

SICK POULTRY.

Weekly+Witness.

DON'T BE HAPHAZARD.

One thing which should not now be forgotten, is, that farming and stock and indolence are liable to take poraising must be conducted on busi- session of them and we all know that ness principals; and that the hap hens in this condition seldom lay. hazard farmer is always in danger of When confined, nothing is so condubeing left. This is especially true of cive to the health and productive stock raising, and with sheep there ness of the hens as agreeable exeris no exception. With sheep and dairy cise. In order to obtain best results cattle the larger profits always come the exercise should be such that the from the careful adaptation of the hens are contented and really enjoy stock to the farms and to the mar- doing it. Ofttimes we see hens conkets where products are to be sold - fined in a coop or yard, walk back New York Witness.

A BAD LEAK.

and of crops resulting from lack of good. shed or barn room produces severe loss, and inability to buy improved may get a large percent of the much implements often prevents reduction in cost of producing crops. All combine to dishearten, and the safe course to pursue is not always apparent. It would be better for thousands however, if less capital was bound up in the purchase price of farms, and more capital was reserved for improvements and for prevention of all waste. The small farm with no leaks is better property than the large farm with leaks .- Witness.

ALFALFA HAY FOR HOGS. In F. D. Coburn's new book on alfalfa, he quotes Gov. Hoard's use of

alfalfa hay in hog feeding: ter, Gov. Hoard feeds his pregnant sows absolutely no grain whatever grain. The litter may be five or six until two weeks before farrowing inches deep. Some use it ten or time. He feeds but two things-alfalfa hay and separator milk. He says that with this ration the sows go the hens know it and they will lose through the winter in splen no time until every grain is found. did condition and that since When the entire meal is intended to feeding in this manner his losses be given in the litter, be sure to give from early death of pigs have been reduced 30 per cent. The hay is fed the amount of feed obtained will not

FEDDING THE YOUNG CALF MILK. farmer his ence who gives young calves teaching how to drink milk without trouble says in the Tribune Farmer that he | The small farm with the small herd lets the calf stay with the cow a is vastly better than a large farm few hours only, then he milks the with a large herd, because the small cow in a few hours after removing farm will do more in proportion than the calf, and puts the bucket of warm | the large one. milk to the calf's nose so as to touch | It is estimated that an active man it and in a minute or two it will and an active boy can attend to fifdrink, and the work is done. The calf | teen cows. These on fifty acres of has now learned how to drink like land near a good town ought to make other animals, and all trouble of feed- for him a good living. several days, and so it has learned rate thing to make it clean and sweet. to suck, and it is hard to teach it Rinse the salt out with water. any other way .- Indiana Farmer.

COWS FOR MILKING.

As a practical question it is idle land has in considerable measure preserved the milking strain of Shorthorns, but when the intense beef craze struck this country we dropped the Bates cattle and everywhere ance of the flock, sought the Scotch type, and for years till now it takes two Scotch cows to raise one calf if milk is relied on for that purpose, A Wisconsin correspondent says he has tried to grow dual-purpose cows out of Shorthorns. but can't get a sire belonging to the milk strain, and his paccess is about breeds, and finds that the only practical way to build up a dairy herd worth maintaining. The dairy Shorthorn went glimmering in this country when the Scotch type supplanted the Bates, and this is about all there is to this question of making dairy cows out of this breed,

The dairy industry is a rapidly growing one and the only way to lay a foundation for a dairy herd is to

Farmer.

THE HORSES' FEET. Many farmers do not think about the necessity of not only feeding their horses and keeping them properly bedded, etc., but also caring for their feet. They leave that work to be done in the blacksmith shop when necessity compels something of the kind to be attended to. There should be in every stable a pair of hoof pinchers. They were frequently re- Finally, when the train halted for the ferred to by my old associate, Dr. Wm. Dixon. The pinchers have sharp patience overflowed. edges and a good throat, so that they can be easily applied to the rim of train?" he said to the other. the hoof when upheld, and the wall of the hoof pinched off back to a replied his friend, proper length, When horses are running in pasture or are upon the roads the impatient man. "It would be a so that they wear off this grow fierce job to take a moving picture then there is but little need of this of this train."—Denver Post.

work. But when they are standing in Above all, remember that preven the stable, or working upon plowed tion is a great deal more satisfactory ground where the ground is soft, then than trying to cure. When signs of the hoof will make too great a growth roup are noticed in a flock, all the and if left unattended to it will gradsick should be isolated from the well ually break off, and ofttimes the at once. Feeding the remainder of break will extend into the wall of the the flock on wet corn meal, to which hoof so as to become a very serious one teaspoonful of corn oil has been injury. Every well informed farmer added for each dozen fowls, will per- knows that he should not attempt to haps prevent their contracting the pare the sole of the foot nor the frog, diease. This should be fed as often but keep this projecting part of the as the exigency of the case seems to wall of the hoof cut back even with require, say once or twice a week .- | the sole of the foot .- Northwestern Agriculturist.

EXERCISE THE HENS.

When fowls are confined, idleness and forth eagerly seeking some place by which they may gain their liberty: this is exercise, but the wrong kind, The exposure of farm machinery the kind that does more injury than

By scratching in a litter the hens needed exercise. It is a natural and agreeable way and the hens will truly enjoy it. The blood is kept in circulation and the bodies are made warm

It is an excellent idea to have a scratching shed in connection with the poultry house proper, especially dring winter, where the fowls can get iresh air and sun during the long cold days. It should be built adjoining the house and have large windows on the south, so as to admit plenty of sun light. It is necessary to double-board it as it is merely a scratching place for the hens during the day. Keep For his brood sows, during the win- a litter of chaff, leaves or cut straw on the floor, and upon this throw the twelve inches deep, but this does not matter much if the grain is in it, for enough to satisfy the appetites, else dry without any cutting or chopping. supply the amount of energy lost in searching for it. On winter mornings we give a half feed of mash, then the experi- remainder of the meal in the litter .plan M. D. H. in the Indiana Farmer.

FARM NOTES.

ing milk to calves is over. The Salt, thoroughly rubbed around on mistake usually made is in allowing the inside of a churn, after it has young calves to run with the cow been rinsed with hot water is a first

The following figures show how important it is to exercise care in washing out milk pails, for in an actual experiment there were found: In the s talk about Shorthorns or any other first washing 7,389,000 bacteria, in beef breed for milkers here. Eng- the second washing 157,000, and in

the third washing 58,000. Under present conditions only the best sheep will yield a profit, and the poor ones are a burden on the bal-

If sheep are kept in flocks of not have been breeding along that line, more than fifty, they will do best, especially if they are of the western breeds.

> To make sheep most profitable or at once profitable, no source of revenue must be neglected, whether it be mutton, fleece or increase.

Old sheep should always be kept one to forty, and he has abandoned out of the flock, as young sheep clip the uphill work and taken to dairy heavier fleeces, require less atten-

While grades often make the best mutton sheep and are the most growthy, the second class is not near. ly so valuable as the first,

In nealy all cases the lower wool and sheep are, the better the sheep must be, and the heavier their fleeces to return a profit.

It costs from forty to sixty cents to thin a good tree and it increases use dairy bred bulls and cows, and the value of the crop very much, as steer clear of beef breeds.-Indiana the remainder grow so much larger. By doing this you can take off all deformed or wormy fruit. It should be done when the fruit is not more than an inch in diameter.

Less Motion Than Emotion.

Two men were coming into Denver from a nearby town on a local train the other day. The train stopped every five minutes, it seemed, and one of the men became impatient. engine to get up steam the man's im-

"Now what do you think of this

"It isn't making much progress,"

"Progress! I should say not," said

Disease the Product of Thought

By Dr. Charles Gilbert Davis.



a thought can in an instant of time dilate or contract the blood vessels, causing a rush of blood to or from any part; if it can increase or diminish the secretion of a gland; if it can hasten or retard the action of the heart; if it can turn the hair gray in a single night; if it can force tears from the eyes; if it can in an instant produce great bodily weakness; if it can produce insomnia; if, as has often occurred, it can bring instantaneous death-then is it not natural for us to conclude, without further argument, that it may bring about a more or less continuous derangement of the physi-

cal organism, which we call disease? On every hand we note instances where the action of the mind both pro-

duces and perpetuates disease. Indeed, I can truthfully say, after an observation of many years in the practice of medicine, that a majority of the cases of finess which come under the daily observation of the physician are largely due to the condition of the mind.

It is not unusual for some one returning from the funeral of a loved one to be taken ill and in a few days follow that one to the grave. What causes this death? Depressing thought,

Mother hears of some calamity having befallen her child. She goes into a collapse, fever follows and she is near the gates of death. Was it not a thought that produced this illness?

A man is seated at a banquet table, full of health and happiness and blessed with a good appetite. A message is brought to him that his family has been drowned in a flood. He turns pale; his appetite deserts him and his strength is gone. Soon he is

in a delirium and ill. All the functions of the body are deranged; a doctor is called and names his disease. But is it not true that this man's disease has been produced by what he thought? I have seen the most wonderful effects follow a fit of anger . After an

outburst of passion the function of every gland in the body is impaired. Time and again I have observed acute illness in an infant where it was permitted to nurse immediately after the mother had been engaged in a quarrel, and on more than one such occasion I have seen death follow in a few hours. Such instances might he multiplied indefinitely, and every observant physician has a mental store of such cases.-New York World.

Municipal Ownership in Japan

By Henry George. Jr.



idea of public ownership and operation of street railroads is fast growing in the cities of Japan. An example is set in the imperial government ownership and operation not only of the steam railroads, but of the telegraphs and telephones as well. Osaka is the only city which has thus far attempted to build and operate street railroads under government auspices, and it is having a struggle to accomplish the task.

But private ewnership elsewhere has not worked so well as to make the public contented with it. And this is most noticeable in Toklo, where in September there was a riot over an increase in fare of one sen, which is one-half cent of our money.

These Tokio tram lines are the most important in Japan both in point of traffic and in dividends. Like all the tram lines in the country, they are electric and use the double trolley to save water and other pipes in the streets from electrolysis.

The; use small cars as compared with ours, and their cars are not commodious, and are rough in finish. They appear to have been modelled after our old-style village cars, and made plain to save expense.

But, for all their smallness and plainness, they are serviceable and are extremely well patronized. They carried more than 110,000,000 passengers last year, and averaged more than 9 per cent, dividends, notwithstanding the fact that their fare was only three sen, which is one cent and one half of our

What is more, they had the stipulation fixed in their charter that this fare could be further reduced by the government authorities should public in terest so require. This low fare is not peculiar to Tokio. It is general in Japan. So that the three-cent (equal to six sen) fare proposed by the Mayor of Cleveland, Tom L. Johnson, for our street railroads, may, by the Japanese experience, be seen to be rational and conservative, instead of unreasonable and radically impossible.-New York World.



Are Discontented

By the Editor of the Indiana Farmer.



E of the reasons why so many farmers' sons leave the farm and seek employment and opportunities in the city is the chronic dissatisfaction displayed by not a few farmers in every agricul tural community.

It is not an uncommon thing for farmers to express them selves upon the slightest pretext, as dissatisfied with their con dition in life. They complain that their work is too hard and the profits too small. They wall at the capitalists because these men have more mone, and make more money than they do. They will point to some lucky man who left the farm, years ago and became a successful business man of the city. Yet they seldem ever think of the hundreds of men who for sook the farm and went to the city and never achieved anything more in the

way of fame and wealth than those who were content with agricultural life and who are far better off today. How can a farmer boy listen to these complaints and comparisons with out having lasting impressions made upon his young mind, which later prejudice him against the farm life? Some pessimism displayed by the father is bound to create in the boy a decided distaste for the farm and everythins

connected with it. In thes; days farmers cannot afford to allow this disposition to get the upper hand. Times for the farmer have changed for the better and the time will doubtless never come when his business will be seriously molested, ever in the worst of panics. People must live, and in order to live they must have foo! and clothing, and the farmer must supply these essentials,

This is the period of education towards the farm. Every profession and business is planning to aid the farmer and contribute to his success., The boy on the farm wants a chance. More bright boys are needed on the farm to take the place of their fathers. Optimism, on the farmer's part, will brighter the boy's life and this will go a long way towards keeping him on the farm

The Forests of the Philippines

By Hamilton Wright.



E natural growth of the Philippine forests is computed by Major Abern, Chief of the Insular Forestry Bureau, to be 1,400,000,000 cubic feet-three times the cut for 1900 in the entire United States! At the present time fully 99 per cent, of this natura growth is going to waste, and the world is clamoring for the woods-the ebonies, mahoganies, ironwoods, construction woods all manner of precious woods, that need only modern methods a maximum of machinery and a minimum of handling to make Monte Cristos of the needed lumbermen.

There are many millions of cubic feet in the forests of the Philippines that should be cut in order to properly thin out the dense growth; for instance, where there are three or four trees growing on a space required for one, that one so freed would put on more wood each year than the four together. The question as to whether three hundred or three thousand trees should remain on an acre is where the real value of scientific forestry is shown. Then, too there are many more millions of feet which reach maturity and pass on to decay, never thrilling to the woodman's axe. There are, however, very few companies in the Philipmes properly equipped to handle large logs, and with out master mechanics, expert gang bosses, in fact all the skilled labor required and without a full stock of the best supply material, it would be hazardous to move the large logs which must be cut and brought to market if the forests are to be properly exploited. A good price is paid in Hong Kong for every stick of timber from the Philippines, and the American lumbermen with mod

Women in China have the privilege, the country were formed into brigof fighting in the wars. In the rebel- ades of 13,000 each, under female lion of 1850 women did as much fight- officers. Of these soldiers 10,000 were ing as men. At Nankin in 1853 about | picked women, drilled and garrisoned 500,000 women from various parts of in the city.

ern methods can solve the problem, and in so doing they will not only help to

educate the adaptable Filipino as to practical things, but will insure him cast

wages, something unusual in Spanish days.-The World Today,



WOMAN'S ACTIVITIES.

search of the "missing link." A New tues as hero. York woman has invented an aeroplane, the first ever devised by her sex. Women are conquering the mountain peaks of Central and South America and penetrating into the frozen north-to what lengths are you, says Woman's life. they not going? What field of masculine endeavor have they left unex-

leader of the present anti-rent revolt | ter. on the east side is a schoolgirl. Where but in twentieth-century America

genial occupation.

the new woman there is the sorrowful romance of the aged woman rerich woman of Berlin.

corners left to man's exclusive "se. It is a record which does not cease to amaze.-New York World.

MEN.

women of a high type. They had accomplised their end by much self-den-"They both had a purpose, and never lost sight of it. They carried out their | Woman's Life. purpose. The trouble with me, I think, is that I have no purpose. They wanted the right things and they went after them and got them, I do not want want them. I suppose I do not want them hard enough. Grandmother and aunt wanted the right things hard, and they got them. What most of us need is more purpose." She is a good woman as well as a bright one; is a fine mother and wife, and possibly her judgment of herself was a little harsh. Surrounded by luxuries, she does not have the seme incentive to effort in the same direction as her relatives, who had to make a struggle for the education of their children.

SHE KISSED THE "TEDDY

BEAR.

"That is the limit!" "Of all absurd affectations!" and various other comments were heard in a fashionable restaurant the other night when a portly dame, who was not as young as she would like to look, entered with a brown Teddy bear in her arms and | England."-Tit-Bits. followed by a young man of about twenty-two. As soon as they were seated and the bear placed in a vacant chair the emotional woman leaned over and imprinted her lips upon its fuzzy head. "Doesn't he behave like an angel?" she asked. The young man fixed his eyes on a menu card, but made no answer, and every other man in the room blushed for his henpecked sex and all it can endure at the hands of a merciless woman. To take a Teddy bear, "darling" though it is, into a dining room and then embarce it, seems to be stretching a point of affection for material things, and makes one wonder, if such things go on, where demonstration is going to stop. The scene was undoubtedly fun for many of the spectators, but all seemed to feel that the young man was to be sincerely commiserated. He annot like Teddy bears.-New York from smart shops, myriads of half-

IF NOT ENGAGED.

sist that you never yet met a man nearly so much hair is employed, and you would dream of marrying. Even it is made to stand high on the fore-If this is true, your vigorous asser- head, tions will leave the opposite impression on the minds of your hearers.

some childish sweetheartening into an to stich into the leather half that is early "affair" which holds you true to furnished with eyelits and buckle. Its memory. And don't above all things, invent a suspiciously ideal broidered ribbons are used with the lover who has gone abroad.

Don't belittle your present male ac-A German woman is about to lead quaintances by building day dreams a scientific expedition to Java in with a personification of all the vir

> Don't drop vague hints about a secret engagement which time alone will divulge.

Don't pretend that you think married life a bore; no one will believe

Don't pretend you don't believe in love; no one will believe this, either. Don't remark that since many war-They are conducting anti-noise cru- riages are u-happy, you don't care to sades and staying the ravages of van- risk such a step. Such reasons are dal hands on scenic landmarks. The worse than none.—New Haven Regis-

UNIQUE GOWN FOR A BRIDE.

Yale blue sounds a bit sombre as could a woman burglar, heroine of a trimming for a bridesmaid frock, one hundred robberies, be developed? but used as it was at a recent wed-Women are now teaching at the ding it was indescribably rich and conservative Sorbonne in Paris and effective and decidely out of the orwinning the prizes of scholarship in dinary. The gown which it ornamented open competition at Berlin. In Paris | was of white crepe de chine made in again, following the leau of Mile. Empire fashion, A broad band of Yale Chauvin, they have broken down the blue velvet bordered the skirt, headlast burriers against their admission ed with Empire wreaths made of to the bar, two woman candidates gold and blue, alternating and outhaving recently been allowed to take lined with gold embroidery. The bothe oath as advocates. Here twenty- dice had a garniture of the dark blue seven women have been admitted to velvet, pailleted with gold, and Empractice before the Federal Supreme pire wreaths cut out of silk and ar-Court. In England their employment | ranged in passementerie fashion over in the national dockyards of private the velvet and lace. An enormous firms has attracted attention. A di- hat of gold gauze completed the cosrector of the Elswich works has publume, with which a muff of the same licly testified to their superior excel- material was carried. The hat was lence in draughting. In laboratory extrimmed with long, crimpy, dark blue periments and in bacteriological in feathers and the muff with sprays of vestigation women have found a con- natural orchids.-New York Tribune.

By contrast with the activities of REVIVAL OF. OLDTIME CARD CASES.

Grandmother's card cases, slender, cluse who died in a Third avenue flat, old-fashioned affairs of silver back room alone and apparently des- and gold, are again coming in style, titute, yet with trunks filled with and those who are the fortunate silks and laces about her and \$17,000 possessors of some of these antiques in bank. The emotional nature of are proudly resurrecting them. The the sex is revealed in the offer of an moden jeweller has taken some quaint annuity to the "robber of Kopenick" ones for reproduction models, which after his release from prison by a show the same delicate chasing as the originals. Miss G. has one of these Only yesterday, as time goes, the oldtime moderns of gold, with her pioneers were blazing a trail for the monogram picked out in brilliants sex and here it is almost in full pos- and arranged on a shield, outlined session of the field, with only a few with tiny diamonds .- New York Trib une

WIVES HELP THEIR HUSBANDS. A woman blessed with the faculty CHILDREN OF PURPOSEFUL WO of saying or doing the right thing at the right minute is bound to be 'a A brilliant young woman was re- help to her husband. The woman who cently talking of two of the older can make herself indispensable to women of her relationship, whom she her husband as his social mentor and greatly admired. They had both aim- co-entertainer has many pleasures ed at the educaton of their children which her less tactful sisters miss and had succeeded in their aim, send- Everyone recognizes as a bore the woing forth from their homes men and man who is forever quoting the clever sayings of her husband and dwelling at length upon his good points, his nial and hardship, says Mother's Mag. success in business, &c., but the wife azine. She said of these relatives: who knows when to drop a hint that counts is really worth while, says

COLD FEET.

These indicate a poor circulation. The very best thing to do is to warm the right things, though I want to them by exercise, if that be practicable; if not, by dipping them in hot and cold water, alternately, two or three times, and then using vigorous friction. If that does not warm them and keep them warm, heat them before the fire, drying them thoroughly, and then correct your habits or improve your health, for be sure that one or the other is wrong, perhaps both.-Woman's Life.

THE MISSING LINK.

Tavy deplores the disappearance of the good old-fashioned custom of a lover or husband offering his arm to his flancee or wife when they take walks abroad, "During my recent tout in Germany." he says, "I met hundreds of couples thus promenading arm in arm; and many a time I wished that amoung the countless things 'made in Germany' this sweet Old World custom could be imported into

FASHION NOTES.

Hairdressng favors those with few locks, for it is an undisputed fact that women of this generation have no hair. A trim shoe of patent kid with soft

calf upper, tied at the outer side of the foot with a broad bow, is one of the present fads in smart footwear. The veil is draped now to suit the face of the wearer, and not according to fixed rules for mourning, as in

the old days. There are many women who halt at the fad for serpents in jewelry, preferring butterflies and birds to the

gruesome reptiles. Kid, in the shape of buckles and buttons, finds a place among the smart trimming of fur garments.

fitting little coats, processions of plays on Louis XV. and XVI. shapes. &c., ad libitum.

A host of little jackets are coming

Dont be aggressive about it, and in-

The main part of the girdle is of silk, wide at the back and plaited in-Don't, on the other hand, magnify to narrower space toward the front

Trimmings of lace work or of emcaracul for dressy purposes.