

BRAN AS A FOOD.

Bran is probably the cheapest food that can be purchased and brought on the farm, with the exception of cotion seed and linseed meals. One advantage in favor of bran is that it is rich in mineral matter, and when fed in skim milk to pigs it gives excellent results. It also adds largely to the value of the manure.

THE ASPARAGUS CROP.

Just before the asparagus plants produce seed cut them down, leave them on the bed, add straw if necessary and burn the bed over, so as to entirely consume all of the tops. By so doing some of the insects and parasites that attack the plants will be destroyed. Never allow the plants to produce seed, as the maturing of the seed takes plant food from the soil.

PROFIT IN PIGS.

The pigs give the largest profit when they are gotten into market as early in their stage of growth as possible. The cost of pork is less if the among the non-legu-inous plants. animal is sold when it does not ex- Cow peas are a very valuable crop, ceed 200 pounds, as any excess of that heaviest increase in weight being with young animals.

INFERIOR BUTTER.

from keeping the cream from one rye or oats. milking too long while saving it to Rye is the old stand-by, and where add more cream for the next churn- a legume is not needed is probably the ing. Ripe and unripe cream should best cover crop, all things considered. never be churned together. Bad but- Where common clover does not winhave but one cow, or cows that are it is often difficult to secure a stand. not in full flow of milk. The cream is Red clover is also very valuable in saved until more can be obtained, and the orchard as anywhere else. Sand the first cream is kept too long, the vetch is one of the best plants yet result being that the whole supply is offered for this purpose, but unforinjured.

WATER FOR SHEEP.

have, that sheep required no water, reports favorably on a mixture of alor none when in pasture, probably falfa, turnips and mammoth clover arose in part from the fact that they will not drink of impure or stale water, unless absolutely obliged to do of some kind, it is well to prepare so. It is true that the habits of sheep the land thoroughly for it, and then to eat early in the morning, when the to plow it under early in the spring dew is on the grasses, serves in part to lessen their desire for water later in the day, but when yarded in the is for the benefit of the trees excluswinter or when in pasture during the dry and dewless nights there are not many animals that are to be seen at the brook or the trough of clean cold water more than the sheep, and they usually prefer the trough to the brook, possibly because they may have un- to consider the purchasing of fertilthey were washed in it, but more likely the fall they should carefully review because it is not as pure in some cases | their operations of last season in order as the water from the well, and we to avoid repeating any mistakes that

tillage consists of clean cultivation until about midsummer, and then the sowing of some cover crop which will assist in ripening the wood in the fall and protect the soil during the winter. This protection is, of course, the great advantage of a cover crop, as it prevents erosion and leaching. If the crop is a leguminous one it will also increase the supply of nitrogen in the soil; and, in any case, when plowed under in the spring it will aud to the

humus, which is of so much importance The best plant to use for this cover crop depends to a great extent upon local conditions, such as soil and climate. A crop which remains green during the winter is of course, superior to one which dies in the fail. Whether or not the crop should be a legume depends upon the supply of nitrogen already in the soil. This is best indicated by the growth of the trees. If they are making a very heavy growth of wood no more nitrogen is needed. If they do not make a normal growth it certainly is. Some orchards need a leguminous crop grown in them occasionally, some every year and a very few rarely or never. Among the crops most commonly sown for cover are the clovers, cow peas and vetch among the legumes, and rye, oats and buckwheat but as they are killed by the first-frost weight will cost more in production they are not the ideal one for winter than when the pig is growing, the covers; besides they do not mature seed when planted so late except in the south, and are generally more profitable elsewhere. Buckwheat has the same disadvantage of dying in the Inferior butter frequently results fall, and is for that reason inferior to

ter comes mostly from those who ter kill it is almost an ideal crop, but securities and money move between markets. tunately the price of seed is so high as to be almost prohibitive. Mixtures of different plants might be made to The idea that sheep owners used to give good results. The Cornell Station sown together. Whatever crop is sown, and there should surely be one so as to add to the moisture-holding capacity of the soil. The cover crop ively, and should be so regarded .--- E. E. Miller in Agricultural Epitomist.

WHEAT AND FERTILIZERS.

As the time approaches for farmers supposed that it was because the latter may have been made Although was either pure or was cooler than the there are hundreds of farmers who pond water. But we do know that if fully understand the requirements of sheep are given pure and fresh water their soil and crops, and who buy inthey will drink many times a day, telligently, yet there are many who while they will often pass by a tub or do not know what should be used on trough that has had water in it all their crops to the best advantage, in the previous night. The sheep may consequence of which they do not exnot be very dainty in its food, eating pend the money appropriated for fer-many things that we call weeds, but tilizers in a manner to secure the best



and the second second

unexpected demands upon the money market By providing a means of exchange which supplements metallic money in interna-***** tional operations, the stock market gives to the money market that wonderful elasticity which permits loans of hundreds of millions to be floated without disturbance, and which enables the larger markets to resist trophies with a firmness and a readiness of rebound that would not have possible in transactions of such magnitude half a century ago.

Nothing can be more beautiful from the standpoint of pure reasoning, and nothing is more vital to the smooth working of the great machine of modern civilized life than this transfer of capital through the mechanism of the stock market. Let us suppose the volume of capital seeking investment, both permanent and temporary, to be as large as it is today without any common markets in which transferable securities could be sold. Then what would happen if a sudden demand for money should fall upon London, Paris, or New York? If the entire demand had to be met in gold, or even in trade bills of exchange, the result would be a drain upon the market where the money was demanded which would result in convulsion upon convulsion, in the impairment of values below any point ever reached in a "stock market panic," and in the paralysis of the whole industrial mechanism of the country. Mills would stop and wages would cease to be raid, because the commercial banks would be called upon to denude tnemselves of gold and commercial bills, so that they would hoard with the tenacity of terror what little money they had left.

How does the stock market avert such dangers? Simply by substituting securicies for money. If money becomes plentiful in a given market like New York, the surplus gravitates to the stock market. This increases the offer of money for securities, and the prices of securities rise. Such securities are then drawn, by the magnet of high prices from other markets, where money is less plentiful and prices are lower. The money, in other worls, is drawn from the market where it is redundant to the market where it is most needed. It becomes profitable to sell securities for money where they bring a good price, because the money obtained for them can be lent at a high rate in the market where it is scarce. The rate of interest for money thus co-operates with the fluctuations in securities to maintain, in the supply of money and loanable capital, a balance which is the more accurate in proportion to the case with which

The cost of shipping gold was once a controlling factor in the difference in the rates for money. Securities have now to a large extent taken the place of gold in these international exclanges. Th cost of shipment is smaller, the risk is less, and the time required for making transactions has been reduced by the use of the telegraph, the ocean cable, and the telephone. The larger the ownership of foreign securities on a given market, the more elastic is the cushion which that market presents against sudden shucks. Foreign securities do not usually suffer impairment from the same causes which affect domestic securities, and they therefore represents in international transactions the most perfect substitute for money.



By Richard Watson Gilder, Editor of The Century.

HE observer of American manners is called upon to note a curious tendency of some of our newspapers, and to question whether it is to be charged purely to sensationalism-of which it is undoubtedly one form-or whether it reflects a growing tendency of 6000000 pleasant recollections of the days when izers for the wheat crop to be sown in the American mind. We refer to the habit of recording accidents and other interesting ocurrences as happening not to mortals, simply as such, but as to possessors, or prospective possessors, of worldly goods. In the journalistic be too severe but which still ought "scare-heads" it is not John Jones of Jonesville who has been run over at the to be checked by proper reprimand. compliments; I pay your bills," replied* railroad crossing but "A Rich Man Killed." It is not Miss Marigold who has been struck by lightning while riding on the old Marlborough road, but "The iar puntive device was contrived. In Daughter of a Millonaire." "The Son of a Wealthy Contractor" has been hurt course of time it became known as in an automobile smash-up; "The Greataunt of one of the Richest Men in Laurel County" has fallen out of a second-story window; "A Millionaire" has come near getting drowned; "The Second Cousin of a Multimillionaire" has written a play. Is this sort of thing plain snobbishness in the maker of the scare-head, and cessant under watch of a guard, and she wouldn't change it if she got a in that part of the public which is supposedly pleased with this method of identification, or is it a sign of a general greed for money and of curiosity permit the sufferer to hear at least concerning those who have it? There are those who hold that snobbishness is confined to the inhabitants of countries that exist under a monarchical system of government, and to the few in other countries who toady to foreign aristocrats. There are those who hold, also, that the possession of much or little money is not an important distinction in the minds of Americans. But we have noticed that those persons who have traveled farthest and best ire pt to come to the conclusion that there is a good deal of similarity in human nature. As a matter of fact, when you get three persons together of varying abiliteine it costs less for a pound of pro- phoric acid available. Where manure ties or culture, you are in danger of having immediately, in any community, an cloak was exhibited at the fisheries upper, middle, and lower class, as the English call it; and if there come a fourth and a fifth person into the group, perhaps you will have in addition your upper middle class and your lower middle class. (How interesting it is, by the way, to hear an Englishman speak of himself, with perfect equanimity and self-respect, as belonging to the lower middle class!)

WHERE DO THE PINS GO.

They Come From Connecticut, and Billions of Them Disappear.

It takes a good many pins to keep the people of the United States sup plied for a year. The Merriam censur figures out that more than seven bil lion ordinary toilet pins were used is 1900; of hair-pins, 161,000,000 were consumed; to these should be addes almost as many more safety-pins.

These figures are derived from the annual production, which is assumed to be about equal to the annual con sumption. There is a capital employ ed in this manufacture of \$3,236,158 Most of the factories are in Connecti cut. A year's crop of pins is worth \$838.054.

The pin has a history which goes back to the Garden of Eden. Its pro totype in nature is the thorn. The most ancient relics of prehistoric mar are found accompanied by pins, made from bone, ivory, bronze, copper, and iron. From the lacustrine stations in Switzerland alone more than 10,000 pins have been taken, and many have been found in Egyptian and Scandi navian tombs. Among the Anglo Saxons and Britons loops, ribbons, and hooks and eyes antedated the pin Then came silver and other metallic skewers, and finally the indispensable

In the early days most pins used in this country were imported, and dur ing the war of the Revolution the price went up to a dollar a paper They were scarce at that. It was then and during the war of 1812, that the FOR FEAR OF CONSEQUENCES. making of pins in this country begar in a very crude way. Dr. J. J. Howe is the father of the American pin in dustry as we know it today. In 1830 he began the study of the problem of pin making by machinery, and in six years he had a fine plant in operation in Connecticut, making pins for the public and a fortune for himself.

The pin industry created a new de mand for stale beer, which is used to clean the pins before they are plated with tin.

The Punishment of a School.

When the John Worthy School of Chicago was created there was no law on the statute books prohibiting flogging, and so the institution flogged Soon society heard of it, raved, fomented and sprinkled protests in the newspapers, and afternoon teas, appalled but not speechless, were agog with indignation, and the great city council, stirred by the feminine fluster, put, as it were, a gag on society's mouth by enacting an ordinance making corporal punishment unlawful. Then the solitary cell, known other wise as the solitary, or vernacularly, as "the hole," came into existencesolitary confinement for one, two or three days, according to the offense. finement of any length of time would ing."

To supply this want a new and pecul-'ploughing," a term suggestive of anything but prison life. This new pun she was just beginning to make her ishment consisted of continuous walk- name famous as a novelist. ing about the four sides of a large rectangular hall, the walking being in- can make her name so famous that of a duration sufficient in length to chance .- Philadelphia Press. one meal gong to which he could not



NOTHING FOR HIM.

"Just change and rest," said Dr. Strange.

I put it to the test. Hotel men got most all my change; The waiters got the rest.

-Philadelphia Press.

TWAS ARTIFICIAL.

Ella-What would you do if you had my head of hair? Stella-Take it back and exchange

it .- New York Press.

JUST FOR A BITE. "Hullo!" exclaimed the fish. "Here

to stay?"

"No," replied the bait; "I just dropped in for a bite."-Boston Herald.

PRACTICAL MAN.

He-"My dear, we can't marry until I know how my board is to be paid." She-"If you really loved me, you wouldn't be bothering about board."-Detroit Free Press.

"I understand that your husband

is quite a ping-pong enthusiast?" "He is indeed! So much so, in fact, that I dare not have boiled eggs on the breakfast table."-Brooklyn Life.

HIS GUESS.

"Why is it," said the self-conscious young man who is to be married, "that all the world loves a lover?"

"Perhaps," answered the coarse and cynical person, "it is because he is kin to love."-Washington Star.

MARRIAGE A FAILURE. Polly-"Men are so deceiving."

Dolly-"Why?" Polly-"Oh, Phil used to rage over my angel cake; and now he doesn't like it because I can't make ginger-"read."-Detroit Free Press.

SUPERFICIALLY JUDGED.

"What makes you think that young Mr. Gloggs would make a good diplomat? He was never very studious." "No. But he makes a very creditable appearance in knickerbockers .--Washington Star.

PRINCESS CHARMING.

"I am very sorry, George, you don't But it was found that offenses were admire my new dress," said a young committed for which solitary con- wife. "Everybody says it is charm-

> "Your friends, my dear, pay you her husband .-- Tit-Bits.

it is dainty about its water .- The possible results in yields. Cultivator.

INCREASING MILK FLOW.

ucts of the manufacturer of other ar- procured for the soluble phosphoric gluten feeds and on meals, both from or bones used for fertilizer are usucotton and flaxseed, are the most ally put through a process of aciduavailable. Of all feed rich in pro- lation in order to render the phosable for supplying this element. The at an expense of about two or three and digestibility should not be lost give a larger yield as well and leave sight of, as a feed may be rich in the the land in better condition. elements of nutrition and still not of will bring better results.

Clover is the ideal roughage for the necessary potash, and if clover enthat is, one rich in carboydrates, be- as well-filled grains. cause the feed most available may be so cheap that we can better afford casily and rapidly with the grain get enough proteine than to look for tachment for applying fertilizer at the proteine from another source. As a same time. In addition to phosphate rule, however, it is cheapest to use the farmer should use some potash, apone of the feeds we get from by-prod- plying but little nitrogen in the fall, ucts than to feed a ration that is very as an application of nitrate of soda wide.

trates should be used in sufficient ing, to ten pounds of any of these as nitrate of soda. rough feeds two pounds of linseed oil meal or gluten meal should be used. In the various experiment stations this question of supplying proteine has been very thoroughly studied, and the concensus of opinion at this time is that proteine is a very important part of the ration .- Dairy and Cream- heard there was to be repeated. ery.

ORCHARD COVER CROPS. the great majority of orchards the best | ter, cheese and milk in the world.

As a rule many farmers buy "phosphate." As phosphate is only one kind

of plant food, the farmer who relies Happily we have feed stuffs that are upon it may be disappointed. The rich in proteine and at the same time complete fertilizers contain nitrogen, of low cost, because they are by-prod- potash and phosphate, the latter being ticles of trade. Of these wheat bran, acid contained, as the phosphate rock teine when it is bought in the gluten and fertilizers are used together the feeds than in any other material avail- result will always be satisfactory, and proteine in gluten feeds is not only dollars per acre for fertilizer the relow in price, but it is very palatable turns in yields of crops will be more and highly digestible. Palatability than sufficient to pay for the fertilizer,

the highest value, becauseit is not as large herds of cattle and have an abun- istic scare-heads to which we refer. palatable as some feeds of lower nu- dance of manure, prefer to use only tritive value, but so palatable that it phosphates for wheat, as they regard the manure as sufficient for supplying

dairy cows, as it is almost exactly bal- ters into the crop rotation the supply anced. Oats are also balanced, and if of nitrogen may be sufficient; but these two feeds were to be had at a much depends upon the quality of the low cost we would not need to worry manure and how it was kept. Phosabout balanced rations, because nature phoric acid is the best of the fartilihas in these done her perfect work. zers for the grains, but in growing When compounding rations it is some- a crop of wheat it is important to have times cheapest to feed a wide ration- also a good growth of straw as well

The drilling of seed wheat is done

in the spring on growing wheat has a are fed one or more of the concen- and melting snows. Farmers who they return and finish their luncheon. prefer to use a nitrogenous fertilizer quantities to bring the ration to the in the fall resort to ground dried proper proportion. Roughly speak- blood, which is not as readily solubly

Rose as an Emblem.

The rose is the emblem of secrecy in Greece, and was formerly hung over the table where guests were entertained in token that nothin

The dairy schools of Russia have brought that country to the front as

Human nature is indeed "Much of a muchness," but if there is any exhibi tion of this muchness which ought to be offensive to the inhabitants of a Some farmers, however, who keep democracy, it is the kind exemplified and typified and "lorified in the journal-

CLOSE RELATIONSHIP X X BETWEEN MIND AND DIGESTION.

By W. J. Coffin. Manager of the House of Representatives Restaurant.

HE public men who eat regularly, who eat food in season, food that T is properly cooked, and who do not eat as if they had but ten minutes in which to catch a train, seldom suffer from dyspepsia.

I base my opinion on years of observation spent in the catering business. to waste the carbohydrates in order to drill, which also has a fertilizer at- It is an old, but nevertheless, true saying, that "the Lord sends us food, but the devil sends us cooks." And it is the cooks to whom we may trace dyspepsia

When a man sits down to the table to eat, he should be at ease in mind and body. He should feel that he has all day before him. Then he can enjoy his food, be it sweetbreads and French peas or jowl and greens. Congress-Corn stover, timothy hay, millet or wonderful effect. If the nitrogen is mc however, unless they watch the proceedings on the floor closely, are Hungarian grass hay, and straw, are applied in the fall there is a liability often interrupted at their meals by a demand for tellers, the yeas and nays, all poor in proteine, and when they of some of it being carried off by rains or the demand for a quorum. Then they rush upstairs to vote, after which

> Any interruption at meals is calculated to disturb one's digestion and thus to upset the stomach. Rich foods, if indulged in too frequently, produce fee. dyspepsia, as does eating at irregular hours.

In the matter of cating, the lower animal exhibits more sense than we do They always eat slowly and thoroughly masticate their food. Hence they seldom suffer the lll effects of a poor digestion.

In the matter of cating the tastes of our public men differ widely; and the Congressmen who prefer plain coooking to highly seasoned dishes are as likely to be dyspeptic as the epicures. It is often a matter of the mind and the time one devotes to his meal. Don't worry while you eat, and even if your food is poorly cooked, nature will do her duty.

In the United States for year endsons. The injured number 1999 pas-It is no longer a question that for one of the foremost producers of but- ing June 30, 93 passengers were kill- sengers, 3,288 employes and 228 other ed: 529 employes and 80 other per- persons,

Cloak Worth \$500,000.

Monthly.

respond .--- Thomas A. Steep, in Leslie's

able garment in the world is a feather Then we expect you to make us an cloak given to Captain Thompson, of the British navy, by Queen Pomare, of the Sandwich Islands. When this exhibition in 1883 it was insured for \$500.000, which fixes its value at considerably more than this amount. The robe is made of birds' feathers whose "I'm not worrying over what posterity extreme rarity makes it of almost un thinks of me. Posterity hasn't any reckonable value, says the Chicago Tribune.

Next in point of value comes the attire worn by the present Czar of Russia at his coronation. Exclusive of the crown, scepter and other regalia his coronation robes cost more than \$200,000. England also has not been free from this royal extravagance. George IV., for instance, footed a bill of \$115,000 for his coronation outfit, \$90,000 of this amount being the furriers' shares of the account. In spite of the magnificence of the cloth of goid especially made for the coronation robe of King Edward VII. the amount expended by him fell several thousand dollars short of this figur

Tendency to Mispronounce.

An Englishman said the other day that he had noted down the following four peculiarities in the pronunciation of the average American:

A tendency to pronounce "I" "Ah"to say "Ah'm," or "Om" going, instead of "I'm going."

A tendency to make the vowel "a" nasal-"to say 'ba-a-a-lf." " explained the Englishman, "instead of 'hof.' "

say "dawg" for dog, "cawfee" for cof. body is ever right but yourself.

A tendency to say "me" for my-"me hat," "me gloves," instead of "my anybody was right who differed from hat," "my gloves."

Moon's Heat.

It is probable that the temperature of the moon's surface at its midday is 750 degrees Fahrenheit. The drop at night is probably 1,000 degrees to 250 degrees below.

When a woman keeps her servants courts. a long time the other women begin to remark that she has no spirit.

THE WAY O' WOMEN.

She-Married! The idea! And

He-It only proves that no woman

GREAT EXPECTATIONS.

"So you want to marry my daughter? What are your expectations?" "We expect to elope if you refuse your consent to our marriage, and we What is regarded as the most value expect forgiveness when we get back. licwance."-Pearson's Weekly.

A MAN OF THE PRESENT.

"I suppose you would like to send your name down to posterity as one of the leaders of your time?"

"No," answered Senator Sorghum, vote in my district."--Washington Star.

UNFORTUNATE START.

"It is meet," the orator began, "that we

"Where?" yelled a dozen hungry listeners, rising and starting a stampede, in which eight amateur vegetarians were trampled upon and bruised almost beyond recognition .-- Chicago Record-Herald.

AN APPROPRIATE SPOT.

"Ah, darling!" he exclaimed, "as we sit together under the spreading branches of this noble tree, I do declare on my honor that you are the only girl I have ever loyed."

And just a suspicion of a smile crossed the dear thing's features as she replied:

"You always say such appropriate things, John; this is a chestnut tree." -Baltimore News.

A FAMILY JAR.

Mrs. Timmins-John, I must say you are the narrowest-minded man I A tendency to mispronounce "o," to gver saw. You have an idea that no-

> Mr. Timmins-Better look to home. Were you ever willing to admit that you?

Mrs. Timmins-That's an entirely lifferent thing, and you know it, John Timmins .- Boston Transcript.

During the 15 years of the existence of the Interstate Commerce Commission not a single case of exorbitant charges has been sustained by the

Some women try to keep a man's ove by not returning it.