through the fence

into the cow-yard and called "Jet! Jet !" A boy put-his head out of the shed and said:

"That pony of yours was turned

out of this yard about ten this morn-

ing. I saw him go toward the rail-"Then perhaps he has been run over," said Bertie, and the tears came

into his eyes at the thought. "A horse don't let himself get run over," answered the boy; "it's cows

that do that." Bertie saw that Mr. Dorr's handsome Alderney stood close by the open gate rubbing his collar against

"Your gate is open," he said, as he turned away.

"I know," answered the boy, carelessly, and went on pitching the hay into the loft.

Bertie walked along the road, looking up and down, feeling very hopeless and helpless. He had been talked to so much about not allowing Jet to jump the fence into Mr. Dorr's yard, that now he did not like to ask any

There were so many lanes and turnings, and so many patches of wood-When it was quite dark he would

Bertie had often been warned not he had tried every other place he could think of, he ran over an open field, on the other side of which lay the track, and peered down into the cut.

The banks were very high on each side, but he thought he saw something moving slowly along under an archway not far off, so he called:

"Jet! Jet!" He was answered by a long "Moo-

"That's a cow," thought Bertie, "and it sounds like Mr. Dorr's Al-He bent down and looked closer.

The cow raised her head, and he saw the blue collar around her great neck. "She will be sure to be run down by an engine," thought Bertie. "I will go as fast as I can to the crossing and tell the flagman." So off he went as swiftly as his feet would carry him, quite forgetting little Jet, for the time, in his anxiety to save the poor cow's life.

He was tired and out of breath when he reached the flagman and told him of the animal's danger.

"I'll have her off in a few moments," bank and I'll run down the track."

When Bertie reached the archway again the flagman had sent Mr. Dorr's Alderney up the bank. Bertie thanked him, and, breaking a long switch from

He was almost in sight of Mr. Dorr's gate when some one came running up

asked. "I and my boy have been hunting for her this half hour." "She was walking up the railway track," said Bertie, "under the arch-

way and I ran and told the flagman. He drove her off for me.' "You are a good boy. Now, I suppose you would like to know where that pony of yours is now?" said Mr.

"I am afraid I shall never see him again," said Bertie, sadly, "I have looked everywhere."

"Go right along and look into his stable now," said Mr. Dorr, langhing, "I took care of the pony."

Bertie rushed through his garden and threw open the stable door; there was just light enough left in the sky to show him Jet's bright eyes staring But the brave fellow did not move. at him, as the pony lifted his head with a presence of mind and a courage from the big measure of oats that he was munching hungrily.

"You wicked, wicked pony," said Bertie: but he stroked Jet's head lovingly before closing the stable door

for the night. Well, that was the last time Bertie's pony jumped the paddock fence, for