

self an art, dependent upon a clear understanding of the scientific principles underlying the dairy business. Prominent among these fundamentals cow and a thorough acquaintance with the foods that will produce the best results so far as the quantity and grade of milk are concerned.

Not every man or woman on the this fact is clearly shown by the great | year. quantities of inferior butter that find their way from the farm to the city markets. Evidently there is a decid-

This inferior product brought into the market really should not possibly it. be, because it is just as easy to make good butter as it is to make the poor eral would help matters in this direction a great deal. They might just ing for butter at a low figure per pound. When the city people pay from thirty to forty cents per pound, pect a good quality, but often fail to get what they pay for.

Not only is butter often unduly in making it, but frequently, tainting is due to unsanitary handling and packing. Keeping butter in unsanitary uct is very susceptible to contamination by the absorption of various gases and odors.

Nothing short of a little fundament- Breeders should be selected for vigal education can bring a change in or and health as much as for shape the method pursued by some farmer and fine plumage. It is a good plan folk, who insist in producing and to make vigor a first consideration marketing an inferior grade of butter. The heps should be selected first, get-The worst hinderance to the making ting toge her those that conform in of good butter is the production of shape and color, all as near one type milk in unclean and consequently, un- as possible. Then select the male. sanitary surroundings. Better and He should be strong where the hens cleaner barns and stables are needed are weak and taken as a whole, as in many a dairy before the milk and good a specimen as you can find. Rethe butter yielded from it will be up member the male is reckoned half to the standard required by the con- the mating. I believe it is generally sumer.

as a general thing, the milk was al- and shape from the female. This does lowed to sour before the cream was not mean though that one will get removed. If this souring process was | fine results from an under-sized cockcarried too far, before skimming took erel. All breeders should be as near place, the chances were that the but- standard weigh as possible, or perter made from the cream was very in- haps a little above would be better. ferior, and poor in flavor. Then, too, The eggs will be fertile in a few

SOME FACTS ABOUT BUTTER. | Better drop off a lot of them and give Production of good butter is in it. the rest a chance. You will do bet ter, and so will the hens.

In building the house do not have the roosts too high. Aa foot or two is high enough. There is danger of are a working knowledge of the anat- fowls injuring themselves flying down omy and the physiology of the dairy from a high roost, especially the heavier birds. Old hens commence laying late and

leave off early. Old hens, unless they are very valuable as breeders, are seldom profitable to keep, considering farm is adapted to butter making and their record throughout the entire

If the hen will not pay for her board in eggs, she should be made to yield a profit by being slaughterel ed lack of butter making knowledge. and her carcass sold. No poultryman should keep drones; he cannot afford

Experiments have proved that a hen in good condition will eat, on an averquality. A little more care on the age, three ounces of mash in the part of the farm butter makers in gen- morning, two ounces of grain at noou, and four ounces of grain at night.

People who have had the experias well give the consumers a good ence know it to be a positive fact palatable product at a higher price, that frosting the toes, combs or watas the indifferent stuff usually pass- tles of a hen will put a stop to eggproduction.

There is knack in feeding hens that must be learned by experience. The for butter, they have a right to ex- hens should be well fed and yet always a little hungry.

Keep a box of grit and a box of charcoal handy for chicks and grown tainted by lack of skill and knowledge fowls. They will eat as needed and require both.

It is said that the only poor results from feeding skim milk or buttermilk, surroundings and in places in which either sweet or sour, is on account of bad odors are rampant will also cause not feeding from clean troughs .a damaged flavor, as this dairy prod- From Practical Poultry Points in the American Cultivator

### SELECTING BREEDERS.

an accepted fact that we get color In the old hand skimming process, and vigor from the male and size



-Cartoon by W. A. Rogers, in the New York Herald.

# THIRTY-TWO LIONS SIGHTED WHERE ROOSEVELT WILL GO

# Despatch From British East Africa Tells of the Good Prospects For Big Game --- Great Plans For a Welcome to the Former President.

Mombasa, British East Africa .-- | to the interest in the present hunting season.

The Governor of the protectorate, wilderness as well as the shooting Lieutenant-Colonel Sir James Hayes and collecting excursions along the Sadler, is arranging a program of line of the railroad. He is selecting welcome and entertainment for the and hiring native porters for the exdistinguished visitor, but in spite of pedition. He takes only experienced these arrangements the greeting to men who are known to be courageous Mr. Roosevelt will be more to the and to possessgreatphysical strength. great sportsman, whose fame is well The "safari" kit-in other words, the known to local hunters, than to the camp equipment for the work in the former President.

him to kill game to an unlimited er- lenburg, the Duke of Connaught, the tent instead of confining himself to Duke of the Abruzzi, Joseph Chamthe two elephants, two rhinoceroses, berlain and Winston Lions and leopards are of Mr. Roosevelt. license classed as vermin and consequently no license to kill them is required.

The white population of Mombasa da for Mr. Roosevelt. quent references to the "big stick" are being made.

The rains are late this year, and a heavy fall is expected (the regular time for the "big rains" is from the end of January to the end of April). The prospects for good hunting this season are considered excellent. Many of the settlers in the outlying districts, realizing the increasing interest in the prospects for sport because of the coming of Mr. Roosevelt, are about the movements of game.

R. J. Cuninghame, a noted English Mombasa is preparing already to wel- big game hunter and field naturalist, Theodore Roosevelt, and his who is to be guide to and general coming has given a decided impetus manager of the Roosevelt party, has been here for some time completing the preparations for the trip into the

open-is arriving from London, and East African sportsmen were high- all will be in readiness when Mr. ly gratified to learn that Mr. Roose- Roosevelt arrives. The railroad car velt had refused the offer of the au- used on the line as far as Port Florthorities to grant him a special hunt- ence by other distinguished visitors ing license that would have permitted to Uganda, such as the Duke of Meck-

Spencer two hippopotami, etc., of the regular | Churchill, is being refitted for the use Everything points to a successful

stay in British East Africa and Ugan-The natives has heard much of Mr. Roosevelt's are peaceful, game is plentiful and personality, and in a joking way fre- the people of Mombasa are waiting eagerly to extend him a welcome.

TAME HUNTING, SAYS ANOTHER.

Captain Smiley Says Many Hunters Have Made Lions Gun-Shy.

San Francisco, Cal.-Captain A. J. Smiley, who is said to have served with the Irish Brigade in the Boer war, says that the hunting grounds where ex-President Roosevelt plans voluntarily sending in information to spend his vacation are nothing but a huge game preserve, and that the

According to a dispatch received hunter will have a tame time. The here a record group of lions, number-ing thirty-two, was seen on the Nandi this ground many times and he as this ground man mes, and he asplateau recently at a point about fifty serts that the lions have been shot at from the milk was left to ripen before safter to wait ten days before saving Nandi plateau is on the west side of miles north of Port Florence (the so often they have become gun-shy, The Duke of Manchester, according the great Rift Valley). Among them to Captain Smiley, is said to have shot are three huge males. Four families over the country which Roosevelt of giraffes have been seen at Makin- will traverse without bagging any du, 200 miles inland from here on game. Smiley says he has written to the line of the Uganda Railroad, and Roosevelt suggesting that he go to a the beginning of the 18th century elephants have been seen at Elbur- portion of Africa where elephants with Mile. de Scudery, an authoress gon, 475 miles inland on the railroad. could be met in droves.



THE PATINEUR DANCE. One cannot imagine a modern man in modern dress, in the centre of a leather for evening wear. modern ballroom, bowing almost to the floor and then dropping on to front as well as the back, one knee before his partner and of. fering her a red rose.

He would feel absurd. Such gestures belong to the time when men's toilettes were as exquisite as those of the fashionable women of today. The modern man, who is not allowed lace ruffles or even gold buckles on his shoes, finds it difficult to pose as a model of grace in the ballroom. He likes dances to be so simple as his conventional evening dress. The moment a dance is suggested that makes him feel conspicuous the silk are the rage of the moment. modern man becomes almost shy. We can perhaps hardly hope for a return of the stately minuet; as already pointed out, the dress of the the street, or, indeed, anywhere. modern man would rob it of its oldtime stateliness. For the same rea-

son we cannot expect to see the re- Easter. turn of the beautiful gavotte, which was first introduced at Court in the sixteenth century, and has been revived and remodeled many times. These dances were graceful and A beautiful trimming for the new have the old charm.

But there are other dances, once gold dust out at the ends. copular, that might well be re-introduced.

We may borrow from Germany, feta hat. however, the "skating dance," generally called "Patineur." A variation on the same hat they are unusually is occasionally seen in this country flat in shape. (it suggests the barn dance), but deserves. Paris is fond of it, and hats. anyone who has seen it as it is danc- . It is said that steel-studded leathed in the French and German capit- er will be a novelty of the season. als must wish that it could become a regular feature on our dance pro- vance spring trade are of the threegrams.

For the first steps of the "Patinby side, with their arms crossed and arm. hands joined exactly as if they were on ice. In fact, the dance is intend- ite millinery shape. ed to suggest the graceful "outside | edge" as the dancers make steps first | in their place are seen crush ribbon to the right and then to the left, and satin folds. and this swaying effect is charming when a large number of couples are dancing.

our tastes, yet some of its features careless in other respects, have been might be taken, and upon these a particular in regard to their dental charming dance might be founded. It charms, but it is asserted that since the graceful movements of the

Abandoned is the shoe of varnished

color for evening wear.

Frocks may be buttoned down the Shirley poppies are very lovely as

trimming for black hats. Most of the embroidery seen now in the shops is machine made. A device to do away with stock-

ing darning is the gummed patch. The separate waist and skirt has almost disappeared from view.

Ottoman silk is still popular, but has a rival in the new tussore. "Puffed out very full at the back" is the Paris decree for the hair.

Filet net stockings is lisle and in

Color embroidery, on white, black, cream and ecru will be much used. White gloves are no longer worn in

The grays and the pastels predominate among the fabrics offered for

Echarpes are much in vogue. For evening wear there are some very pretty ones to be seen of chiffon embroidered in gold.

stately, but while men's dress re- hats is the long, brown quill, shadmains as it is today they would not ing from the softest mushroom tint to deep wood color, with a hint of

> The gold and silver rose of the winter reappears on the shirred taf-

When two immense roses appear

Jet has not lost its popularity, and has not yet gained the popularity it | it appears frequently upon gowns and

> Many of the tailormades for the adpiece kind.

There is a fad for lacing the sleeves eurs," the two dancers stand side all the way up on the outside of the

The "flower-pot" crown of a hunessaying the "outside edge" together dred years ago bids fair to be a favor-

High ruchings are going out and

BIG HATS MEAN GOOD TEETH. Of all the apologies for the Merry

Perhaps hostesses would be start. Widow hat the newest is the most ed at the suggestion that the Span- novel. It is advanced in its favor ish "Jota" might be introduced into that it is responsible for the even ball-rooms Certainly, as it is danc- greater care women are bestowing on ed by the animated Spaniard, it their teeth. Of course, all women of would be considered too vivacious for ; the last two generations, even those the advent of the Merry Widow they than ever. A cosmetic dentist explains this by pointing out that when a woman wears a large hat her hair is almost covered except at the sides, where it is puffed out; her forehead is hidden, and her temples are merely suggested, so that nothing stands out clearly save her nose and mouth, and as a result the teeth are noticed as they never were before. This state of affairs is brought about in a great measure by the hats with large round crowns and drooping brims. Most girls, when they want to show their teeth, think it necessary to smile broadly, says the cosmetic dentist, and thus proclaim their intention in a most patent manner. They should learn to show them without making their intention. obvious. It is not necessary to smile broadly; in fact, a far more effective result is obtained if the lips are only slightly parted in the centre when the emotions of amusement or happi-

churning, a step quite essential to set the eggs for hatching .- Farmers' cure good flavor; but if this ripening Home Journal, process is carried too far, there is inevitable taint to the butter due to WHY NOT RAISE MORE DUCKS! the fermentation of the milk removed in the formation of butyric acid are noted. The sharp pungent taste of organic acid.

Sweet cream \*butter made direct aration with a centrifuzal sevarator is, we believe, coming in favor with many dairymen. In machine separated cream there is little chance for any of the milk to get into the cream and hence it is less liable to become tainted, from lactic acid ferment.

Clean churns and clean milk and cream receptacles go a long way towards giving catisfactory results in the making of sweet, well flavored butter. Proper salting and thorough working, so as to get out the excess water and butter milk, are two very important things in the making of palatable and good keeping butter. It is well known that pure butter fat from which all the butternilk has been worked out, will keep for many weeks without becoming rancid.

Good butter should have as nearly as possible the following standard make up: Butter fat 84 per cent: casein 2 per cent; ash (including salt) 3 per cent; water 11 per cent.

The demand for good butter is greater than ever, and as a natural result, the prices are correspondingly higher. The careful dairyman can make a very good profit from his herd from the sale of the butter produced. and at the same time he can easily maintain the fertility of his farm by means of his dairy animals .--- H. S Chamberlain in the Indiana Farmer.

### FARM NOTES.

Dampness in the poultry house must not be allowed. Remember also that fresh air is a tonic, and that poultry of all kinds will do much Letter if their roosting quarters are well ventilated.

snow covered where do your biddles the red man. "No white man in a procure their grit, or teeth, unless you hundred miles from here."-Argonaut. for twenty-three days. have thoughtfully provided it? Some farms are all picked over, and there is no grit to be found there, even in City owned an equal portion of its

many hens for the room you have, valuation,

the cream, after it had been taken days after yarding together, but it is

So little has been written about along with the cream at the skim- the duck compared with the hen that ming. At this point the initial steps people are apt to think this branch of the poultry trade unimportant.

strong butter is traced directly to this trouble with the cholera and gapes About two years ago I had so much among my young chicks, that I finally decided to try ducks instead of from the butter fat removed by sep- chickens. I secured a trio of the Aylesbury breed, and began my ex periment. I have had nothing to regret. Last year, my second season, raised a few over a hundred, and if I had not experimented with an incubator and got it too hot, thereby losing two hundred, the probabilities' are that I would have raised at least 150 more than I did.

> I find the Aylesbury duck naturally healthy and vigorous, a good layer, a fine table-bird, and first class for the market. For the latter purpose, this duck is largely bred in England.

> The duck requires very much less attention than the chicken, and is far less liable to disease, and it is equally as profitable. So, why not raise more ducks ?- Farmer's wife in the Indiana Farmer.

#### WHITEWASH THE POULTRY HOUSE.

An application of whitewash to the poultry house, roosts, dropping boards, walls and ceilings should al! be touched, is a strong factor in increasing the egg output. The application is made more efficient as o germicide, insect and disease destroy er by having a little carbolic acid an l coal oil added to it. Use the wash hot and thin, forcing well into all cracks and crevices with a strong spray pump or good brush. Repeat the application every three or four months. Time spent in this brings good returns. Try the investment and be convinced .-- Farmer's Home Journal.

#### An Indian Arrow.

Dr. Whipple, long bishop of Minne-Green bone and scraps of waste can sots, was about to hold religious ser often be bought at the butcher shop vices at an Indian village in one of at a reasonable price, and this makes the western states, and before go Russian Drugged and Left to Peren excellent feed for poultry if given ing to the place of meeting asked the to them while fresh. Never feed de chief, who was his host whether it was safe for him to leave his effects When the ground is frozen and in the lodge. "Plenty safe," grunted

If each individual in New York

real estate he would be worth in It is a mistake to try to keep too land \$1,520, according to the assessed

# MESSINA'S UNBURIED DEAD.

# Estimated at 60,000 and It May Take a Year to Find for that reason, being also a wise All the Bodies of the Earthquake Victims.

Rome, Italy .--- The General in com- | The soldiers and workmen have to mand at Messina, who is in charge of break this with pickaxes instead of the removal of the dead. estimates clearing it away with shovels. the number of bodies still awaiting ten a week passes without any bodies burial at about 60,000. Most of them being extracted, and at the rate at lie several feet deep under the rub- which the work is being done more bish from fallen houses.

than a year will be required before The work of clearing the debris all the victims in Messina are buried. from the streets is proceeding very For some unknown reason the slowly. Not more than 200 bodies Government wants to keep this a seare removed and buried on any day cret, and an attempt to send the story when the work is carried on without by wire some days ago failed, owing interruption for twelve hours. The to the activity of the press censor. It prevailing bad weather is hampering is probable that the Government now the work greatly and often stops it, realizes its mistake in recalling too as the rain changes the debris into soon the greater number of soldiers soft mud, which the first sunny day and sailors engaged in the work of hardens to the consistency of cement | burial.

DR. LYMAN ABBOTT'S SEVEN RULES ON WHAT MAKES AN IDEAL WOMAN Brooklyn .- "To be an ideal woman," said Dr. Lyman Abbott, in a sermon in the Central Congregational Church, "the feminine type

represented in each individual must: 1. Discard all shoes the size of which makes walking well nigh im-

possible. She must not consider her hands when it comes to a question

of work. To obtain red cheeks, the ideal woman must take exercise and

pass by paint and powder. "4. She must not be the servant of the dressmaker and milliner. They

are her servants.

"5. She must not change her styles at the dictation of men in Paris. "6. Her home must be her palace, because in it she has developed a love of beauty and shown she knows how to create it. "7. She must be industrious, sympathetic, energetic, enthusiastic, motherly and a true friend."

Continuing, Dr. Abbott said:

"A woman's idea of modern industry is playing bridge whist morning and night. Her idea of modern life is to be supported by some one else.

"The ideal woman does not consider work unwomanly. She believes that whatever concerns her husband concerns her. If the ideal woman's family finds fault with her cooking, she does not blame the cooking. She blames the food, and changes it.

Woman was meant to be man's companion, and if the idea were properly carried out there would be no affinities.

## Proof That He's Nearsighted

ish in a Roman Boarding House. Rome, Italy .--- The body of a Russian, Vladimir Tarasoff by name, was found in a trunk in a boarding house.

locked up in the trunk, it is believed, medical examination indicated that the man, who was about thirty

years of age, had been drugged and placed in the trunk, and that he had died of suffocation. Two Russians visited him shortly before his disapnearance. There is no clew to their identity.

arms that make the charm of this have been more attentive to them dance .- Philadelphia Record.

## THE DAY AT HOME.

The feminine custom of having a day at home originated in France in and a woman whom all the great personages of old Paris delighted to honor.

Mile. de Scudery was as busy as any modern American woman, and woman, she organized her activities. She had two days a week at home. Her Saturdays became historic, for it was then she received the brilliant men and beautiful women who made famous the salon of the Hotel Rambouillet. On Tuesdays she received her intimate friends.

Many French women of the great world of the present time have two days at home a week, says Harper's Bazar; others receive certain hours, say, until 3 in the afternoon, every day in the week, while women of the middle class who have many serious occupations permit themselves the

pleasure of seeing their friends at home but one day in two weeks. In any case French women essen-

tially preserve the charm of the custom established by Mile. de Scudery, who achieved her success by simple means which are quite within the reach of every American woman. Her small house in Paris stood in a garden full of fruit bearing trees surrounded by tall shrubs and bushes. ionversation-that finest of all the fine arts-was "litteraire et galante," gay and gossipy, according to the character of those present, and if the weather was fine they took a turn in the garden gathering and eating cherries when the fruit was in season. In short the day was truly and in all simplicity a day at home.

The average American woman lives always under the oppressive shadow of the unexpected guest; whether she is making preserves, writing books, shampooing her hair or spanking the baby she is always under the strain " the fear that somebody will drop in: and such is the open door policy of American hospitality, particularly in small towns, to be in the house and not to receive the unexpected guest is to convert a friend into an home and abroad .- New Haven Regenemy. What woman in what small American town cannot provide as much for herself and her friends? Let her try it and see what benefit she will reap from thus ordering her day morning on the quay at Newrelations with the world .- New Haven Register.

### FASHION NOTES.

Gold tissue will be very much used for sleeves and yokes.

THE WELL-BRED.

ness are to be expressed .- New Yor'-

Press.

I have seen Americans of all social grades eat in public and private, and I assure you there is much to be learned by both men and women. The little touches which fashion dictates as regularly as it influences our sleeves and collars could not hide the deficiencies in the fundamental training, and often the table manners of a modest-appearing man or woman were vastly superior to those shown by a group of richly-dressed diners at a nearby table. Breeding is unmistakable to observant eyes-so is veneer.

Fashion allows a woman to loll over the table, using her elbows as a prop for a pretty face or for whatever is balanced between the fingers. Refinement frowns upon such behavior and declares that one must keep aloof from the table and only permit the hands and wrists to come in contact with the linen cover. There are little niceties about the handling of silver, and steel, and glass, of using the napkin and leaving the plate after finishing it which never change, and with which fashion rever seems to care to interfere. They are the habits of well-bred persons at ister.

### Hope Springs Eternal.

He was addressing a crowd one Suncastle.

"I can safely say that no man ever attempted to bribe me, gentlemen," said the speaker.

"Don't be downhearted, old chap, your luck may change," shouled a Satin of the palest pink is the new | man in the crowd .- Tit-Bits.

A nearsighted watchman can't do the

work. I know he is nearsighted, be-cause if he wasn't he could see his own father and brother stealing my oysters right along." The watchman says complainant is merely sarcastic.,

Unfits an Oyster Bed Watchman. Trenton, N. J .--- The Civil Service Commission received its first request for the removal of an officeholder It came from an oyster grower of South Jersey who objected to a watchman, saying: "He isn't a go watchman because he is nearsighted.

Of-