

Broad tires on wagons do not cut up the roads, but serve to assit in packing them. There is some objec-tion to low-down wagons, the diame-ter of the wheels being smaller than the ordinary, but there is certain work that can best be performed with low-down wagons. Narrow tires should be avoided whenever possible on roads that have not been improved in a manner to prevent cutting up by wagon wheels.

An Item in Feeding Stock.

The labor of cutting the food for stock by using a feed cutter is an item to be considered in the expense, but as machines now do such work very rapidly the cost is but little. As result of 10 days' experiment it was found that steers fed on cut clover hay made more gain than those fed on uncut clover hay, the gain being as much as 50 percent. It was found, also that some slight exercise was compared with close con-If the cutting of the hay finement. gave such large gain it is apparent that the labor so bestowed afforded a profit,

Feed the Sheep Dogs.

The sheep industry is greatly hampered in some sections by dogs, which kill the sheep for food. A sheep breeder who made an investigation rode over a wide territory in order to visit all who kept dogs. In response to the inquiry, "How often do you feed your dog?" he found only one party who made it a point to feed his dog regularly. There are thousands of regularly. There are thousands of farmers who expect their dogs to find their food, from somewhere, hence the dogs are forced to forage or hunt in order to exist. The breeder concluded that if those owning dogs would feed them the sheep would not be disturbed.

Magnesia in Fertilizers

At one time it was believed that a fertilizer should contain magnesia, but that substance is no longer used as an ingredient in fertilizers. The government experiment station bulletin states that in applying fertilizers containing magnesia (as it sometimes exists in some forms of potash salt), liming should be carried on in con-junction unless the soil is known to contain an excess of lime. Where the lime content of the soil is about equal to or less than the magnesia content lime in a finely-divided form, as sulphate (plaster), should be supplied with the fertilizer in an amount in excess of the magnesia present in the latter. In liming soils the amount of lime and magnesia should first be de-termined in both the soil and the material applied, if possible, as in that way only can the process be intelli-gently carried out and the best ratio between the two bases for the promotion of the growth of crops be main-

The Hothouse in Winter.

The hothouse should always built on the sunny, sheltered side of a hill or building or grove of trees. A very slight protection such as these makes a difference of several degrees in cold weather, especially when the wind is violent. If there is no such sheltered place, a windbreak should be constructed on the north and west side of the spot. This can be built by driving posts in the ground, leaving the tops five or six feet above the surface. Any loose boards, pickets or sticks from the woods nailed crosswise on these posts, and thick brush and twigs attached to them hold in position packing material like straw, cornstalks or even leaves will furnish a perfect windbreak, and keep the hothouse or cold frames sheltered all winter.

The hothouse itself should be built

with solid timber that will last. Posts eight inches in diameter should be set for the foundation walls. They should tor the foundation waits. They should run up as high as the walls. Old lum-ber can be utilized for boarding up outside and inside, leaving a space between the two walls for packing material. This space should be packed late in autumn with good horse man-are. The excavation for the floor of he hothouse should be deep enough permit plenty of packing material. There should first be a foot of good warm manure, and over this three or more inches of rich soil for seed bed. The roof of the hothouse should be built with the greatest care. Double sashes are better than single, for then the house is proof against all weather. The edges and sides should be carefully constructed of matched lumper so that water will be shed. In addition to the glass sash door there schould be a covering of heavy un-bleached muslin. This should work up and down on a roller so that it can be unrolled and rolled up according to the weather. On very cold days and nights this covering will greatly add to the protection. dition to this a heavy canvas covering, or an old sail cloth, thrown over the whole structure in times of heavy storms will make the hothouse practically proof against the coldest weather. Without any further heat weather. Without any further heat han what the manure supplies, the most delicate of seeds and plants will thrive there in midwinter.

Value of Ensilage.

The feeding value of good ensilage was never better appreciated than his winter, when corn is soaring so igh that few feel that they can afford o feed it to cattle or hogs. Indeed, the ensilage is his year one of the crops hat will prove nutritious to the cat-

tle, profitable to the farmer, and sat-isfactory to all. My own siloes have seadily increased in the last five years, so that today I can contemplate with satisfaction the outlook for the winter feeding. There is good clover and good corn ensilagewhich will keep the animals in thriving condition all through the winter. There are many who still look upon the silo through prejudiced eyes, and believe the en-silage is no more fit to feed animals than so much sour molasses and in-toxicating rum. The pity of it all is that their ignorance is merely manifested in their statements. The very fact that they compare their ensilage with either sour molasses or rum con demns them. It shows that they do not understand the art of preserving the food. Ensilage that is soft, sticky and molasses-like is not fit to feed to cattle. It has been ruined in the making But there is no reason why one should not try again next year see if better success cannot be at-

The ensilage that is put away green or in a wet condition will always form too much moisture, and this becomes in time a thick, slimy mass that is nauseating. External moisture in particular put in the silo will cause trouble. Moreover, we cannot put away either corn or clover when it is so green that its natural moisture will form half the bulk of the mass. It is better to let the plants get riper and drier, and then less fermentation will start up and the whole mass will be sweeter and clearer for feeding. The fact, is about half the ensilage I have seen is spoiled, fermented stuff, that must have been unwholesome food. Few, indeed, seem to be able to make good ensilage. The stuff spoils in the packing or curing, and this is held up as a proper food for the animals. I think any farmer who sees well-preserved ensilage of corn or clover will agree with the writer that it is a most wholesome winter feed. There is no subject on the farm which is so little understood as preserving good ensilage, and meanwhile we have farmers feeding spoilt, rotten stuff to reighlious animals, or refusing to attempt to make any at all. If they cannot make good, sweet, wholesone ensilage, it is better that they belong to the latter class.—Charles Loring, in American Cultivator.

Profitable Way of Marketing a Cheese.

Great pains should be taken to give the cheese the best possible appearance. Uniformity in size should be cultivated. To secure this, perhaps the best way is to weigh the curd before putting it into the press. Much care should be taken in bandaging the cheese. The bandages should be placed neatly and straight, and seams and pleats avoided. The cheese should be turned in the morning in the press to assure yourself that they are prop erly bandaged, always using hot water. Care should be exercised at all times to avoid specks, spots and finger marks upon the cheese. They should be taken from the press and put on clean shelves, in a well ventilated curing room. Adopt a uniform and handy marking system, noting date of make, and distinguishing the make of each vat where more than one vat is used. Always leave the date on the outside as you turn your cheese in the morning to avoid unnecessary boring and a waste of time

for the buyer. When boxing your cheese give good weight. If the Wisconsin cheesemakers would adopt the method which they have in Canada, where in all cases the factory selling green cheese or cheese only 10 to 15 days old is obliged to give a full half pound over the exact weight, a great deal of trouble would be prevented in these days of sharp competition among the buyers. Buyers will not lose on the weight, and cheese weighed when only 10 or 15 days old will easily shrink a half pound before arriving at their destination. Cheese should not be boxed over 20 hours before

shipping.

Care should be exercised also in delivering the cheese to the station. Patrons will often complain of a cut, when it was occasioned by nothing else than their own negligence in hauling. The wagons should be bedded well with clean dry straw. The boxes should be loaded so as to set flat and not on the edge. At all sea-

sons they should be covered with a canvas to protect them from the heat,

rain, mud, and dust. The manner of paying for cheese is a question atracting considerable attention just now. In my mind it is a question deserving much thought and discushion. It does not seem to be very well decided as yet, among cheese men, as to which is the best mode of payment. Three modes present themselves: the bill of lading, cash payment at the depot, and rerrittance. Each of these has advantages and disadvantages. The question is which is the best? I find a great objection to paying at the depot is this: That the purchasers would be put to a great deal more expense and this expense would ultimately come out of the seller. They could not afford to pay as much if they were thus put to extra expense in This argument is not sen timent, but appeals to the pocket-book and is, therefore, good. Furthermore it is subject to the same inconvenience of shortages in weight as is experienced by the bill of lading meth-cd. By all odds, the remittance method is the most satisfactory.—C. E. Knickerbocker, in American Agricul-

A colony of the celebrated pigeons of St. Mark's, transplanted from Venice to Vienna, have thriven and multiplied to such an extent as to have

turist.



Robin and Charlie, Who so mild and good as Creeping Charlie, Playing gently in his parden-bed? When across the hedge, in sudden parley, Ragged Robin thrusts his tousled head.

'Hi, you house plant! Ain't you allus wishin' wishin:
You could join us other fellows some?
Here's Joe Pye and I are goin' fishin'
Down to Spatterdock's. D'ye want to
come?"

If the yellow head was sagely shaken
At the tousled red one, saw not I;
But I know the course I would have taken,
Had Rob asked me, jogfing staidly by.
—Christian Register.

Sayings of Little Folks "Why, Tommy, you are putting on your stockings wrong side out." "I know it, mamma. There's a hole on the other side."

"Pa, what is a philosopher?" "A philosopher, Jimmie, is a man who thinks he has got through being a fool."

Teacher-If four boys have 20 peaches and 30 apples what will each

Bright Boy-Chol'rer morbus!-Motherhood.

A Forgotten Monument.
One of the charms of life in the country is its moderation and freedom from hurry and excitement. It is possible, however, to have too much of a good thing, as an incident which farming district indicates.

Farmer Allen had gone up into his attic to get a spinning wheel for the tableaux which the summer boarders were to produce in the town hall. Like most country attics, it was packed with the relics of several generations, but the thing which at once attracted the attention of the city girl who accompanied the farmer a gravestone, tucked away under the

eaves.
"Why, there's a gravestone," she

"Yes." The farmer dragged it out and turned its face to the light. The inscription on it read:

Sacred to the memory of Henry F. Allen Born 1850 Died 1856

"Yes; that's Henry's stone-he was

my youngest boy."
'But why—" began the young wom-

"Why ain't I ever set it up?" There was a slight pause. Farmer Allen was returning the stone to its place under the eaves. "Well, I've always meant to," he continued, mildly, "but I ain't never get round to it." never got round to it."

Assisting the Memory.

Grandma Hollis pushed her specta-cles far down on her nose, and looked over their tops with mild reproof.
"Now Robert,' she said, convincing-

ly, to her grandson, "I don't like to hear you say you can't remember dates, because it's an easy thing to do if only you set about it the right way. Now when anybody asks me about the date of anything I just use my simple method, and it never fails; and I'm sure nobody could have a worse memory than I have, dear child

"What's your method, grandma?" asked the boy, ready for any suggestion which might help him in his weakest spot.
"Why, it's like this." said Grandma

Hollis, cheerfully. "There's the Declaration of Independence. I should never be sure of the year that occurred if it weren't for my method; but I think of your mother's marriage -that was in 1889. I remember that because the date is on the little ring your father gave me, and I look at it two or three times a day.
"Then I know she was 21 when she

was married, because it was the same age that I was when I was married, so that carries her back to—21 from 89 leaves 68. And she was eight years old at the time of the Centennial in Philadelphia. I know that because I got her a twisted wire figure eight pin at the exposition—and she lost it
"Then you see eight added to

makes 76. That's 1876. Of course centennial means subtract dred, and there you have 1776, with no trouble at all, Robert!" Grandma Hollis beamed with the

joy of one who imparts rare wisdom, but Robert, although respectful, seemed oppressed.

et Your Watch by a Star.

"Hitch your wagon to a star," said Emerson. Set your watch by a star, says W. S. Harwood in the St. Niehol-

You must set your watch by a star if you wish to be up with the times, these days. Out of the vast number of stars in the heavens, and visible to the eye at night and out of the much greater multitude that celestial photography is bringing forth on its nega tives, there are some 600 that may be depended upon, stars that have so long been watched by the astronomers that they are known to be practically invariable. Any one of these you may set your watch by, but it would be rather a difficult thing for you to pick out the star you wanted yourself, and even if you should select the right one, you would not be likely to know just how to go to work to regulate

yur time-piece. For about two centuries most of !

mese 600 stars have been under the critical eyes of the astronomers, who have measured their exact places in the skies again and again. It has thus come to be known that these stars cross the meridian of any place at certain times every night. The medidian of any place is the line the sun crosses there at noon—an imaginary line from pole to pole, directly overhead, dividing east and west. The times when the stars so cross the meridian are predicted by the astron omer years in advance, and tables are made which are exact to a small fraction of a second. After the astronomers, through long series of years of testing, found this out, it occurred to somebody that here was a perfect test for timepieces. Perhaps we owe it mainly to the great rail road companies that the time of the country finally became regulated country maily became regulated throughout the length and breadth of the land. Railroad companies must have regularity in their schedules; they cannot run their trains according to the land. ing to clocks and watches that do not agree; priceless human life and property beyond valuation would pav the penalty of such policy.

His First Speech.

The story as told by the orator himself, a business man prominent in every movement that brings together citizens for the general good, pre sents him as one of four persons who went to another city to "help start a charity."

A clergyman was of the party, so was a city official, and its third num ber was a woman of gifts and gra cious presence. The business man who had never made a speech, was summoned at the last moment as a substitute for a physician who found he could not go.

The four philanthropists chatted

merrily during the journey. When they reached their destination, they were taken to a church, a large church filled with people, and welcomed by the mayor of the city.

Before the business man, who had prepared no speech, who had never made a speech, the occasion began to loom up in unexpected proportions Apparently these hundreds of persons had come to hear something and he had nothing to say.

Presently the mayor mounted the platform, laid his left hand upon the pulpit, and called on the visiting city official to address the meeting. city official, magician-like, drew his pocket a fine array of typewritten papers and calmly proceeded to read A nervous sweat broke out upon

the young business man's forehead He had no typewritten papers. Then the minister was called upon He laid his left hand on the pulpit as had the mayor, and spoke in a rich

persuasive voice, without a pause.

An inspiration flashed upon the business man, an opening sentence Beyond that his mind was a blank except for a hysterical recollection of a German student whom he had once scorned and pitied—an orator, whose trembling, apologetic knees belied the

thunder of his voice.
"If ever I speak in public," the business man had said then, "I will keep my knees stiff. They shall not betray embarrassment, even though

my tongue refuse to wag."

But now the minister ended, and the mayor began a description of some one whom the business man did not in the least recognize-until he heard his own name. He found him self staggering toward the pulpit. As the others had done, he laid his left hand lightly upon it.

At that critical moment a purring

voice somewhere within him mur mured, "Perhaps, after all, it is as well to let one's knees wiggle-waggle a little." His knees, which he had always expected to master, began to imitate the German student's knees. "Ladies and gentlemen," he gasped

to this knee accompaniment—it sounded to him like the rhythmical rattle of castanets, "ladies and gentle men, this work which you are about to underatke is so important that, it it is to be undertaken at all, it must be undertaken seriously. That was his opening sentence, the

one he had prepared, the only had rescued from the wreck of his in tellect. This spoken, he looked blankly out upon the sea of faces, vaguely wondering how soon the au dience would begin to laugh

"I might start the laugh myself," he thought, fantastically. His knew continued active. After a time his lips also moved.

"Ladies and gentlemen," he shout ed again, "I feel so strongly what I have already said that I desire to repeat it."

As he repeated his only prepared sentence, it occurred to him that he might cover sufficient time by exploding with this precious utterance, this which the world could not take from him, although all else was gone, at regular intervals of 60 seconds.

"We cannot feel too strongly that this work is serious!" he cried aloue yet again, and he thanked heaven that this was so, that he had thought of it betimes.

And having thus shouted his be loved remark a third tome, he sat down.

It was long before he was asked again to speak in public, although in his dreams he addressed many audi ences and vied with Daniel Webster Day by day he accepted such opportunities for public activity as came in his way, and he wrote much, that he might develop ability to express his thoughts. Then, after many months, a day of possible reward pro-sented itself; and this time, when he was called upon, it was not his kneet that moved—it was his tongue.— Yanth's Companion. Sweat and fruit acids will not discolor goods dyed with Putnam Fadeless Dyes, sold by all druggists.

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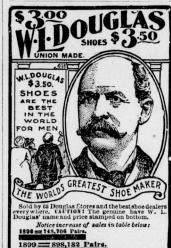
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