THE DESERTED SCHOOL.

Stacy's Chimney-Top Party.

By Edward William Thomson.

backs.

tented.

ingly:

BY BICHARD BURTON.

There broods a pathos of a time long past In every nook and every grass-grown way; The fences lean as tired out at last, That once pent in so many lads at play.

The doors gape open, but one harks in

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vain For human voices or for hurrying feet; The rusty weather-cock creaks out that

or days uncloudy come, or snow and

The gables droop, the windows, staring-

Do seem to mock one pitying the place; A thousand birds and flowers long have

To put upon the scene a summer face.

But spite of them, a silence wide and

deep Clings round the corners, sits on every stone:

stone; It is a spot for lingering and sleep, For guessing other fortunes than your

HEN the first great woolen !

Cornwall, Ontario, by the

Scotch-Canadian capitalists

Strathcona-and-Mount-Royal,

who are now Lord Moun-Stephen and

their contractor for the building was

John Stacy. He was of great physi-

cal strength, notoriously "a tall man

of his hands," and everything in the na-

ture of a practical joke was dear to

him, although he must have been

fifty-five or sixty years old. So no-

body who knew him was surprised

when he proposed a luncheon on top

of the factory chimney just after its

It cannot be truthfully said that

chimney, which stood about

men came flocking to his invitations.

twenty-five or thirty feet clear of the

factory building, was a plain shaft of

brick with an unrailed iron coping, and

to reach this top we had to go out on

a ladder, about thirty-five or forty

feet long, which slanted from the roof

of the ten-story stair tower to the cop-

ing. In high winds the tall stack of

brick swayed distinctly, as all high

"It's a wonder entirely what ab-

sorbing business the gentlemen of

Cornwall do be having on the day of

me luncheon-party," old Mr. Stacy

told me, with apparent solemnity and

a few touches of brogue. "I was ex-

pecting the judge would come and re-

ply to the toast of the learned pro-

fessions, but himself is for hodling

court steady all that day. Darby

Bergin darsn't be leaving his patients

to ate wid us up there, he fled as one

man. Donald Ban McLennan say

'twill be the height of impossibility

for him to get away from his office

"And even me bowld John Ban

could promise no better than that he'd

be proud to partake of what would

be going if it was the luck of him to

be able to join me chimney party.

Sure, it's cloudy in his talk John Ban

can be at times! And ten or a dozen

more-'with one accord they made

excuse.' I dunno what's gone wrong.

There's seldom unwillingness among

them to partake of what's going at

"When I axed ould Aleck Sandfield

for two hours, poor creatures!

that day at one o'clock.

brick chimneys do at such times

Lord

completion.

I people all the playground up and down With rushing forms and sound of laugh-ter high; I watch the light of evening like a crown Upon the walls, till pales the western

I wonder how those sturdy limbs have That since have wandered far as east and west; I wonder who from sorrows have been spared,

I strive to read the hearts that have been blest;

And so my love would follow, one by one, The life of each, and all its changes Until the faces fade, as did the sun That lit the players in the long ago.

rentian hills beyond the Ottawa.

And I am left a solitary, all My youth gone from me, in a daze to take Mid-manhood's burden up, until I fall Upon the beaten highway of Heart-break.

-The Criterion.

left arm, and easily backed down the ladder with him. He laid Macklem on the roof of the stair tower and hurried away for some stimulant. When he returned with the remedy

the party had all descended from the chimney top. It was fully fifteen minutes before the stimulant and the fanning of his face and chating of his hands revived the merchant. Then, like the famous "consular of Rome," the first words he spoke were of the fight:

"Didn't I keep my word with you, Stacy? "Faith, you did, then!" cried old John. "And a bolder deed I never saw. Only it wasn't necessary. Be dad, I'm ashamed of me foolish prank in tempting you up, Mr. Macklem. If it wasn't for my boy being a better man than, his father, 'tis a murderer I'd feel meself this minute. Faith, it's a strong sowl ye've got in that lit-

tle wake body! If it wasn't so senseless of ye to insist on ascending for the sake of wan oyster, I dunno but I'd call ye a hero." "I guess George was the hero on this ecasion," said Mayor MacDew. Then the contractor had the luncheon

brought down to the ninth floor, where Macklem helped to dispose of it with wonderful spirit. The affair illustrates one thing worth remembering in days when Stacy, whom we had last seen at the newspapers make a fresh set of heroes factory was put up at foot of the stairs on the ground floor;

very time armed men do anything the elevator was not yet running. We ndicating normal human courage. At sat with our feet dangling inside the Stacy's dinner party a nervous, sedengreat flue, and the vold gulf at our tary, small man encountered what was to him an immense danger, and A thick plank laid across the coping fought his own fear till he fainted, all supported the viands. The wind was from a not despicable desire to keep light, the day sunny. Our eyes ranged engagement though the engagement was entered into from petty vanon an immense prospect from far south of the broad, green St. Lawity, jealousy and ambition .- Youth's

rence northward to the dim blue Law-Companion. 0.00 We were all at ease, for all had The Speaker of Parliament. The speaker of the House of Com-

grown used to being on high during nons is an autocrat. He is supposed the upward progress of the building. to be impartial, and to protect the except Mayor MacDow, who seemed devoid of nerves and perfectly conrights of the minority, and there is no appeal from his decisions. He is Stacy had just remarked, "I'm 'feard elected at the beginning of each session, and can be removed and another substituted in his place at any time done on several occasions, but as long as he is in the chair his power is absolute. He can terminate a debate; he an recognize whomsoever he pleases; he can refuse to co: sider propositions; he can stop a member in the midst of a speech, and can do anything else which, in his judgment, is necessary 'o romote the ousiness of the nation. and the order and discipline of the commons. That is his responsibility.

> ment and sense of justice. If he errs, he must suffer the penalty, but there is none to question or dispute his authority as long an he is in the chair. With this extraordinary power there tre some drawbacks. The speaker of the house of commons cannot delegate his authority. He must always

committee of th whole. Then he may cetire for the time being, but cannot leave the building. He must always he within call, so that he may resum the chair at a moment's notice. He has magnificent apartments in the parliament house, which are known as "the speaker's palace"-a suite of between thirty and forty rooms sumptuously furnished. He receives a salary of \$25,000, and the most of it is required to maintain the expense of

suggested, being young and innocent Clearly he might collapse at any mo. ary he receives are intended for that enough to imagine that the contractor ment, and yet he came slowly quiver. purpose. When he retires he is usually elevated to the peerage and voted a



Clean the Roadside of Weeds. It is perhaps not the business of the farmer to keep the roadside clean by cutting down the weeds that grow on such places, but, as the seeds of weeds are carried to long distances by the winds, the farmer who keeps the roadside clear of weeds will have fewer weeds on his farm.

Keep the Hay in the Barn.

large proportion of the hay and fodder produced on farms is stacked, but hay stored in the barn will keep in much better condition than when stored in stacks. It is almost impossible to escape loss when it is exposed in stacks. Damaged hay will be wasted by the animals, and there is an additional loss in quality by exposure that may not occur in the mow It is better to sell the hay that cannot be stored in the mow than to accept risk of the weather.

****** The Profit in Eggs. the question has been discussed as

to whether there is a larger profit in eggs in winter than in summer. It is times very high, but it may happen that but few of the hens are then laying, while the expense of maintaining the non-layers adds to the cost of the eggs. In the summer season eggs are low, but as the hens can then largely sustain themselves the cost is reduced As the fowls forage and pick up many articles of food that would be otherwise wasted, it is really the case that many farmers sell eggs in summer

that did not cost anything at all. Another fact is that a larger proportion of the hens lay in summer, and those that are unproductive can be made fat and sent to market at less cost than

during any other season of the year. **Open Ditches**.

where absolutely necessary. The reason is obvious-a tile drain will gen erally cost but little, if any more, than a properly constructed open ditch with sufficiently sloping banks. Fields can be cultivated, hauling done in less time and with less inconvenience, be side the additional ground to culti-

Barn Shed and Poultry House.

side of a barn covering a side door and affording a house for poultry and an open shed for the poultry to scratch in during the winter. It affords a chance also for cows to find protection during showers on summer nights when they are confined in the stable



the grasses fail and the flics increase and multiply. We may reflect now when our cows are enjoying the fulness of the spring that each one is eating about 100 pounds of grass, and that it is a well balanced ration; that it has about the same food constituents as 100 pounds of milk. This is only so when the grass is at its perfection; as it grows older it loses its palatability as well as its solubility. and the balance is lost. The cow secures less than she had in perfect pasture grass, a decline in production is inevitable in spite of all the drafts she makes upon her reserve forces in her efforts to sustain the balance, for the

good cow loves her master. I have seen cows penned in a dusty pasture working away at the grass roots, when just over the fence waved and fluttered rich green corn, fifteen tons to the acre, all waiting to get ripe and dry to be fed to the cows the next winter for them to balance up on, and the owner thereof have "no stock" in a balanced ration and no balanced ration in his stock. Surely feed deferred maketh the milk fail.-W. F. McSparran, in National Stockman.

Beautifying the Farm Home.

Farm life is too often devoid of conveniences and small attractions which are inexpensive, and which add so practically spend their lives within the confines of the home acre. There is less of the higher civilization in farm life than is compatible with the ability of the occupants to obtain. There are a dozen and one things that might be added to farm homes which would enable one to enjoy in its fulness the comfort and freedom of our surroundings.

rear, or side, from the kitchen what



A SIMPLE SHADY PORCH.

may be called a stoop or porch, though usually consisting of a step or two leading from the door to the ground. The illustration shows how a simple, inexpensive and shady porch may be made. If it is considered too expensive to have this structure permanent with a regulation battened or shingled roof, the framework only need be erected, using for the roof a few yards of protecting cloth, such as is used for hotbeds. By stretching this tight and at about the same pitch as shown in the illustration it will shed water perfectly. A broad bench is placed at one end of this porch and a roomy table at the other. Vines may be planted in the rich soll at either end of the porch and trained on cords or narrow wire netting up over the roof, to provide additional shade. If the structure is made permanent, hardy vines - the honeysuckles, Virginia creeper, akebia and clematis-may be planted on one side and a climbing rose on the other. The first season climbing annuals may be used to secure quick shade, using morning glory, climbing nasturtiums and the like. The good housewife will assuredly appreciate such a convenience, which will enable her to do much of her work In the fresh, cool air, instead of in the



Pase ods. Now a man can with do the work in a day that used to take him three or four days to perform. By means of the improved machinery and scientific methods the progressive farmer has cheapened the cost of his produce by half; the perfection of railway service takes his surplus to the market in half the time, with a freight charge of onefourth the tariff of thirty years ago There is more money now in fifty cent wheat than there was in "dollar wheat" then.

In every field of human activity in this country, save one, there have been and are being made glant strides to multiply productivity, 1000 lessen cost and add convenience. Shall we not expect ere long that the top wire of main fences will connect with telephones and join farm to farm, and these, in turn, to the town at the railway, the county seat and the city? But what shall we say of the roads In these there has been practically no advancement in fifty years. Wagon transportation shows little, if any, progress for a century. Periodically in every community the farmers go out, and under the direction, or, more

properly, misdirection, of the path master, plow up and destroy more or less of the roads in working out their annual poll tax. May we live to see the end of this idlotic practice. Many of our main traveled roads have had more time and money thrown away upon them in these annual fits of "improving" than it would cost to build and maintain a first class macadam road. The necessity for good roads is immediate and imperative; expanding trade and the perfection of ocean transportation have put American grain into competition with the food products of Crimea, India, Australia and Argentina. In all of these countries American machinery and methods are no strangers, and all of the economies known and practised here are understood and employed there. If, then, the American farmer is in the future to hold the first position as the feeder of the world, he must still further cheapen the cost of his produce in the world's market. There may be various ways to do this, but there is one way so potent, so pro-

nounced and self-evident that it outranks all the others, and that is to build good roads, and thus reduce the cost of transportation from the farm to the railway by two-thirds No less an authority than the United States Bureau of Agriculture finds that it often requires one-fourth of the farm produce to pay for carrying the whole from the farm to the railway. The Secretary of Agriculture says: "No permanent prosperity will or can come to agriculture without good ronds." The cost of hauling from the farm to the market is three or four times more than the cost of similar service in Europe, and is, at least, three times what the cost would be here with good hard roads .- New York

Tribune.

Bad Roads a Double Injury. Bad roads work a double injury; when the natural dirt roads are good. the teams are usually wanted in the fields. When the rain comes so that

the roads are the worst is one so gen

mud, which creates a shortage in the

Bad roads are, in fact, the most ex

modern

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COMMERCIAL REVIEW,

General Trade Conditi New York (Special) .--- R. G. Dun &

Co.'s weekly review of trade says: "There is no complaint from any part "There is no complaint from any part of the country over the volume of cur-rent distribution of merchan se, and what hesitation is observed in general trade is chiefly due to the uncertainty as to the duration of the labor troubles in the steel manufacture. Collections continue good, better weather has help-ed the agricultural classes, money is may and stocks of merchandise careasy, and stocks of merchandise car-ried are not above the average for this season of year, particularly in the West and Southwest.

"Having no further ammunition in heat and drought reports for hoisting prices, speculators have turned sudden-ly to the other extremie and demon-strate that early frosts threaten all late planted corn. The result has been spot quotation at this city of more than 60 cents all the week, and the practical limination of exporters from domestic markets.

Failures for the week were 173 in the United States, against 177 last year, and 31 in Canada, against 23 last year." Bradstreet's says:

"Wheat, including flour, shipments for the week aggregate 8.832,199 bush-els, against 6.463,391 last week, and 3,-348,760 in the corresponding week of

LATEST QUOTATIONS.

Flour-Best Patent, \$4.45; High Grade Extra, \$3.95; Minnesota bakers, High \$2.9033.10.

Wheat-New York, No. 2 red, 771/ac; Philadelphia, No. 2 red, 731/a74c; Bal-

imore, 74%c. Corn-New York, No. 2, 61%c; Philadelphia, No. 2, 59%aboc; Baltimore, 2, 62463c.

Oats-New York, No. 2, 30c; Plata-delphia, No. 2 white, 45c; Baltimore,

No. 2 white, 42a43c. Ryz-New York, No. 2, 50½c; Phil-adelphia, No. 2, 58c; Baltimore, No. 2,

Hay-No. 1 timothy, \$16.00016.50; No. 2 timothy, \$15.00a15.50; No. 3 timothy, \$14.00a14.50.

othy, \$14.00a14.50. Green Fruits and Vegetables—Ap-ples, ber bbl., fancy, \$2.00a2.25; fair to good, \$1.50a1.75. Beets, per bunch, ¥a te. Blackberries, per quagt. Rochelle, 4a5c. Cabbage, per 100, Flat Dutch, \$3.00a4.00. Cantaloupes, Gems, per basket, 25a40c; native, large, per 100, \$4.00a6.00. Carrots, per bunch 1½a2c. Corn, per dozen, asc. Damsons. Md Corn, per dozen, 4a5c. Damsons, Md. and Va., per bbl, \$4,00a4.50. Eggplants, per basket, 60a65c. Huckleberries, per quart. 7a8c. Onions, per half-bbl basquart. 7a8c. Ontons, per han-boi bar-ket, 60a65c. Peaches, reilows, 75aa\$1.00; reds, 65a80c. Pears, Manning Eliza-beth, per basket, 50a75c; Bartletts, per basket? 35a50c. Pineapples, Florida, per crâte, as to size, \$2.00a3.25. Plums, 8-lb rate, as to size, \$2.00a3.25. Plums, basket, 12a15c. Squash, per basket, 15 basket, 12a15c. Squash, per basket, 15 a2oc. String Beans, per bus, 65a75c. Tomatoes, 2-basket earrier, 75ca\$1.00; Anne Arundél, per basket, 30a40c. Watermelons, per 100 selects, \$18.00a

Live Poultry-Hens, tolde: old roost

Live Poultry-Hens, 101/2c; old roost-ers, each, 23a3oc; spring chickens, 14c; ducks, 7a81/2c; spring ducks, 8atoc. Potatoes-White-New York river, per bbl, No. 1, \$2,50a3,00; do, do, culls and seconds, \$1,50a2,00; do, do, Rappa-hannock, per bbl, Rose, \$2,50a2,90; do, do, Chili R. per bbl, \$2,50a2,75; do, do, seconds, per bbl, \$1,25a2,00; do, Eastern Shore Md., per bbl, \$2,50a3,00; do, Castern Shore Md., per bbl, \$2,50a3,00; do, do, Va., per bbl, \$2,50a3,00; do, native, per bushel box, goca\$1,00; do, Md. and Pa, per bus, 80a00c, Sweets-New North per bus, 80a90c. Sweets-New North Carolina, per bbl, yellows, \$3.00a4.00; do, do, Eastern Shore Virginia, per bbl, yellows, \$3.50a4.30; do, do, red, per bbl, \$2.00a2.50. Yams-New, per bbl, \$2.56 32.75

Provisions and Hog Products-Bulk rib sides, 0½c; clear do, 0¼c; shoul-ders, 8½c; do fat backs, 14 fbs and un-der, 8½c; do, 18 lbs and under, 8½c; do, belles, 10½c; do, mess strips, 8½c do, ham butts, 8½c; bacon clear sides, 10½c; do, clear, 10½c; do, shoulders, 914c; sugar-cured breasts, small, 131/c; do, do, 12 lbs and over, 131/2; do, do, shoulders, bladecuts, 95/4c; do, marrows, 9½c: do, do, extra broad, 10½c; do, do, California hams, 9¼c; hams, 10 bs, 13 to 1312c; do, 12 bs and over, 1234c; do, 15 bs and over 1224c; do, skinned, 14c; do, beel, Western, canroads are often impressable. The fact that prices are usually the best when vased and uncanvased sets, 141/3c; do, tenders, 1515c; mess pork, \$10 50; hara pork, \$10.00; refined 50-lb cans, 954c; do, do, half-barrels and new tubs. Hides-Heavy steers, association and eral and so often repeated as to be well known to every one. In fact, the scant supply is due to the embargo of salters, late kill, 60 lbs and up, close se-lection, toatt1/2c; cows and light steers, market, and this increases the price. When the roads are good again, the Eggs-Western Maryland and Pennimmense quantity of produce thrown sylvania, per doz. 14c; Eastern Shore Maryland and Virginia, 14c; Virginia, 14c; Western and West Virginia, 14c; upon the market depresses the prices. 14c; Western and West Virginia, 14c; Southern, 13a131/2c; guinea, 7c. Dairy Products-Elgin, 22a2gc; sepa-rator, extras, 21a22c; do, firsts 20a21c; do, gathered cream, 19a20c; do, imitapensive burden the farmer has to bear. They require twice the horsepower. tion, 17a18c; ladle extra, 15a17c; ladles, first, 14a15c; choice Western rolls, 15a 16c; fair to good, 13a14c; half-pound creamery, Maryland, Virginia and Pennsylvania, 21a22c; do, rolls, 2-lb, do,

he came slowly up, hand over hand and foot past foot, well out over the abyss. But he was in a shocking state of fear. We gazed at him breathlessly, realizing his danger. His face was clammy with a cold sweat, he seemed not to respire, his white lips were fixed wide in a deathlike grin that showed the gold fillings of his teeth, and his eyes were tight shut and wrinkled, as if he were striv-

"They're a'raid of the height." I

he stairs has played puck with Mr. Macklem's polite acceptance," when that aspirant's head came through the by a vote of the house. This has been hatchway on top of the stair tower. He was ghastly pale. We could see him trembling as he tottered to the ladder and laid hands on a rung. Behind him came young George Stacy, looking very serious, and then frowning fiercely up at two or three

who were grinning at Macklem's plight and chaffing him. George told me afterward that he had tried to dissuade Macklem from coming up out of the stair tower, for the higher he mounted the plainer was his fright. "But of course he was my father's guest," George explained, and I could not stop him by force. He would come on-he said he had promised, and MacDew would laugh

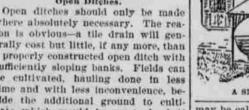
if he backed out. I was sorry for the little man, and when I heard those two jeering at him, I felt like going up and kicking them off the chimney." Macklem's grasp on the rung seemed to steady him for a few moments, and

ing to close them more completely lest he should by chance glance down.

and he exercises it to his best judg-

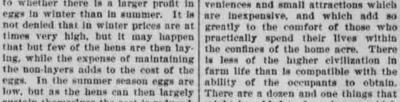
be present during the proceedings, and preside, except when the house is in

his establishment. He pays all his servants and has to entertain a great deal. Theoretically, the palace and the sal-



vate which would be waste land if the ditch was left open. There is a constant demand for the deepening and widening of ditches, and this de mand will continue until their bottoms are sunk low enough not to obstruct the discharge of the tile drains. The bottom of an open ditch should be at least two feet below the neces sary depth of tile drains to prevent the tile from being filled up and obstructed by the ever-accumulating sediment in the bottom. Probably the best way to treat this deposit of sediment would be to make bank slopes not to exceed two to one, or still flatter, which will greatly reduce the cost of cleaning out the ditch and keeping it in repair, by plowing and scraping out the deposit and spreading it on the adjacent land.-The Epitomist.

The cut shows an addition to the



The average farmhouse has at the

might really be puzzled. "Look at that now!" he exclaimed.

me expense."

eyeing me with mock admiration, "He seen it at wanse! The foolish old man I am! "Tis the fut of the chimney I should have invited them to! And me at the greatest of pains to instruct them on the picturesque prospect form the top, and about the enjoyment of sitting foreninst yer provisions wid one hundred and thirty feet of hole under your toes and the same of clear air beneath your back-bone!

"And then," Stacy continued, "the pleasure of climbing out on the ladder with nothing, bar the rungs, betwixt your boot-soles and the ground! Faith, I discoorsed of the height as an attraction! And you think is scared them! See the penetration of the young!"

"And so the party won't come of?" I said, ignoring his irony. "Troth, it will! There's yourself

father's guest. and your chief, Mr. Bell. Ye will represent the noble ar-rt of factory ar-rchitecture; and the superintendent, he' climb anything with a good lunch at the top of it. It's manufacturing industries be'll speak for, and me son George can stand with yourself for young Canada; and there's meself for old Ireland; and then there's the re above him. porters, maybe, and Mr. MacDew,that is the mayor,-and wee Macklem that wants to be. Sure, they'll represent the pr-roud municipality of rung more. Cornwall."

"Macklem! Surely he won't try it!" "And why not?"

"That little, nervous shivering store keeper!"

"Arrah, but you forget the ambltion he has to be mayor! It inflates an unexpected touch. him to that extent he might float like a balloon. How did I get him to accept? Ah, that was alsy! I just took It for granted he wouldn't want to be than a motion of ashen lips. climbing high places, and I went on telling him how Mayor MacDew had ins whispered. accepted, and how I'd arranged for the Montreal Daily Gazette reporter, and that the Cornwall Sentinel would give two columns to my chimney party one foot down as if to retreat. how the owners of the factory wished me success in it-them that will be able to influence so many Corn wall votes hereafther, and what poy ularity the present mayor do be always gaining by being to the fore on in a dead raint. public occasion

"'Aud finally.' hays ', 'I'm sorry you won't take a late with us on the chimney-top, Mr. Macklem." "But I will,' says he, 'and thank

you.

"Tis a brave little sowl he has in his little onnisy body! So you see 'tis all settled, and I've bespoke the mater-ials, and a high time we'll have that his son must go down, too, and he made a movement as if to help him by getting on the ladder, which might

day, annyhow." A week later we were on the top of the chimney at about one o'clock, a party of six, awaiting the opcoming

ing up the slanting ladder. pension for life .-- Chicago Record-Her-"By the powers, he's a brave man!" ald. whispered old Stacy, sincerely.

He gulped it down with difficulty.

als own body forward.

Then he called down encourag-Government Miners and Assayers. Next to our agricultural resources "You're doing fine, Mr. Macklem, the mining wealth of our land is the

and there's what'll do you good up most important, and the agitation here waiting!" made some time ago to establish a Probably the words and tone helped new department, with a Cabinet Minthe little man, as Stacy intended, by ister at its head, to look after the slightly distracting him from the hidmining interests of the United States. cous fear against which he strove. "George," old Stacy called to his son.

indicates how important this field has become. In the assay offices throughwho had began to ascend, "you had out the country there are hundreds etter be coming right close after Mr. of expert chemists and scientists who Macklem, close, so as to give him a look after the interests of those who poost at the top!" But the old man's have mines. The man who makes a real purpose was that his strong son fortunate discovery of gold or silver should catch Macklem instantly if the does not have to go to a private conman collapsed. If he should fall backcorn to have his wealth tested. The ward from the height of six feet above nearest Government assay office will George's broad shoulders the young do that for him without fear or favor. man might be hurled down with his When the assay is made the poorest miner feels that he has been justly As Macklem felt the ladder tremble

dealt with; but this feature of the work is only one of many others under young Stacy's quickened movement he stopped with an inarticulate equally important. The Government cry, as if belleving that the ladder had has its corps of mining engineers and given way, but when George called experts who examine new mining regions and report upon their obserout, "I'm coming up closer after you. Mr. Macklem!" he seemed to undervations.

stand, and clutched for a new rung In all these positions under the Covernment some scientific training or Old Stacy and all of us were as pale knowledge is necessary as a preliminary. The fear or favor of political is Macklein when at last he put his puil is less than in most other departhand on the coping in reaching for one ments. The work is all of a scientific or semi-scientific character, and a "Well, done, sor!" said old John. mere political follower or ward hench-Tust put up both your hands and I'll man can hardly cut a decent figure in nelp you up by the shoulders." He

such a position. Consequently the powas afraid to take hold of Macklem sitions are in less demand than the without such a warning, for the mero clerical ones .-- Collier's Weekly. strained nerves might break down at More Afraid of Woman Than of Man.

But Macklem kept his lower hand on The driver was beating his horse unthe rung, and spoke, if speaking that mercifully. One or two men remou could be called which was little more strated against such cruelty, but be paid no attention to their appeals for "Put an oyster in my mouth!" his nercy. Presently a woman hove in sight, and he laid down his whip and

assumed an nir of innocence. "Now I've lunched with you as I "That's always the way." said a bysaid I would," and suddenly he put stander. "It is queer how much more afraid those fellows are of a woman The sole of his boot came hard on than they are of a man. They treat George Stacy's left hand. At this conour threats with contempt, and seem act with something unexpected Macknot to hold us in the slightest dread. em's strength gave way and he fell but just let a woman happen along and they quiet down and become meek as putty. I suppose it is because the women really mean business, for it is His face fell forward and his legs prawled down in George Stacy's front; he slipped down over the rungs a fact that two-thirds of the comuntil the youth jammed the limp plaints turned into the office of the Sofigure against the ladder by pushing ciety for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals are furnished by them. Time. Old Stacy gave a loud cry, fearing of course, is in accord with the repu

tation of the sex for gentleness, but I really don't think it speaks very well for us men."-New York Sun. not have borne the addition of his neavy frame. But we held the con-Of Spain's surface only thirty-seven

ractor back for an instant, and then per cent. is cultivated, twenty-six per cent, being pasture and forest, and the of Mr. Marklem and young George it was all over. George seized Mack-tent being pasture and forest, and it is mighty rest wild and barren mountain land.

fence can be made fowl-tight as well as cow-tight, thus obviating the necessity for a separate poultry yard .- New England Homestead.

Acre of Dandellons Yields \$1000. The dandellon is but little grown in this country as a vegetable, other than

in some parts of New England. Some of the market gardeners in the vicingood. Speaking of salt leads me to say ity of Boston claim to have taken as much as \$1000 worth from an acre. that some failures in dairy butter The variety known as the improved making I have noted came about by French thick leaved is the best and salting the cattle and the butter out most generally known. It is not at all of the same barrel.

particular as to soil or situation-in In other words, coarse, insoluble salt was used for the butter, when fact, it will thrive anywhere-but the only the highest and most refined larger profits are made in growing it on a heavy loam, with good tilth. The grade should be employed.

Salt that is not soluble will not perseed should be sown after May 1, but good results are obtained when grown meate the substance of butter evenly, as a second crop, the seed being sown and thus rancidity may be induced. as late as August 1. The soll should be finely prepared. Again, grains of salt in butter clwavs

detract from its appearance, and are as the seeds are very small, and the inimical to even flavor, from these causes alone lowering its market value. young plants because of their dark color are quite inconspicuous. Sow in Let us say here that there are to-day drills one foot apart and cover thinly. just as fine grades of American dairy Roll the ground after sowing. In orsalt produced as come from England. der to see where the rows are a little American milch cattle fed on Amerlettuce seed should be mixed with it, lcan grass produce butter salted with American salt that is the peer of any say, two ounces to the acre. The lettuce will plainly show the rows. on earth, and is so conceded in for Cultivate in summer so that weeds

In attaining this result, however, one must utilize the best of everything, thinking not that poor or cheap material can be introduced with in punity to future quality.

fifty cents by purchasing a cheaper and cheaper and better than roots; if grade of salt than was his wont, and clover, soy beans and the peas and all ater lost on his shipment of butter the other possible leguminous crops thereby \$7.

are as valuable sources of protein as It was one of the most effective lesthe by-products of the mills and trusts. sons he could have been taught in and they will balance the ration to practical dairying, exemplifying as it the fullest requirements of the good did that cheap material always procow, and do it more cheaply than the duces cheap quality. When it comes feeds of commerce, then why should to cheese making salt holds just as imthey not grow on all our farms? Then portant a position as in other dairy the balancing may be done at home. lines, i. e., that solubility and purity

Pasturage is here, and it is well to are highly necessary. maintain our balance. The cow is in The relation of salt, be it underbusiness for life. If you starved or stood, to all phases of dairying is a neglected her last winter your good highly important one, and because this fact is so little appreciated accounts for many dairy failures.--George E. green grass of this spring is being charged back to the winter's unbalance. And the spring's abundance of verdure should not delude us into any unbusinessilke relaxation of our solici-Newell, in American Cultivator.

Inoculation has lowered fatal cases tude and provision for the time when in cholera from ten to two per cent.

pared or other work done which may be performed sitting. Such a covered the work is stopped in the fields, the porch is inexpensive, and may be made by any one handy with tools,-New York Tribune.

hot kitchen. The broad seat will be

useful when vegetables are to be pre-

Relation of Salt to Dairying. Cows should be salted regularly, or.

better still, should have constant access to salt. The practice of salting them once a week is not a good one, as most cattle will lick a little salt every day if they

can get it. Thus provided they will yield more and better milk than otherwise, and will also maintain a better degree of health.

twice the time and only one-half the load as compared with good roads As salt provokes thirst, the milch animal should have as free access to Transportation is really the great water as to the saline mineral, or the est economic question of the age. In latter will do her more harm than no department of human activity has there been a greater or perhaps so

great an advancement as in the railway transportation in this country. The American railways have solved the question of the most perfect service at the least possible cost. A modern locomotive over a track will carry from 90,000 to 100,000 bushels of grain in a single train. We can boast of the best railways-and

the worst public highways-of any ecuntry on earth.

----- What It Means,

'An eminent authority on agriculture says that the farmer in any community having hard roads, which will enable him to market his crops upon any day in the year, can, by watching the markets and taking advantage of good prices, gain from three to five cents on a bushel ou his grain and from on 3-half to one cent a pound on his hogs over and above what he can ordinarily get when, for weeks at a time, he is mud bound and can neither deliver his pro duce nor keep in touch with the mar ket. He goes further and says: "This means an increase of the cash profits

of the farm from seventy-five cents to \$1.50 an acre. There can be no doubt that good, hard, every day in the year roads are worth from \$100 to 200 in cash a year for every quarter section reached by them." If this is true, it will, upon the same basis that manufacturers and other industries ar floated, add from \$2000 to \$4000 to the actual cash value of the farm.

Met Half Way.

Under direction from Washing Under direction from Washing ton, a special agent of the Department of Agriculture took up the question of transporting rond material with the presidents of ten of the leading rail-ways in Illinois. In every case they expressed their willingness to hand rond material for this purpose at ne-tural cost. One president said: "We will haul it on any terms required, and it cost imi't hav enough the far-mers may fix the tariff." Cheese-New cheese, large, 60 lbs, 1034a1076c; do, flats, 37 lbs, 1034a1034c; do, flats, 37 lbs, 103/a1034c; 9icnios, 28 do, flats, 37 ll lbs, 11a11/2c.

Live Stock.

Chicago. - Cattle-Good to prime steers, \$5.60a6.15; stockers and fceders, \$2.25a4.00; cows, \$2.50a4.40; bulls, \$2.50 \$2.25a4.00; cews, \$2.50a4.40; bulls, \$2.50 a4.30; calves, choice higher at \$3.00a 6.50. Hogs-mixed and butchers, \$5.70 a5.95; good to choice heavy, \$5.90a 6.0714. Sheep-good to choice weth-ers. \$3.60a4.00; fair to choice mixed, \$3.25a3.60; Western sheep, \$3.25a4.00; yearlings, \$3.75a4.30; native lambs, \$2.60 a5.15; Western lambs, \$4.25a5.15. Past Liberty Carthon Farma 56 ceas

East Liberty.-Cattle-Extra. \$5.590 5.80; prime, \$5.5005.05; good, \$5.200 5.40. Hogs duli and lower; prime keavy \$6.05; assorted mediums, \$6.000.05; best Yorkers, \$6.10; light do, \$5.9046.00

LABOR AND INDUSTRY

"Corn exports for the week aggre gate 900,714, against 653,604 last week and 2,800,754 in this week a year ago." Fort Worth has 40 unions. There are 45,000 union merchants. Philadelphia is to have a labor tem-

Fort Worth has a Woman's Laber

League. Brooklyn bricklayers' laborers get \$3

a day. Louisville carpenters get \$2.50 for mine house.

Columbia, S. C. bricklayers won the nine-hour day. In New York the prices of horses-have doubled.

Pawrucket, R. I., plumbers now work eight hours per day.

Charleston painters were conceded the nine-hour day."

There are two union men in the St. Augustion, Fla., City Council. Equality, Ili, city laborers have been granted the eight-hour day. Alton, III., City Council has estab-lished the eight-hour day for laborers. Wewares, III., bricklayers secured the eight-hour day without reduction in wages.

eign markets.

will not grow. Upon the approach of cold weather cover with any coarse litter and remove same in early spring One-quarter of a pound of seed is suffi-

I knew a dairyman once who, in a

clent for an acre .-- Rural New Yorker, The Balanced Rations spasm of economy (?) sought to save If sllage is cheaper than dried corn

- --- -----PLAN OF THE BUILDING.

ward. If the horse stalls are adjacent to the side door, the horse manure can be thrown out into this open shed for the hens to scratch over, a little grain being thrown into it. The barnyard