

NOTES FOR THE FARM.

the purity of it. While it is best to have the water cool, it is more important to have it free from all impurities.

While horses may gain flesh by being cooped up closely in the stables, gained is too often a detriment to their usefulness.

To keep the feet in good condition, the shoes should be removed once every six months or oftener. The ruination of many horses' feet can be laid to the carelessness or penuriousness of the owner in not getting the shoes reset often enough.-Horse

The mare that is suckling a colt is doing a double duty and should not be required to perform as much nard labor as the other horses.

All trouble in kicking, rearing and stubbornness generally arises from improper handling or not sufficient handling to adapt them to usage.

You can afford to starve your horses any other time than during Farmer, the first year of their existence. A stunted colt seldom makes a well-developed horse.

Treatment that may entirely break one horse of a bad habit may entirely fail on another. It is hard to lay down rules that will work well in all

hour after feeding. The effect is to early winter, as decorative pot plants. carry much indigested food into the | The further south we travel the more bowels, producing serious disorganization thereof.

On a very hot day keep a spongea towel-or your handkerchief scak- they form an ingredient of almost eved with pure cold water on the top ery dish prepared for the table. These of your horses's head.

If your horse's back is sore use and your horses will thank you.

pastures begin to fail, increase the zine. grain rations of the mares and place the grain within reach of the feals. There is nothing better to increase the flow of milk in mares than green Remove the bottom box, and make corn fodder.-American Cultivator.

#### AS TO LEGUMES.

that when any newly-introduced le- bath. She will find it out if left withgum is grown the second year on the in her reach and it will answer a same land, the root nodules are in- double purpose i. e. it will keep her variably produced without any inocu- feathers damp and will prevent the lation, and in most cases, and on vermin trouble. limestone lands they appear in the first crop. Here too it has been noted that the most vigorous plants are those having comparatively few root 39,000,000 bounds of butter and 12. tubercles and that an abnormal de- 000,000 pounds of cheese, says a convelopment of these growths is at the | sular report. Twenty-five years later, expense of the plant as a whole. In in the calendar year 1905, this counthe case of soy beans the roots of try exported 16,000,000 pounds of butplants laden with nodules showed 51-2 ter and 8,000,000 pounds of cheese. per cent, more protein than the roots This tremendous decline, notwithof uninfested plants, but this was be- standing the increased demand lieved to be at the expense of the abroad, was due to the methods fortop growth. This station has conclud- lowed by some American exporters, ed that the benefits of inoculation are who shipped adulterated butter, sold almost wholly residual-that is to oleomargarine for butter and used say that the warty roots liberate by similar methods in the exportation of their decay more nitrogen than clean cheese. roots, but the inference is that this residuum is largely deducted from the harvested portion of the plant-a condition of questionable advantage in States Department of Agriculture, 190 these days when we are taught to pounds of skim milk contains .56 feed all our nitrogen to farm ani. pounds of nitrogen, .20 of phosphoric mals."

MILK FOR POULTRY.

and allow little chicks to help them phoric acid and 5 cents for potash. selves is not the best method. For This would make the manurial value chicks the milk should be used for of 100 pounds of skim milk 10.35 moistening the ground grain. Adult | cents. fowls may be allowed skimmilk, buttermilk, curds, or even whey, but the supply should be fresh every morning. One of the reasons why milk is said to cause bowel disease is that it is sometimes placed in open pans, to remain until all is used, during which period it becomes filthy, and is then an excelent carrier of disease. Milk should not be given to any flock that contains a single sick fowl, unless the sick bird is removed, as milk will more easily serve to distribute disease than water. If given under the supervision of a careful attendant and changed daily, the flock being free from disease, milk is one of the best and cheapest of foods, but it is not a substitute for water, nor will it take the place of meat.-Farmers Home Journal.

WEANING THE LITTLE ROOTERS. Pigs are, or should be, grown for the profit they bring. The most critical time for them is when they are weaned. Taking the natural food supply away and placing before them instead only a trough with a limited amount of feed and no knowledge of what to make of it is hard on the be bro? little ones. It is easy to build a trough where the little fellows may be fed until ready to be weaned. Then they will have become almost independent, and taking away the mother does not interrupt growth. We have found it wise to supply at the weaning time an extra nice green pasture, | built in London was 23,269.

uneasy young rooters to do. Know-The temperature of water for ing how to eat and having something rses is not so much an object as to eat, there is nothing for the porker to do but go ahead. Our results certainly show benefits in these methods.-Farmers Home Journal.

ALFALFA.

Alfalfa is a silent, persistent and they gain in strength. The flesh thus effective subsoiler. Under favorable conditions the roots of alfalfa will penetrate to a depth of twelve feet or more, instances being on record of rcots being found more than thirty feet long. The size of the root varies with the age of the plant, the diameter at the crown varying from onehalf to two and one-half inches. Under these conditions it is little wonder that land should be greatly benefited by the growth of alfalfa. It is manifestly superior to the subsoil plow or any other implement which human effort has devised for unlocking and bringing within the range of shallow-rooted plants the virtually inexhaustible supplies of plant food which are hidden deep in the bosom of the earth.-Northwest Pacific

SMALL PEPPERS. As a general rule, the smaller a pepper is in size, the hotter and more pungent is the flesh. With us in the northern states the small fruited varieties are chiefly grown for flavoring, or for using in mixed pickles, When possible to avoid, never give and a few varieties have been a full draught of water within an grown by florists for sale during the general the use of these small, hot peppers becomes, and in Mexico, and other Spanish-American countries very hot peppers have a longer season of growth before ripening their pure cold water on it freely every fruits than do our larger varieties and time the saddle is removed. Try it even with very early started plants, only a few of the numerous fruits Keep the foals growing. When the ripen before frost.—Garden Maga

NEST FOR SUMMER LITTERS.

Avoid wooden floors to the nest. nest on ground basin shape. Place amply dry pine needles or dry grass, especially when the earth is very In reviewing the subject of inocula- damp. Should you use dry grass in leguminous | the shed, place first a little greet plants a writer in the Country Gentle- fresh grass and a layer of dry grass man refers to the work of several ex- on top. This will cause moisture and periment stations and says of that of will aid the proper development of the embryo chick. In midsummer it is "In Kentucky the experiments show well to allow the hen a damp dust

FOOLISH EXPORTERS.

In 1880 the United States exported

VALUE OF SKIM MILK. According to the Year Book, United acid and .19 of potash. The prices of these ingredients, as sold in commercial fertilizers, are 15 cents a To place a pan of milk in the sun, pound for nitrogen, 5 cents for phos-

> SHEEP AND SWINE. Keep the pigs growing. Pumpkins

are fine for them in September. Separate, from the others, those you intend to fatten for early market. Feed the soft corn to these, with ground rye.

Provide warm quarters for the sheep. Turnips, with a little rye bran are good to eke out the pasture. Keep the ram with the flock for early lambs.

Hens often suffer in midsummer for want of gravel when confined in a yard. Throw in sods, cracked bone, shell or stone, and give water freely.

GRAVEL FOR HENS.

Why? If dough is do, why shouldn't beau be spelled bough? If bough is bow, why shouldn't cow

be spelled cough? If cough is coff, why shouldn't toff be spelled tough? If tough is tuff, why shouldn't fluff

be spelled flough? If blow is blo, why shouldn't brow

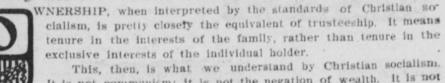
If doe is do, why shouldn't do be dough?

And if doughs do, and doe is do, why shouldn't dodo be doughdoe? And if-why-but-however--

In 1904 the number of new houses

### Christian Socialism.

By the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst.



It is not communism; it is not the negation of wealth. It is not the denial of individualism, but it is the insistence upon individualism considered as a means to a wholesome collectivism. It is a form of "trust," differing in this respect from institutions more generally known to us under that name, that while the latter appear to exist for the purpose of drawing the public blood this has for its distinct aim to deepen the flow of

that blood and to oxygenate it. . . Christian socialism is no enemy to millionaires, provided the millions in their tenure are viewed by them as funds that are to be bestowed or withheld, invested or disbursed, with reference to general requirements; and provided, also, such funds have not been collected in defiance of general requirements; for the kind of socialism that this article is advertising is one that is as much concerned with the way a man makes his money as with the way he uses it, and sordid individualism in getting it is not made good by flamboyant collec-

tivism in expending it. When a person of extended means makes big gifts for the conversion of the heathen or for the endowment of schools and colleges, no man is in a position properly to characterize such gifts till he knows something about the scale of wages paid to his employees, and also until he knows whether the business which yielded so large revenues was maintained in generous rivalry with competing enterprises of the same order, or whether it was built upon

the ruins of such enterprises. Cooking and eating one's neighbor's flesh, after the manner of the South Sea Islanders, is not the only kind of cannibalism in the world, nor the worst kind. I might forgive a Fijian for making a cold lunch off my body, but he a more abandoned cannibal who, while posing as guardian of Christian civilization at home and abroad, stuffs his capacious belly with my means of livelihood, and sucks up my prospects of material success in order to tickle his own palate and distend his own paunch.

Barbarism is prettier when it is left to show the natural grain than when it is coated over with evargelical shellac. It is not in the spirit of sweet fraternity to burglarize one brother as means of capitalizing some other brother, nor to be clandestinely ruthless in order to be pyrotechnically humanitarian .-- Munsey's Magazine

## Can the Small Farmer Live?

By L. H. Bailey, Professor of Agriculture, Cornell University.



AM asked for my opinion as to whether the small farmer can live. I answer by saying that many small farmers are living in comfort and peace of mind. I have recently visited a truck farmer near New York City. He owns thirty acres of land and rents ten acres more. Eighteen years ago he moved on this land with a capital of \$140, renting the place. Now the land has paid for 4tself, and the net proceeds of the place run from \$1,500 to \$1,900 a year, counting only cash sales. Aside from this return should be

counted free rent and a good part of the daily living. This case may be unusual, but it is not remarkable. At all events, it shows what can be done. But I suppose my questioner had in mind to ask whether the farming of the future is to be large-area capitalized farming or small-area specialized farming. It is to be both. Where markets are quick and near-by, small-area farming will increase. The proceeds from fifty acres will be sufficient to provide comfortable support. But the limit of profit will soon be reached on these farms, unless they are devoted to very high-class specialties. The man who is ambitious for large affairs will go farther back to the open country, assemble several farms, employ much labor, organize the business, and apply the kind of generalship that is applied to manufacturing or large merchandizing. More and more, the type of man who now runs a small farm will find it to his advantage to work under the direction of a man of larger executive ability. It will soon be demonstrated that capital can be made to yield a profit when put into well-farmed land. Young men with good technical education and first-class executive ability will take the handling of such lands. Small farmers who have technical skill and knowledge, but who lack business ability, will be drawn under the leadership of such men, to the betterment of both. At present every farmer is at the same time a specialist and a busi-

### ness man. Division of labor must come in farming as it long ago came in commerce.—Collier's. A Secret of Unhappy Marriage

By Dr. John D. Quackenbos.

HNGS are as they are because men and women have so largely become insensible to the spiritual side of life's experiences; and men and women have so become as the result of defective home training, of vicious example in high places, and of a sensationa; literature and drama to which young persons have free access, and which picture liaison and amour as proper pastimes for the

To quote President G. Stanley Hall: "Never has youth been exposed to such dangers as in our own land and day, increasing arban life with its temptations, prematurities, sedentary occupations, and passive stimuli just when an active objective life is most needed; early emancipation, and a lessening sense for both duty and discipline, the haste to know and do all befitting man's estate before its time; the mad rush for sudden wealth, and the reckless fashions set by its gilded youth.

Now the moral law makes it obligatory upon parents, in the interest of society and for the good of rising generations, to educate their children physically, intellectually and morally. The half-heartedness with which this requirement is met in some quarters, and the atter indifference to it which pre vails in others, measurably account for the proneness of young people to de generation and moral downfall.-Good Housekeeping.

# The Conscientious Villain.



paradox is it, but demonstrable fact, that, in a highly articulate society, the gravest harms are inflicted, not by the worst men but by those with virtues enough to boost them into some coign of vantage. The boss who sells out the town and delivers the poor over to filth, disease, and the powers that prey, owes his chance to his engaging good-fellowship and big-heartedness Some of the most dazzling carcers of fraud have behind them

long and reassuring records of probity, which have served to bait the trap of Not that these decoy-virtues are counterfeit. They are, in fact, so genuine that often the stalwart sinner perseveres in the virtue that has lifted him into the high place he abuses. The legislator conscientiously returns the boodle when he finds he cannot "deliver the goods." by his friends to his own hurt. The lobbying lawyer is faithful to his client The corrupting corporation-president is loyal to his stockholders. The bought en editor never quite overcomes his craft-instinct to print "all the news there In a word, the big and formidable sinners are gray of soul, but not black so that chastisement according to their character rather than according to their deeds lets them off far too eastly.-The Atlantic.

The Doughnuts of England.

pastry-shop. shop at Hythe where we got some to come." excellent tea, tilere were certain objects on a lavish platter whose idenscarcely ventured to establish, but,

What are these?' we finally asked. and we could not gasp out the question:

"'But where are the baked beans,

the fish-balls?"" them to rise like an exhalation from fiscal year is \$28,350,000. the floor, and greet us with the solemn declaration, 'We are no more | The land area of the United States with, here, disappointing people by 319.

Inot even speaking it through your In writing of the little English town nose. We and you are of the same of Hythe in Harper's, W. D. Howells immemorial Anglo-Saxon tradition; tells of an amusing discovery in a we are at home on either shore of the sea; and we shall attest the unity of "In the window of the little pastry- the race's civilization in all the ages

Rural free delivery of the mails has tity we, with wildly beating hearts, had a remarkable growth, observes the Atlanta Constitution. It began nine years ago with an appropriation "'Doughnuts," the answer came, of \$50,000. The routes now number 35,874 and the service extends to 3. 228,660 families, or 13,667,994 persons. Last year the expenditure for rural routes was about \$21,000,000, and the "We might well have expected amount appropriated for the present

American than you are, with your is 1,900,947,200 acres. The area of English language, which you go round Great Britain and Ireland is 77,671,-



THE SANDMAN Sandman, sandman, Round the world you go; Sandman, sandman, Every child you know.

When with us you have to be You're not needed o'er the sea; For with children there' tis day, And they're all at play.

When with as your work is done Off to the other lands you run; For 'tis always night somewho And you must be there.

Sandman, sandman, Round the world you go: Sandman, sandman, Every child you know. -May Morgan in St. Nicholas.

THE BRAVE KITTENS.

dren in turn, and, stretching herself | But Mrs. Brown answered, trying in luxurious contentment, began a to speak severely, though her eyes gentle purring. She was warm and were twinkling: oldest of the kittens, asked, sleepily: like cowards he would have seemed "Mother, is the story about 'Dick quite small." Whittington and His Cat' true, and did a cat ever really go to London their heads again, and Kitten Katten, to visit the Queen?"

you doubt that they are true?"

great eagerness.

consolately. Frisk's eyes flashed fire. He drew close to me, my dears, and a sweet himself up till he was fully eight | sleep to you all until morning." inches tall and cried out: "When I am grown up and am large and strong | soon forgot all cares and ambitions I will search the world for the dread- in the far off wonderful country callful Fieryface and kill him to avenge ed By-lo-Land .- Jeannette Levin in poor 'Puss in Boots!' Everything will New York Tribune. give way before my strength."

"And I," spoke up Tom, who was fully as brave and fearless as his brother, "will go through the world country. Then all the cats will cry, 'All hail to dauntless Tom!' And the

call me a hero." After this speech Tom and Frisk, instead of quarrelling as kittens not so well behaved might have done, re- are rapidly disappearing. garded each other admiringly and looked at their mother for approval.

their bravery. Then, turning to Kitten Katten, the youngest and her special pride and pet, she playfully are clipped so that they are incapable tweaked his ear and said affectionate. of flying. They move, in the words

"And you, my darling, will you also grow up into a brave, strong cat and in sight they become shrewd hunters, go into the world to seek adven. swift enough to spear the fastest rat tures?"

"I, mother?" asked little Kitten Katten, shyly. "No, I don't think I ly about the poultry yard. With the will go out into the world. I will stay with you always and protect you when you are old and cannot take care of yourself, dear mamma."

and white morsel of a kitten and then at her own splendid, muscular body, and hid a smile behind her paw. But the next moment she hugged Kitten Katten and kissed him many times, saying, "That is right, my dear," for his ambition pleased her best of all. Suddenly a small, scratching sound

reached Tom's sharp ears. "Listen, mother, dear; I hear a noise," he cried in a tiny, weak voice, not at all like the one he had used

frightened! Mother dear, take care of me!" wailed Frisk in a voice as

tiny and weak as Tom's. Little Kitten Katten now took up the wail. "Mew! mew!" she sobbed

great big rat- O-o-oh! Mother, he will eat me!"

"Hush!" whispered Mrs. Brown, troduced into England about 1630. springing up with a lithe, graceful movement, while the kittens lay whimpering in a forlorn heap. Quickly and stealthily she moved across her hapless prey, that all unconscious of his peril, was peacefully nibbling a spring, a squeal, and Mrs. Brown emerged triumphant from the pantry, those early days. carrying a limp black form in her mouth. She laid her burden down near her now shamefaced children, their leaves, were used in place of one powerful paw resting on the black ropes. body, but the kittens shrank back

For fully an hour, Mrs. Brown play- | ing.

ed with her captive, while Tom, Frisk and Kitten Katten looked on in terrified amazement. When the luckless rat was dead beyond the shadow of a doubt she carefully put him in a corner and, returning to the kittens, said:

"Now, my loves, tell me why you were so frightened at the sight of Mr. Rat there. You saw how easily I disposed of him. Surely, kittens that intend to grow up into such great heroes should not be afraid of a rat!"

The three kittens hung their heads abashed and said nothing. They were too much ashamed.

At last Tom plucked up the courage to falter: "But he was so very big, mother." "And so terribly black!" shuddered

Frisk. "And had such fierce whiskers!" Mrs. Brown kissed each of her chil- added Kitten Katten with a shiver.

well fed and her darlings were gath- "It was only your fear that made ered about her, so what cared she him seem so. He is nothing comparthat the snow fell and the wind howl- ed with the monsters you intend to ed without? When she was just drop- combat when you grow up. Had you ping into a comfortable dose, Tom, the faced him boldly instead of crying

The three brave kittens all hung frightened at his mother's unusual se-Mrs. Brown was wide awake in an verity, was beginning to cry. At this instant. "My dear," she answered re- all Mrs. Brown's pretended anger proachfully, "have I not told you those | melted away. "Oh, don't cry, my stories since you were two days old, sweet. I know you are very small as my mother told them to me and and weak, and could hardly be expectmy grandmother to her? How can ed to kill so large a rat the first time. I only wished to show you how wrong "And did 'Puss in Boots' live, too?" and foolish it is to boast of doing queried Frisk, the next in age, with great things when you tremble at the very easiest ones. Ah, my dears," "Surely, surely; and it is only a she added earnestly, "never boast of few years since he died, killed by the your power before it is tried. And monster Fleryface, half-cat, half-tiger remember, if you would be strong and terribly ferocious. He now wears and noble when you are grown, you the wonderful boots. Poor 'Puss in must be fearless from the very be-Boots!' He was a valiant knight," ginning. Therefore, my pets, tomorreplied Mrs. Brown, and sighed dis- row I shall give you your first lesson in mouse killing. But now cuddle

Each kitten did as he was bid, and

CLUMSY BLUE HERONS.

"Old Tom," for several years official rat-catcher in the Bell Isle poultry killing all the rats and mice in the yard, has lost his prestige since the park's animal superintendent introduced two clumsy blue herons as the king will give me great treasures and protectors of chickens against rats. Up to date these birds have made an enviable reputation for themselves and the rodents of the poultry yard

To look at the herons one would not think them capable of catching She smiled indulgently and praised any moving thing. Their legs are so long and frail that the birds can scarcely run at all, and their wings of one of the keepers, "like animated step-ladders," but when a rat comes with their dagger-like bills.

All day long they squat ungracefulapproach of night, which is their usual hunting time, they are all activity. Behind the granaries they hide, alert for prey. Perhaps a rat appears and Mrs. Brown looked at the black starts across the yard. It is closely watched by the silent herons. One gets into the centre of the yard and the herons sneak after it, shutting off its retreat. With legs wobbling as too weak to support their bodies, they draw near. Then there is a sudden rush, a swift blow from one of the herons' long, sharp beaks, a dying squeal, and the rat is dead. The herons seem to hunt only for the sport of it, and never eat their game. It is not unusual for the keeper to find twelve or fourteen dead rats ly-"Yes, it is coming nearer. I am so ing about the yard in the morning .-

WHERE GAMES COME FROM. Many of the games played by the boys and girls of today are of very ancient origin.

Marbles, for instance, have been piteously. "I re-a-l-ly think it is a found among the rains of Pompeii. The more modern marbles, however, came from Holland and were in-

The marbles of that time were made of clay, stone and agate. Hand ball goes back to the fall of Troy, and the little people of ancient the oaken floor, nearer and nearer Greece used to see who could hop

the longest Blind man's buff also originated large piece of cheese. There was a with the ancient Greeks, but grown people, not children, played it in

> From Greece, likewise, came skipping the rope. Vinus stripped of

Top spinning was indulged in in in fear and could not be induced to Virgil's time and Themistocles is said to be responsible for each fight-