That souls are eager as thine own With joy shad hall Truth thou mayst And bid long cherished error flee.

And loose the chains of creed that bind.

Nay, nerve thy soul to meet rebuffs, To lonely plod thy weary way; To bear the scorn and bitter sneers, And all that tries man's constancy.

A dreamer may amid the throng, Above the clamor faintly hear A few sweet notes that thrill his soul, And fill with melody his ear;

And, pausing, may bid others pause
And listen to the wondrous song.
But ah' the din of earth is great,
And all unbeeding is the throng.

—Alex. Walker, in Philadelphia Record.

some secret or sliding panel.

Falling to find anything of this char-

acter, I examined the bedstead still

nore closely, removing the coverings

and even the mattress; but aside from

the fact of its being riveted to the

floor, there was nothing peculiar about

Fixing a chair in the centre of the

bed enabled me to reach the ceiling.

and I could then see that what had

appeared from the floor to be small

running parallel to each other and two

eet apart, and covering the entire

width of the bedstend, with transverse

Bringing the candle still nearer dis-

closed the fact that these lines were

an oblong box setting flush with the

wall, and covered with white paper in

Puncturing this paper showed the

affair to be some murderous machine.

that could be dislodged from above

and come down on the bed with suffi-

clent force to smother the occupant

and pin him down until death ensued;

the width of the missile making its

action sure, no matter upon which

side of the bed the sleeper might be

"A long sleep, and pleasant dreams

to you." In the light of my discover-

les, the words were ominous, indeed,

sleep would in truth be a long one.

myself, for I well knew that, after the

machine had fallen the assassins

would enter the door with the yielding

socket, and finding the trick had falled,

would see the necessity of making

My plan was quickly formed. First

extinguishing the light, I divested my-

self of all superfluous clothing, and ar-

ranged the bed to show as nearly as

possible that it contained an occupant;

and then retired to a corner of the

room best suited to concealment, to

The storm had not yet entirely sub-

sided, and under the circumstances,

the occasional flashes of lightning lit

up the room with a glare that made

it look wierd, spectral and uncarthly,

My revolvers were in capital work-

ing order. They had been my friends

The hours were away slowly. A

near as I could judge, it must have

been about two o'clock in the morn

the fatigue of the day and the excite

and I fell into a slight doze,

machine had fallen.

ment of the night, nature succumbed

From this I was suddenly brought

to full consciousness by a rushing

sound that sent a thrill of horror

through me. Then there was a dull

heavy thud on the bed, and the clank

ing of a chain, indicating that the

The silent suspense in which I was

kept during the next ten minutes made

them seem like so many hours; but i

could not actually have been more than

ten minutes before the glimmer of a

light through the chinks of the door

convinced me that the assassins were

coming to add robbery to the crime

The spiral wire in the bolt socket

snaped with a sharp click as they

pressed against the door, and in

moment afterward the old man entered

the room stealthily, with a huge knife

son, carrying an iron sledge, and hold-

ing a candle aloft, and both father and

The survey seemed satisfactory, for

The old man chuckled horribly, and,

the work appeared only too well done.

dropping his knife, bade the younger

The position I had assumed before

A thunderbolt out of a clear sky a

Hearing the tunult and not fully un-

derstanding its nature, the old crone

came up the stairs, and peered cau-

Turning one of my revolvers on her

and keeping the two men well covered

with the other, I ordered her to come

scene that it was at least two full

I then directed the two men to stand

woman, on pain of death, to cut the

derous box, and bind the wrists of the

minutes before she could obey.

tiously into the room.

was obeyed with alacrity.

stupetied.

son gazing intently upon the bed.

upraised, and behind him came the

of their supposed murder.

short work of the man who had dis-

"Another struggle for life," I said to

lines at each terminus.

lmitation of the celling.

resting.

covered it.

await developments.

Maria de la constanta de la co A NIGHT OF HORRORS.

By an Officer of the U. S. Secret Service.



RAVELING the | flection. Why was this movable socket, road from Car- and this immovable bedstead, conrollton to Golden, structed? The first was to admit of some years ago. easy ingress to the room, and the sec-I found myself ond to hold the bedstead in a certain place for a certain and, I was now night in a lonely convinced, terrible purpose. Removing my boots, I carefully travpart of the route, with a howling rsed the room, pressing against the storm coming up sides of the wall in all directions for

way darker and gloomier at every step.

The horse I bestrode was a powerful animal, but had been ridden hard during the day and was exhibiting signs of great fatigue.

I was not in the best of humor. I had agreed to meet the Chief of Serv. ice at Golden, on the following morning, at a very early hour, and knew I could not get there. Add to this that I was supperless and worn down with the day's ride and it may be imagined that I was in no very amiable mood.

The storm was approaching nearer every moment, and I was just despairing of shelter, when the horse shied suddenly to one side of the road, and fell back on his haunches with a violence that nearly unseated me; and in the next moment my eyes were dazzled with a brilliant light, that seemed to have been instantaneously flashed out of the darkness

"Bad road here!" said a gruff voice; and I then observed a man standing in the middle of the road, holding a lautern, in the back of which was a strong reflector. "Heard your borse, and came out to see who it was. The storm will be on us directly, and you'd better be under cover."

"Is there any house near?" I asked, when I had recovered from my astonishment.

It was plain that I was in a den of 'Yes, just around this clump of trees, most terrible character, and that, if in the fork of the road. You can put repose was sought on that bed, the up there if you like. Follow me!"

I had been startled and amazed at the incident, but was exceedingly grateful to find shelter, and probably sustenance, so near, and was glad to obey the man's directions.

We had hardly been housed when the storm burst with great violence, and although the place was far from inviting, it was very acceptable.

The man who had met me in the rond, and who proved to be the landlord, was a coarse, burly fellow, upward of fifty years of age, with long gray hair, matted together and looking as if it had been permitted to grow from childhood without attention. He was powerfully built; his countenance was cadaverous and forbidding, and his eyes had a peculiarly feroclous gleam about them that did not reas-

a younger man, whom he called his son, was but a trifle more prepossessing; and an old crone who sat by the in many a deadly encounter, and corner of the huge fireplace, rocking trusted to them and a genuine "bowle" to and fro, smoking a pipe, and rub- to pull me through, bing her hands nervously together, appeared uglier than all. A supper, consisting mainly of an

Irish stew strongly impregnated with ing. when, completely worn out with garlic, was laid on the table, but I partock of it sparingly, and as soon as the ment was over asked to be shown

There was a good deal of bustling about at this request. The old crone made several trips over the rickety stairs leading to a room overhead, and was compelled to call the father and son to her aid; but the preparations were finally completed, and the elder of the two men volunteered to show me to the room.

There is no lock on this door," he sald-"we never lock doors here-but there is a good bolt, so you can use it if you are in the way of locking yourself up nights, as most city folks are A good night's rest to you;" and then, pausing a second, and casting his eyes toward the ceiling, he added: "A long sleep and pleasant dreams."

Then he placed the candle on the table and left.

I did not like the way in which he had said "a long sleep," but did not feel superstitious about it. When he had gone I closed the door and observed there was a good bolt on it, as he had said. This I shot into the socket, and giving the door a firm pull, to make sure it was fast, was surprised to see the socket yield a little, and then, as my hold on the door-knob relaxed, draw into place again.

Close examination showed it to be held by a spiral spring, and it was aptheir entrance had served to place me parent that when the spring was drawn out to its full tension, it would readily snap and render the entrance sledge I stood erect, brought both pis to the room an easy matter.

tols to bear upon the villains, and ut tered a stentorian yell. This incident startled me still more than the one that had occurred on the road, and I fell to thinking of the people, whose guest I was, with an intensity bordering on nervousness.

There was but one window to the room, and I observed that access could not be had to that from without except by the aid of a ladder.

Being fully convinced that I was fast, and in a moment afterward he among bad people, I resolved to draw sank upon his knees and began to beg the bedstead up against the door, and for his life. If I slept at all to do so with one eye open at least.

But here another surprise awaited me. The bedstead was immovable. It was rather a heavy structure, certainly, being of the old-fashioned oaken kind; but it must weigh a ton. thought, if I could not, under the ner- in, but she was so astonished at the yous excitement that pervaded me. raise one end of it; and yet all the

strength I could exert availed nothing Further examinations showed that up side by side, and compelled the old in the mountains, and missionaries the legs of the bedstead were secured to the floor by small iron knees rope attached to the chain of the mur-

It was evidently time for serious re- | men securely together.

When this had been done I seated myself in a chair, determined that as Truth is a bird of beauty rare
That ne'er hath been by mortal caught;
And tho' it sings a noble song,
But few can hear its heavenly note. soon as day broke I would compel the entire party to walk to Golden; but, before the sun had risen, the sound of horses valloping along the road sent another thrill of horrror through me,

> seized with a nervous trembling. Perhaps the men before me were only part of a gang of marauders who been out on murderous errands and were just returning. If so, my life must certainly be sacrificed. There was a tramping of heavy boots below, and then a clear-ringing voice shouted:

and as the horses halted I was again

"What, ho, there! Is there any one In this house?" It was the voice of Joe Tracer, the

bravest man in our service.

"Yes, yes!" I shouted. "Come here!" and as the brave fellow entered the room I had barely strength enough left to elaculate the words, "Prisoners! murder!" and sank unconscious

upon the floor. When consciousness was next restored to me I was in a room in the hotel at Golden, with the Chief of Service bending over me and holding

my hand. "Do you know me?" he said, eagerly.

"Yes," I replied; "you are the chief. Where am 17"

"Henven be praised," he replied, "you are right at last! Keep quiet, and say not another word."

It appeared that the chief, having missed me at Golden, had ordered Tracer and two others of the squad out at early dawn to hunt me up, and hence their timely arrival at the scene of my terrible experiences.

It was not until I had fully recovered that anything could be known as to the crime the prisoners were guilty fissures in the wall were straight lines of: and the number of those who had doubtless fallen victims to their machinations could never be arrived at.

My evidence could only convict them of an attempt to murder; but in the search for something more the town authorities demolished the old rookery formed by sharp iron edges, forming in which they had lived, and sufficient was then found to insure their conviction, and they were sentenced to imprisonment for life. - Saturday Night.

Japan and Her Navy.

The marvelous power of assimilating new ideas and new methods entirely foreign to all their national traditions and the practice of centuries which the Japanese have exhibited during the last few years is a subject which has frequently been commented upon, but only those who have seen their ships in commission and visited their dockyards in working hours can fully realize the significance of the wonderful strides they have made during the comparatively short period which has elapsed since they set to work to create and to maintain a modern navy. Their zeal, their earnestness, their close attention to small but essential details, as well as their power to grasp broad principles, must be seen to be appreciated. It has been said that the Japanese are mere imitators; that they can copy European ideas and methods up to a certain point, but that they have no initiative, and that if they ever have to engage in hostilities with a Western naval power, where unforeseen conditions of strategy and tactics may arise, they will break down under the strain and prove to be unequal to the task. That is not the writer's opinion, and he ventures to predict that when any future disturbances of the peace shall occur in the Far East, Japan will not only have something to say in the matter, but will make her voice heard and respected.-Rear-Admiral Fitz Gerald. R. N., in Cassler's Magazine.

Getting Down to Weight.

People who see a popular jockey at the post, weighing scarcely more than a good-sized doll, hardly ever pause to reflect on what has to be gone through to attain-this resutlt.

In winter a professional rider generally puts on a stone and a half. On the approach of spring all this has to come off, and come off quickly. Someimes it's all got rid of in three weeks. This operation is known in turf slang as "wasting."

Different jockeys adopt various methods of "wasting." Fred Archer used to spend entire days in his pri vate Turkish bath, eating nothing meanwhile but a little dry toast.

John Osborne once relieved himself of seven pounds of flesh in a single walk, but the walk in question covered forty miles and lasted nine hours. His dlet on this occasion was a hard biscuit, purchased at a roadside public house, and a ponched egg served in vinegar. John Arnull, again, once ate nothing but an occasional apple for eight consecutive days in order to reduce himself to ride a particular horse for the Prince of Wales. Benjamin Smith, one of the greatest jockeys on record, who rode and won a race with a broken leg, used to live for days in front of an enormous open fire eating practically nothing, and drinking huge quantities of senna tea. - An-SWers,

Care of Children's Teeth. to put down the candle and sledge, and That children should be taught to aid him to raise the box. The order take care of their teeth has frequently been maintained by the physicians of the country, and that such advice is salutary is evident from an investigabehind the door as they came in, and tion which has just been held in just as the young man dropped his Schleswig-Holstein in regard to the condition of the teeth of the children attending the schools of that country. The number of children examined was 19.725, of whom 9145 were girls and noon-day could not have terrified and 10.580 boys. Of this number ninetyunnerved them more. The elder of five per cent, were found to have teeth the two fell across the box, completely which were more or less diseased. The younger partially Only 218 of these children had ever turned and made a feeble attempt to been treated by dentists and only ten clutch the sledge, but the gleaming per cent, of them had been taught to steel of the pistol barrels held him use tooth brushes.

The dentists of Schleswig-Holstein have published these startling facts and have petitioned the Government to pass an ordinance requiring the school authorities to give some attention to the teeth of the children under their care.

Manchurian Fruits. Pears, apricots and cherries are cultivated in the orchards of Manchuria China. There is some apple tree culture, and the raspberry is grown in a few gardens. Wild grapes are found make wine of the cultivated grape. Pears of enormous size are grown in the Shengking province of Manchuria. These are quite celebrated.

NO OTHER BRANCH OF ARBORICUL. TURE PAYS SO WELL.

One Man Has Planted Fifty Acres in Trees and Expects Them to Make Him Rich in Ten Years-Interesting Facts About the Yegan Industry.

The following extracts are made from a paper which Herbert Post, the distinguished authority on the subject of pecan culture, prepared to be read claf salaries do not exceed at per before the Texas State Horticultural month. Society:

If it be true that "Every man is a blades of grass to grow where only one grew before," the same is applicable to that of planting pecan groves capable of earning millions of dollars, True it is, that no other branch of arboriculture carries with it such not being equalled by any other industry of such magnitude.

It is a common expression for me of middle age to say "I am too old to plant pecans." Age has nothing to do with it, except from a selfish stand-

point Old men may plant pecan groves. Why not? They are securing the benefits of others' labor before them, and they certainly owe something to the coming generations. In no other way can be invest money with equal safe ty, with surety of income for his children and children's children while they live, even for many generations forlowing, as can be done by planting fifty to 100 acres in the large thin shell pecans.

Says a man in Georgia, "I am sixtynine years old, but I am planting pe cans for myself and partly for poster-A man who plants fifty acres will be a rich man in ten years, for under cultivation the trees will begin to bear in six years and will be profitable when ten years old."

Like the olive, the pecan tree is of long life and will bear as long as they live. How long we don't know, but we do know of an old tree being killed by lightning in Texas a few years ago, when cut down its rings showed it to be unwards of six hundred years old. For the last fifteen years of its life the annual yield averaged ten bushels of fine pecaus, netting a handsome income annually. Only in certain localities can the olive be grown, but the pecan, being of the same family of the bickory and walnut will grow where they do with profit.

Experience has taught that great advantage was gained by cultivation, closer planting, low heading of the trees and planting them by the equi-Interal triangle method by which they get 125 trees to the acre, planted 20 x20 feet apart, without crowding and sixteen more trees than by the square method. No greater improvement has been made in tree planting for rapid growth of the trees, not only while young, but during growth to their maturity, than the use of dynamite.

At a cost of about twenty cents, a charge of dynamite will pulverize the ground to the depth of eight feet with a diameter of four or five feet, giving results obtained by no other results so cheaply.

Uncultivated trees do not make uniform growth and are unfavorably affected by drouth. Cultivated throughout the season gives the trees continued vigorous growth; they are healthfer, produce better fruit, and have a greater uniformity of growth year after year, as drouths have no ill effects upon them. In a dry season the groves and orchards should be kept in good tilth until the crop of fruit and wood are mature or until the rains

During a wet season cultivation should cease early enough for the growth to be checked so the wood may ripen for winter. Particularly is this true when the trees are loaded with

Planted 20x20 feet apart with 125 trees to the acre, gives an increased valuation of at least one hundred dollars per acre annually, for when the trees are ten years old their earnings at ten per cent, upon each valuation will make the value exceeding one thousand dollars per acre, with annual increase for years to follow, and the owner would be unwise to sell his grove at that price. A large annual Income from the same ground can be made by growing vegetables or other low growing crops.

All conditions favor the peenn, not subject to blight in bloom after the spring frosts. No insect pests such as other fruit trees have, rarely ever are blown down nor decay. The finest thin shell seedling nuts are the Posts Selects, a universal favorite for planting. These are grown on isolated cultured trees, of well-known prolific ness, annual bearers, reproduce themselves, come in bearing when the trees are six years old, earn at least five dollars per tree when ten years old. continue to increase their annual crop until the trees are fully matured when thirty to forty years old continuing in bearing during life.

Pecan groves cannot run away, can not burn up, will not default in pay-ment, nature being the best paymaster in the world. A valuable feature also is that the nuts can be kept for months without loss-pays better than bank-Ing-a bank having a capital of \$250, 000 will not earn as much annually as will 100 acres in thin shell pecans, costing but \$300. Placing the earnings of such a grove when ten years old at less than half their actual earnings of each tree, or, say \$2.50 each, the income exceeds that of the bank's yearly earnings at ten per cent, upon the capital.

The principal expense of the pecan groves is the gathering and selling the crop, while the bank must earn at least eight per cent, upon its capital for the annual expense of conducting the business. Heavy losses may be incurred, while the rate of interest decreases. With the \$300 investment the earnings increase annually, giving royal and signifies pleasure, while Romanza incomes for generations and every

owner may be his own banker. The pecan nut is a universal favorite wherever known and no other nut

can take its place. Nnts have a higher nutritive value than do the fruit which are made up of the fleshy covering of the seed, such as the peach, plum, prune, olive, pear or apple. Nutments more nearly approach the grains in food value than do common fruits. The pecan put mony with his character."

PROFIT IN PECAN GROVES is rich in hydro-enrhonaceous compounds and mineral salts which are found in brend and butter and eggs in a concentrated, attractive and eas lly digested form.

SIGNIFICANT BUTTONS.

In China, One of Coral Usually Indicates

a Successful Peculator. Practically every Chinese Government civil servant is a mandarin, and there are thousands of them scattered about the Celestial Empire whose offi-

These are of the lowest, or ninth, class of mandarins, who have just public benefactor who will cause two passed their first examination. They usually are petty officials in one of the enstom houses

Before the sixth division can be entered another examination has to be passed. A little knowledge and a great deal of bribery having been successful value as this, the outlay and income in getting him through this, the mandarin becomes a person of some importance, a sort of district magistrate, probably, and his button is of pure white quartz. In this capacity be can supplement his income gloriously by substantial presents from both plaintiffs and defendants allke, and in a few years has probably extorted enough from unhappy litigants to join the ranks of the fifth class and wear a transparent crystal button on his cap. Yet another grade, by the same means, he may advance in due course, and upon attaining to the dignity of a fourth-class mandarin a turquoise button is substituted for the crystal one.

Here it is that many Chinese stop in their upward career, for before another step in advance may be made another examination has to be 'nassed," and this is a terribly expensive process. Should the resources of the mandarin, however, prove equal to the occasion, he proudly enters the third class, and his button, though still blue, is transparent like amethyat

By diplomacy, bribery and cunning the second class is open to him then, and with a curved red coral button upon his cap he proudly governs one of China's great cities.

He can go no higher then, save by obtaining the good will of the Emperor or the Empress. The mandarinship of the first class is the direct gift of the reigning monarch, and carries with it a red coral button, plain and smooth instead of being curved, as in the second class. There is a title, "Kung," which is

very rarely bestowed, and which is practically equal to a dukedom. Instend of descending from father to son, however, it goes back to his ancestors. all of whom are ennobled en bloc. The examinations referred to in this

article are usually held in large balls. The examination hall, or Koong Yuin, as it is called, at Canton, contains 7500 cells. Each cell measures four feet by three, and is high enough to stand up The furniture consists of two boards, one to sit on and the other for writing at. The cells are arranged around a num-

ber of open courts, so that the soldiers who guard the office can look in and see that no student communicates with another. The characters on the cells indicate each student's particular place. New York Press.

Killed by a Lion in a Railway Station. Particulars of the horrible death of Mr. C. H. Ryall in Uganda have just reached this country. Mr. Ryall was promising young District Superintendent of Police who had lately joined the Mombassa Rallway from India. Some few weeks ago he was killed in his bed in a railway carriage by a lion. It appears that Mr. Ryall and two friends stopped in the carringe to watch for the lion, and Mr. Rvall had the first watch. One of the other watchers named Mr. Parenti woke up in the night and felt a big beast walking on him, which woke him, and he raised his head and rubbed his face against the belly.

At the time, says the East Africa and Uganda Mail, from which we quote the story, the beast had got its fore paws on Mr. Ryall's bed, and one hind leg on Parenti's body. His companions heard a cry from Ryall. Parenti out out his left hand and tried to get a gun which was on the table, but touched the lion again, so he scrambled up and jumped out of the window and bid behind some bush Afterward the stationmaster and ame other men went to the carriage with a big fire, and found the door shut. It was then found that Mr. Ryall was gone. The carriage with all the blankets and other things was covered with blood. At daylight some blood was found on the outside of the arriage, just under the window. There were also many footmarks of the lion and some marks of lion's cubs. The other two men are scarcely yet able to realize the tragic experience which resulted in such a terrible death for their comrade.-London Chroniele.

The Patriarch Business in Turkey.

In the village of Bodra a Turk named Ismail, aged 120 years, is in such good health that he frequently walks to Bartin, six hours' distance, to sell eggs, for he is a poultry farmer. He has had thirty-four wives, the last of whom he married only a few days ago. The bride is sixty years his junior, and the marriage was celebrated with much solemnity, to the sound of drums and fifes and of volleys from firearms. The whole village was en fete. The wedding pro cession included all the male progeny of the patriarch bridegroom, consisting of 140 sons, grandsons and greatgrandsons. The number of his female progeny is not stated.-Constantinople Terdjumani-Hakikat.

General Chaffee's Name. General Chaffee, who is in command

of the American forces in China, bears the unusual Christian names of Adna Romanza. Adna is from the Hebrew, is derived from the Italian, and in English is applied, in music, to a tender sentiment-a song without words. our would be interesting to know, says the Philadelphia Record, "how General Chaffe's parents, who were plain farmer folk, living in prosaic Central Ohio, came to give their son these peculiar names. This stern matter-of-fact man of action would seem to have a name quite out of har-

AGRICULTURAL.

The Injury That Weeds Do. Weeds are injurious because they all sorb soll moisture, use plant food. growd and choke useful plants, increase the labor and expense of cleaning seed, interfere with the regular rotation of crops, harbor spores of injurious fungi and offend the eye of all linice pasture partially shaded good farmers. They also interfere with mowers, binders and other implements in taking off the crops, and their presence makes some crops difficult to

Treatment of Sheep With Scab.

gure properly.

Careful experiments have been made for the purpose of ascertaining how long a time should intervene between the first and second dipping of sheep for the cure of scab. Thus it was aspertained that it "requires four days for a newly-deposited egg to hatch, and the entire time elapsing from egg to egg would be fourteen or fifteen days. As there would be eggs in all stages of incubation upon the sheep when it is dipped for the cure of seab, a second dipping should follow not sooner than five nor later than ten days after th first dipping."

Irrigation Rules. The Oceanside (Cal.) Weekly Blade prints the following seven irrigation

cules: 1. The more cultivation the less water is required. Irrigation furrows should gener

ally not be over three inches deep. Do not let the water lie around the stems of plants.

Do not over-irrigate; two thor ough soakings a month are usually suffielent

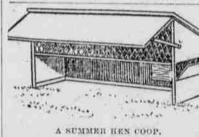
5. Do not water trees or vines when in blossom, nor until the fruit has properly set.

6. Irrigate preferably on cloudy days or at night.

7. Do not apply water when the soil is hot.

Caring For Farm Implements. Do you shelter your farm imple ments, wagons and other tools? Now that the prices of farm implements are higher, it will pay more than ever to take care of what tools we have. We have a little tool house on our farm about ten by twenty feet, made with posts set in the ground, stringers nailed to the posts, boxed up, ship lap for roofing, double doors at one end, the entire width of the building, and with a single door at one end for convenience in getting in and out garden tools. This is not a costly house, but it is the best we can afford now. It does not look very well, either, but it saves the tools when they are not in use. Almost every foot of space is occupled. We have in it now, corn planter, mower, wheat drill, hay rake, three cultivators, harrow, double shovel, single shovel and several small tools, such as hoes, shovels, spades, hand cornplanter, lawn mower, scythes and lots of other little things. There is also room for stalk cutter when it is not in use.-Grant Gauder, in The Epitomist.

A Summer Colony House. The cut shows a practical coop for a summer colony of hens that are to be given free range in a pasture. The top is the roosting room, access to which for cleaning can be had by letting down a hinged door in the rear.



The space below can be used during rain storms, the hinged front proteeting this and also the roosting room from rain, while giving free circulation of air. A row of nests is placed in the lower space, access being had by a binged door at the end. A half a dozen colonies of hens in such coops can be scattered about in rough land. such places being specially enloyed by poultry.-American Agriculturist.

An Experience With Chicken Cholera, When I was keeping poultry some years ago an epidemic of chicken cholera broke out in the neighborhood and wrought considerable damage before it was recognized and a method of treat ment devised. The family doctor had taken an interest in my flock, and when told of the affletion diagnosed it as cholera. His remedies, which appear below, were very successful with birds not already beyond the reach of help, and probably prevented the extinction of my entire flock.

The poultry house was thoroughly cleaned, the rubbish from nests and floor burned, and a whitewash of freshly burned lime with about a dessertspoonful of crude carbolic acid to each pailful applied to every surface possible of access. The whitewash was applied while still hot, so as to utilize the germicidal quality of fresh time. The roosts, yard and every available spot were then disinfected with a spray of carbolic acid and water, at the rate of about a tablespoonful to the gallon.

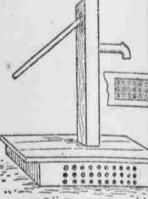
So much for disinfection; now for reatment. A teaspoonful of assofetida and a descertspoonful of Epsom salts were thoroughly mixed with the soft food-enough for my flock of twentyfive. The few birds that did not want to eat were dosed with salts and assofetida and placed in the sunlight. At intervals of about a week two other disinfections were given.-M. G. Kains, in New England Homestead.

Raising Whey Calves, In raising calves on whey avoid two extremes; do not feed it too sweet or too sour. It should be moderately acid, nothing more. Insist on your cheese maker keeping a perfectly clean storage whey vat, and if he falls to clean and scald it every day, take a clean barrel to the factory for your portion of whey. I have known farmers to go to the factory to get sweet whey every forenoon, for immediate feeding to calves, but the young ant-The majority feed it to their calves the largest in the world. It was be mals did not particularly thrive on it. when the whey is twenty-four hours in 1800 with 170 acres.

old. It depends on the receptar swill has been kept in whether then in a proper state for bear If it has been stored in a file vat or barrel, it is unfit to feed domestic animal. In hot wear after daily washing and scalding storage tub, care should be tak the whey does not get too son it in a cool, airy place. Abov not depend on whey alone for cessful rearing of calves. It they will become pot-belli stunted. Give them the ran half of their sustenance at h be from grass.

Feed them whey three times d a clean, elevated trough, or fixed ets. If they do not theire suf on this, add a little oil meal. calves by themselves, and do erate swine or sheep in the s closure. The idea is to keet growing and developing naty you would obtain healthy, cows. Cramped quarters, lar riety in food, and invefficient ment make puny, unprofitable -George E. Newell, in America culturist.

Ventilate the Well. The illustration shows a plan covering the well, with sm bored oh all sides for ventilation



WELL PLATFORM AND VENTUA

holes of each plank should be a by a piece of wire mesh or no keep out animals and insects. wire netting inside the box. and Home.

The Apairy in Winter. It is not so much what we she in the aplary in mid-winter, what we should not do. The be

have been badly neglected in a

and need attention to save then

we are debarred from supplying wants owing to the condition weather. Bees should be in th midst of their quiet slumber w. and ample stores surrounding if ter in ready reach at this sea the year, if we are to count as profitable colonies the fol spring. It is better to let son nies starve out and die rather undertake to go through the ap supply to any extent provision thus arouse the bees to activi ing mid-winter. Such untimely tation will usually be followed jury rather than any good. N does it endanger the welfare of by feeding in mid-winter, but f same reason we should not in a do nov work with them that will them to activity during this Bees when in good condition ar most quiet dormant state du mid-winter months, and nothing occur with them to change this tion. Opening the hives, or let them in any way, should be con if the weather is fine and out for a fly. I would not ap rule at any other time, but just as mid-winter is well past I make a careful inspection of eve ony during tine weather, when the are out for a good fly, furnishi ty of eandy to all those short of Bees begin to show considerable ity during the month of Februa any locality, and it thus seet they are on the alert to get re their spring work, and indeed it together necessary that they she A. H. Duff, in The Agricultura

Care Is the great description in

Millet is good to lacreuse the flo milk. Do not use beef cows if you we nicceed in dairying.

tomist.

The feeding and miking shot lone at strictly regular intervals Milk should be removed to the oom as soon as drawn from the C Observe and enforce the m cleanliness about the cows, stable dairy utensils.

The time to dehorn a calf with chemical dehorner is before the grow through the skin. Wheat is practically of the

value as barley or corn, post pound, for feed in the dairy. Clean choose shelves thorough ter each sale, and no not place

cheese on them until this is done. Any extremes of temperature milk or cream, either freezing or ing, are injurious to the butter from it. One of the greatest triumphs in

ter making is to produce an artic a high grade, and have it so with any variation from quality from to day. If a "baby" separator is

milk ought to run through it as as convenient after leaving the u and the cream be afterward promatured.

Pastures, yards and all places " milch cows are kept should be from decaying substances or any that will produce nexious su These will reappear in the milk if

are present. First-class butter should not any more curd than can possil helped. Its presence renders dete ation more rapid. Salt is a good servative, but the poorer grades always be avoided, as they are mental to the keeping qualities of butter as well as the flavor and apa

San Diego, Cal., has a lemon covering 1000 acres. It is said