## The Quest of Two Moons.

BY FRANKLIN WELLES CALKINS.

police force," said my friend, the Indian agent. He was speaking of a tall young Sloux in uniform, who had just handed in a message and stepped out of his office.

mused, "a dreamer, and imaginative my Indians in the last extremity. to an uncommon degree. He was "Had the night been dark, I should about thirteen, I reckon, when he have had hope that Little Chief and came near to bringing on war out Two Moons might crawl through the and by a curious incident as trivial in nature as many which have but there was a brilliant full moon,

"Two Moons was wading in the shallows of Antelope Creek one day, and found an old horseshoe. He took this to his brother, Little Chief, who in a river, with the toe pointing up on down, should ride to the end of the stream, where he would find a gan to arrive, and by daylight there ing to any one.

Two Moons swallowed the story, his mother slept that night. His lad took his gun and cartridge-belt, belted with metallic cartridges, so issued, secured a pony and stole He was certain that the toe of the iron hoof had pointed up the with, they would rush my Indians creek, so up the creek he went.

On such an errand, the day-dreamer was bound to strike trouble sooner or later, and Two Moons struck it biscuit along the line, my Sloux put soon. He crossed the line of the in an appearance. To the number of reservation some time in the night, fifty odd these filed out of a coulee, and had ridden fifteen or twenty miles on the cattle range when he came upon a bunch of horses, young horses, like a group of bronze and stock, feeding on the bottom-lands. armored statues, at 600 or 700 yards. creek was apparently cut off by hills; so feeling a 'heap good,' he rode out to the horses. The animals showed on Antelope Reservation. no sign of wishing to follow him, and Two Moons, concluding that something was wrong with the 'medicine' somewhere, drove the bunch off down the valley.

"It was now morning, and Two Moons, dreaming of the excitement which his arrival at the agency would create, forgot even to eat his bacon. He had jogged on for two or three bours when, in turning a bend, he looked behind, to see a number of horsemen riding hard on his trail.

"He had the real Indian's instinct, in spite of his mooning, and he knew at a glance that there were white riders after him. He had made a dreadful mistake in driving these horses, after they had refused to follow him. They were the white men's

"He knew what would happen to the quirt to his pony, as much alive and alert as he had been dazed and dreaming. He rode a good pony, which had done nothing but graze all summer, and for a time he kept his lead. He had nearly reached the reservation line when his horse began to give out. His pursuers were

after him. The brothers' both were well blown, and, there refused my request. being no need of words, the elder

"Well, the cow-men came up, and thrust up out of the ground. warned by a couple of shots, grasped the situation. There were five of out to Farrell, who was about to them, and they posted four, so as to mount his horse. hold the Indians. Then the fifth rode

It was about this time, I reckon, his visiting; and he posted after his sons, to come back in the afternoon picion. Then he turned to me. and report their situation to me. but to get a fresh pony at once, and from what's coming!" guide me to the besieged.

"It was after dark when we reacted the ground. I posted my guide at the say.

"Two Moons will surrender!' was "Two Moons will surrender!" rounding a covert so perfect that they couldn't rush the Bloux without brother to do so!'

matter. He and two others who would 'get those thieving Sloux,' if they had to starve them out! Had they been within the reservation limits, I might have made my authority felt, but they were well outside my diction; and I naw that neither

threat nor persuasion could avail.

"After some talk I went back to where I had posted Chaska—Two Moons should come on. There was where I had posted Chaska—Two Moons' father—only to find that he level. He came toward us, walking was gone. I knew then that, in spite of my injunction, he had passed the word of his boys' plight out over the agency. The cow-men must back gings, and his hair, freshly braided

"Yes, he's an effective member of down in the end, or fight my Brules. "The wretched prospect of another Indian uprising was staring me in the face, and I had not even com-munication by wire with the outside world. I went back to the cow-men, Two Moons was an odd boy," he | to be a witness against them and for

"Had the night been dark, I should lines or make a dash and get away; been responsible for bitter reprisals on our frontiers. This was the way of it:

and a man could be seen quite plainly at 200 yards. The cowboys stood, or grimly sat, at intervals of fifty yards, and a rabbit could not have passed their line without discovery.

"Farrell was not at all pleased to see me when I bivouacked at his the most amazed and delighted little was a helper in our blacksmith's stand. He was offish in conversation, Indian on earth, I reckon, was lifted shop, and the brother told him care- not exactly rude, but with a tone upon the back of a fine cow-horse, lessly of an old tradition which said which said, 'You may camp here, it's and made to understand that it was that any one finding an 'iron hoof' a free range-too free for interfer- his. Then the cowboys rode away,

fine herd of horses which would fol- were twenty-five or thirty at hand. him home. The finder of the Evidently these men expected a sortie shoe was to go secretly, saying noth- by the agency Sloux, and were prepared to fight. Losses from stock 'rustling' of late had exasperated the Youth's Companion. and kept down his excitement until whole district of the Antelope. Each man of these besiegers carried a magfather was away somewhere, and the azine gun and two revolvers, and was some bacon, which had recently been that, in the distance, he appeared to ter climbs to thirty-five and forty be uniformed in copper plate.

"I knew that, if not interfered detail was passing coffee and hard in a glitter of oiled guns and copper shells, and took position, sitting their Looking beyond, he saw that the They were the pick of my agency, and cartridges that could be collected

and greased, hung in two strings down his breast. In all his bearing there was the high spirit of celfsacrifice, of making atonement. As he drew near, I found myself biting my lips and my vision getting misty with the pity of it. He came direct

" 'My father,' he said, 'I alone am to blame for what has happened. I wish to give my body to these men

that my people may not suffer.'
"A dozen or more cowboys had gathered about their leader as I interpreted. As I spoke, Two Moons, with flushed face, showing a plead-ing eagerness that his sacrifice should be accepted, went forward a little to ace them.

"Before I had finished speaking a thrill went through me. The atclouds vanish after a June shower. The brave spirit and truthful face of the boy had won what neither argument nor force could have accom plished.

"There were some seconds of allence; then one of the men raised the

"'Shucks!' he said, and turning his back on the scene, walked off. Everybody laughed, and Farrell flung his hat at the boy's feet.

"'You little sap-sucker,' he said, 'you've mighty nigh raised a lot of mischief, but you've shore made good for the sand! Bill,' he said to one of his men, 'bring up that gray pony o' mine and give it to this high red. We've got to remove him from tempta-

"Amid laughter and the gathering of the clan, white and red, the gray pony was brought, and Two Moons, with my Brules whooping 'Howl How! How!' after them.

"When the noise had subsided, Two Moons turned to me. 'At any rate, father,' he shouted, earnestly, 'my medicine was good, else I should not have got this fine pony!" -From t

The Price of Eggs.

"When eggs get in the neighborhood of forty cents a dozen and butcents people always want to know what the cause is," said a New Jersey farmer to a Dock street merchant and end the business as soon as they the other day. "They think we are had coffee and a bite to eat. While a trying to bleed them, but if they really knew the truth, they wouldn't have much to say, I don't believe. Of course you fellows here on Dock street know the causes, but the ordinary person doesn't. Do you know why eggs are scarce? It's not because the hens are not working as hard as usual. Some may be taking a vacation, it's true, but it's because armed, doubtless, with all the guns the farmers are saving their eggs for incubators. About this time of Antelope Reservation.

"The cow-men paid this formidable all the fresh eggs they can and pile

## As It Striketh the Philosopher.

By H. J. THIEDE.

Keep your conscience tender. Be not weary in well doing.

3. To-day's frugality is to-morrow's felicity.
4. Salvation is an accomplishment through the selection of the best ends of life. Degradation is a consequence of the cultivation of the worst ends of life.

Better go supperless to bed than to rise in debt.

Man should pay more attention to the chips on his lathe than those on the street.

Every dollar put by to-day comes as a gift to you to-One whose falsehoods no longer deceive has forfeited

the right to speak the truth.

9. Mediocrity can talk, but it is for genius to observe.

10. Beware of little expenses; a small leak will sink a

great ship.

11. Character building is a consequence of constant train-12. Man is like a cracked bell that does not ring because of the grating of the two broken surfaces on each other, but if these could be trimmed off by means of a saw or file, it would remedy

party no apparent heed, but pro- them into the patent setting hens ceeded calmly with the bread and You ask why they do this? Well, it's swiftly gaining, when, in dashing coffee. Yet I knew that a fight was a simple proposition. It takes three over a rise, he came face to face with imminent, and without providential weeks to the day for eggs to hatch

a brief talk with some of his men, he "The tragedy was at hand. The and led the way into a men had finished eating and were for broilers. loose and took to cover, where they horses for distribution when, at the

"I lost no seconds in pointing this

" 'They want to talk,' I said. 'Let them, and I will interpret."

"Farrell scowled fiercely at the Sloux with a swift glance of sus-

" 'Well,' he growled, 'holler at 'em Much disquieted, I cautioned the if it'll do you any good; but don't father to say nothing to any one else, give 'em any notion they can get away

"I raised my voice and shouted to "It was after dark when we reached Little Chief to know what he had to

among the besiegers. There were a his answer. 'He will go out to those dozen or more angry cow-men sur- men now. I have never taken their horses, and I did not counsel my

ertainty of serious loss of life.
"The boy who ran off your horses
"I found their leader, a ranch foreby mistake will come out to you now," man named Farrell, whom I knew. I I interpreted, turning to Farrell and told him my version of Two Moous' the nearer men. 'He will come unquest, and begged him to drop the armed. The other man, his brother, stood with him laughed at my tale, ing the boy an old tradition of finding which I must confess, though I doubted not of its truth, smacked of improbability. They declared that they these others who have come out to was in no way to blume, save in tellthese others who have come out to

defend the boy.'
"'Sounds reasonable,' Farrell re luctantly admitted. 'Well, teil the thief to come out.' Then word was

passed along the line.
"I signaled the brothers that Two

interference could not be delayed be- out. As soon as you get chickens "Two Moons' absence had been youd a few minutes. I begged per-you begin to feed them to beat discovered early in the morning, and mission of Farrell to go to their everything. The brooders, in which Chief, guessing the cause, had covert and have an interview with they are kept in winter to keep them taken the trail, and was riding hard Little Chief and Two Moons, but after warm, are fairly alive with the little fellows, and by stuffing them with corn and wheat we soon have chickens as big as squabs and kill them You know what they coulee which he had crossed a little looking to their weapons and hitch-are—the highest kind of chicken time before. At the head of this ra- ing their cartridge-belts into position, meat. You can't blame the farmers vine the two turned their ponies and a detail had brought up their for hoarding their eggs when you know the profit there is in broilers. had perfect command of every ap- head of the coulee and in their cen- Then you get as much per pound as proach without exposing themselves. tre, I saw a fluttering rag, apparently | You get for a dozen eggs at forty cents a dozen. Its only the law of supply and demand which makes eggs high, as everything else. Let all the farmers turn all their eggs into market, and you will see the price come down; let them hoard their eggs for hatching and up goes the that Two Moons' father came in from pitiful signal, and swept the outlying price. It's simple when you know the truth."-Philadelphia Record.

Costly Necklaces.

The most costly necklace in the world belongs to the Countess Henckel, a lady well known in London and Paris society, the value of which is said to be \$250,000. It is really composed of three necklaces, each of historic interest. One was the property of the ex-Queen of Naples, sister of the late Austrian Empress; the second was once the property of a Spanish grandee; while the third was formerly owned by the Empress Eugenie. Not long ago s necktace composed of 412 pearls, in eight rows, the property of the late Juchess of Montrose, was sold for \$59,100. The Empress Frederick of valued at about \$125,000,-Tit-Bits.

Vegetarianism has got its grip on iety, and has already comme to make converts in numbers large enough to be encouraging to the evangelists of the cult of the beannd-nut-food .- M. A. P.

It is suggested that Boston should pension the cook who, in forty years, has made 394,000 ples and 2,000,000

## A NEW YOCABULARY FOR A NEW INDUSTRY

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consent that chassis has obtained its present-day significance; originally it meant the side members and cross

ections, nothing more in fact than

the framework on which the mechan-

ical organs are attached. Little by little its field of influence was en-

larged, until now it is generally un-

derstood to mean the entire mechani-

cal part of the automobile. Whether

its termination is the same, chasses,

which occasionally finds its way into

Georges Huillier, one of the direc-

tors of the Mors factory, in Paris, is

responsible for elevating the tonneau from a humble field of usefulness as

Down in the old-world Department

wooden sabot, known locally as a

sort of small stage coach, the design

a new type of open vehicle and named

it limousine in honor of his home-

land. From an open vehicle the

name began to mean a completely

closed carriage and with the automo-

bile its importance has grown until

now it designates the most luxurious

type of touring body; the peasant's

wooden shoe, however, has not re-

Bavaria appears to have given birth

to the landaulet, with a type of ve-

hicle fitted with a folding top, and

known as a Landau, after the town

of Landau, in which it originated.

It was modified, slightly reduced in

size, and a few more letters added to

its title. Taximeter had to be created

to meet a modern need for a handy

term to designate a vehicle that will

doubtless play an important part in

every-day life. Some advertising

agents appear to have assumed that

a taximeter is a special type of auto-

mobile, forgetting that the box of

clockwork in itself no more modifies

the vehicle on which it is placed

than the gas meter changes'the na-

ture of the gas. It is merely a com-

bination of taxi, a tax, and metre,

a measure of distance, designating

the instrument which taxes accord-

ing to distance. On its introduction

users being in favor of taxametre and

others claiming taximetre; after some

discussion etymologists declared the

latter form the only correct one, and

Cardan, was never in danger of dying

Jerome Cardan has long laid in his

it occasioned a little trouble, some

nounced its right to the title.

print, being altogether incorrect.

used in the singular or the plural,

"By what authority came the word | railroad coach. It is only by common chauffeur to be folsted on an Eng-lish-speaking public?" The question is often asked privately and from time to time some indignant purespeech-loving enthusiast echoes the ame query through the columns of the daily press, with an appeal to the potentate of the blue pencil to use all his power and influence to exterminate the foreign intruder.

There are about a dozen other words, as foreign to the average man en years ago as ancient Greek, which have gradually slipped into everyday use until to-day they pass unques-tioned, and have, by their mere persistence, earned a place for themselves in the latest editions of national dictionaries.

a wooden cylindrical chamber for It is one of the rules of life that a containing wine or beer, into a dignified position as part of the automonation which has the honor of introducing anything new in any departbile. At a time when automobile ment of activity should impose its carriage work was without form and own nomenclature. There are suffi- void, Huillier produced a new design cient examples in our own products of body with rear entrance and adopted by speakers of other tongues rounded ends, to be fitted on the and allowed to retain their native chassis in the rear of the driver's names to warrant accepting a few seat. Roughly it resembled a barrel from outside. Because France got a cut across the middle; as no more few years' advance on the world in suitable term could be discovered, it the introduction of the automobile was called a barrel-for tonneau is she had to supply a new set of terms merely the French for barrel-and to cover the nakedness of her new has remained a tonneau, in the Eng-"Automobile" suggested lish language, despite radical changes itself, nothing being simpler than the in its design. In French modern sidecombination of auto-self and mobile entrance touring cars have ceased to -moving. But before automobile be known as tonneaux, the type dewas allowed to pass as a substantive veloped from the rear-entrance barit was used in connection with carrel-shaped body being a double riage, the new vehicle being a volture phaeton. automobile, or automobile carriage. As every noun in French must be of of Correze, in France, known under either masculine or feminine gender it had to be decided which class authe old regime as Bas-Limousin, the peasants wear a heavy full footed tomobile should go into. As voiture is feminine some declared that autolimousine." The district has also a mobile should be of the gentle sex, particular type of closed carriage, a too; others took up the opposite side, and an academic division was proof which, in this unchanging country, Even now it is not certain in has probably not been modified in the land of its creation whether an ages. A coachbuilder from Limoges automobile is a "she" or a "he." established himself in Paris, produced

'Chauffeur' is an interloper-an interloper who cannot give one solid why he should have been allowed to creep into the automobile language. Before self-moving road vehicles came into being chauffeurs were found only on railroad engines, steamships and stationary steam engines, their duties being to feed their charges with coal. Why the driver of an automobile should have been called a chauffeur it is difficult to understand, for his prototype on steam engines had nothing whatever to do with driving, that task being left to the mecanicien, and even the first automobiles, crude as they were, had little in common with a stoke-

The further one goes back the less glorious is the ancestry of the chauffeur. In the dark days of the French revolution armed bands took advantage of the weakened executive power to roam through the land and rob all and sundry. A favorite method of persuasion when the terrified na-tives refused to reveal the spot in which their treasure was hidden, was to chauffe or burn the feet of the unfortunates. Frequently, in those cold winter nights the chaufferette or bed warmer, was seized upon as the convenient instrument of torture. So extensive were the depredations of these bands that for a time chauffeur and brigand were synonymous terms.

A garage is merely a shelter, with nothing in its make-up to indicate it has remained. that it has any connection with automobiles. The connection is easy to unknown resting place, and his mathsee between garage and gare, a rail- ematical researches have so passed road station. A garage line on the into the sea of knowledge as to be railroad is merely a siding; when it almost forgotten as individual efforts. was necessary to christen the home The universal joint which his fertile of the automobile, it was more nat- brain created, and which was first ural that the locomotive should be known as Cardan's joint or joint a la godfather and not the horse stable.

As at present applied, chassis is out, but its application was somewhat just a little younger than the auto- limited and its admirers were few mobile industry. In earlier days it until the automobile came along and designated any kind of wood or metal brought it into public favor, four cenframe, from a wooden cucumber turies after the death of its inventor. frame to the metal framework of a |- The Automobile.

Preserving Shingles.

The Forest Service has studied the shingle problem along with that of the preservation of farm timber. It con Circuit Court by M. B. Clark, a is found that shingles treated with creosote by a special process which motorman on the Union line, St. Jothe service has invented warp but little and decay slowly, because water is kept out of the tissues of the wood. One such roof will outlast two or three left in the natural state to curl, spring loaks and fall to pieces. The creosote used is nothing more than dead oil of coal tar, but it keeps water from entering the pores of the wood and render it immune to decay for a long time. A roof of that kind costs a little more at first, but it is cheaper in the long run. Woods which are usually classed as inferior, such as loblolly pine, beech, sycamore and others which are quick de caying, readily take the preservative treatment and are given a largely increased value.

The preserving apparatus is neither expensive nor hard to oper-One such outfit will serve several farmers. The main items are an iron tank (an old engine boiler will do), with preservative fluid in it and a fire under it, and another tank of cold preservative. The shingles of other woods to be treated are immersed for a sufficient time in the hot creosote and then in the India: cold. Full details of the operation are given to applicants for informa tion by the Forest Service at Washington .- Harper's Weekly,

The area of forest land reserved by the Government was increased during 1907 by 43,000,000 acres making the total area of the Na tional Forests more than 160, 000, acres. The income from the Na ional Forests was greater during the past fiscal year than the entire cost of administration. This income amounted to \$1,530,000—twice as much as the income for 1906 and more than twenty times that for 1905. — President Rossevelt's Mes-

What Happened to Clark. Just what a railroad train can do to a man when it hits him is suggested in a petition filed in the Ma-

seph. The injuries for which Clark wants \$50,000 are thus summarized: Compound fracture of the femur Crushing and maiming of right

leg below the knee. Amputation of right leg. Injury to head. Bruising of back.

Injury affecting hearing. Bruises, maiming and injuring of

Pressing and injuring of scintic nerve. Injuring of left arm below the el-

Injury to general health. Affecting injuriously the norvous

Journal.

system and hearing. Injuring plaintiff internally, caus ing him to be sick, sore and maimed General permanent disability and suffering great physical pain. Mental anguish. - Kansas City

American Cars Needed in India. Consul General William H. Michael, in the following report from Calcutta, shows the desirability of the American railway train system in

"In consequence of recent murders robberies and other putrages on trains in India the Eastern Bengal State Railway has ordered electric alarm bells to be installed in the cars of their line, so that passengers may communicate with the guards on the train. It would appear that the only effectual and practical remedy is the substitution of cars built on the American plan, with open ends and vestibule cornection, for the sidedoor arrangements used in India The Etglish passenger cars, or carriages as they are called, which open at the side, are not suitable for In-dia.—Saily Consular Report.

A square foot of a Persian rug neans twenty-three Cays' work for



Better Cow, Better Calf. give birth to a stronger calf and will give more milk to nourish it than

will a cow in poor condition. Correspondingly, a plump, heavy kernel of grain will produce a better plant than a shrunken, light kernel. This fact has been demonstrated beyond doubt from experiments testing the yield from light and heavy weight seeds .- American Cultivator.

Popular Feed Rack. The illustration of a fodder rack here shown is one invented by the editor of the Agriculturist and used by him for many years. The rack is such a good one that hundreds of farmers copied the idea, and they came into quite general use on cattle farms. There is absolutely no waste of feed in using this rack, and anything can be fed in it, from corn fodder to ensilage and meal, says

the Wisconsin Agriculturist. The rack has a tight bottom, into which all litter falls as cattle pull



out the hav or other fodder from between the slats. It is twelve feet long and five feet wide. Three or four such racks in a yard will hold a load of hay or corn fodder. It is the best rack in which to feed corn the advantage of getting into close fodder we ever saw. Cattle will pull out every leaf and husk, leaving the and for use about the feeding alleys, bare stalks in the bottom, which may be removed as desired.

The posts are four by four, six take its place. feet long. On top of the posts a two by four is spiked, upon which the slats that hold the fodder rest. These slats are four inches wide and end and for the wheel frame on the placed far enough apart to admit the other. At front end of box in rear bottom is made of common six inch boards. If meal is fed in the rack hold it rigidly and to make the front matched flooring is better for the end of the box frame. Pieces one bottom. A six inch board is nailed and a half by one and a half inches on around the outside of the bottom to hold the feed.

Where young cattle, cows or steers run loose there is no better way of feeding them. We have fed a good many steers in this rack. They were dehorned and ran loose in a shed. The rack was kept full of clover hay and ensilage, and meal was fed twice daily in the tight bottom.

A Rather Novel Idea.

It is said that a farmer near Lancaster, Pa., unable to obtain farm unable to harvest his crops alone, hit upon the novel scheme of a public sale of his crops as they stood in the fields. He had a sixteen-acre corn- securely braced, as shown in the cut. field and a large apple orchard. The novelty of his proposition attracted from the floor solid and straight up, a crowd, and bidding was spirited. but we find it better to have a per-In consequence the farmer netted manent bed from floor to top of han-\$28 per acre for his corn, while his apples fetched him \$1.25 per tree, the purchasers furnishing the labor necessary to gather the corn and pick the apples .- Weekly Witness.

Breeding the Bacon Hog.

Mr. Hoyt says that Dr. Harper is trying to get a good bacon hog. He has Tamworths, which are certainly a good bacon breed. But why should he think to improve by crossing on the Poland China, a purely lard hog? There is really no hog that will make better bacon than the razor-back of building, dooryards and nearby fields the South, the black-haired survival and pick up the loose stones. of the fittest. His fault is slow maturity and big waste. If I was breedthe Tamworth with razor-back sows, and by continually keeping only full blood Tamworth males, I would expect to have in a little while the finest bacon pigs in America. Smithfield hams are made from the native Virginia stock, and cannot be made from the Western lard hog.

The Value of Poultry Manure.

Farmers do not appreciate the value of poultry manure. It has been estimated that the value of the droppings for fertilizer is fourteen cents per fowl per year. The New Jersey Experiment Station values the fresh manure of fowls at \$4.96 per ton; the Massachusetts station values it at \$5.28. The farmer doesn't value it at all, yet fresh hen manure is considered nearly twice as valuable selling them by the pound, will find that the poultry manure if sold or of vine with the stein. In selling, house to dry, the dust breathed in by the fowls, it costs the farmer more more fodder, and making the field than he would willingly pay, did he look less unsightly and the next know .- Wallace's Farmer.

Teaching a Call to Drink.

H. E. Cook says in Tribune-Far- ists. mer: Fix things so the call can never suck its dam, and when the cow has mothered for a few hours-don't be in too big a rush about it-milk about three quarts of her milk into a pail, put it up under the calf's nose so as to touch it, and in a minute it will drink from the word go, and you have won out, and kept your piety besides. A calf that has never sucked

have to break her, which often is A good cow in good condition will quite a vaudeville show and often of somewhat unpleasant memory. From the start play that you are the heifer's calf and make her believe if, and to the calf be its god of the feed dish and two disagreeable things in dairving-breaking heifers and teaching calves to drink-are made into pleasant pastimes.

How to Dip Sheep.

For dipping a number of sheep, from 1000 head up, the vat should be at least forty feet in length and five feet deep. The bottom of the vat should be six inches wide, the sides sloping outward and upward, till at the top the measurement is at least two feet, but on no account should it be any wider, as then the sheep swimming through would turn around, which is one of the things to be guarded against. The vat is made five feet deep to obviate the danger of the sheep striking the bottom of the vat when thrown in and is made sloping at the sides to save expense in dip. The inside of the vat should be flush, so that no obstruction will interfere with the passing through of the sheep. Sink the vat in the ground to the depth of four The vat should at first be filled with water to see if it leaks. Keep water in it till the leakage stops, then bail out and fill with dir -Epitomist.

Has Double Capacity.

The drawing shows a low down barrow in sufficient detail to enable any one to make a similar one. We think that next to the low down cart it is the handlest thing around the buildings and garden that we have, says a writer in Farm and Fireside. Its capacity is more than double that of the ordinary kind, and the load is much more easily put aboard. It has quarters where the cart would not go, the stable, the lawn and the garden there is hardly anything that will

For the framework get two pleces of hard wood two by two inches which will project to form handles on one nose of a cow—about six inches. The of wheel a piece of the same dimensions is mortised into the frame to are also mortised into the bottom of the legs, both front and back. These form the foundation for the floor.



which should be of three-quarter help and realizing that he would be inch boards. The legs are mortised into the shaft or handle pieces, the front ones resting about three inches from the ground and the rear ones

> If desired the sides may be built dles, with removable side boards to slip on for use in handling bulky stuff.

> Heavy material, such as bags of fertilizer, large stones, etc., are easily handled with this type of barrow, as they may be loaded between the handles directly from the ground.

It is a benefit to an old orchard on level land to turn hogs into it. Hitch the horse to the stone boat. put on a box and drive around the

If we cultivate small fruits, have plenty of interesting work on the ing for a bacon pig I would use farm, this will tend to keep the young men at home.

Clean out and air out the cellar thoroughly before putting in the potatoes or other root crops. Old. musty or vermin infested lumber should be replaced with new and clean.

Don't let any apples go to waste; convert them into cider or vinegar. Don't use a sour or musty barrel;

roll it on the fuel pile. Cider to be kept during winter should be got just before the mill shuts down in late fall. Put in a barrel free of mustiness and then keep as near to thirty-five degrees as possible. Such cider will keep sweet

until spring. The man who peddles squashes, as fresh cow manure. It is claimed it helpful to leave two or three inches used would cover the cost of the by using a pull down hang scale, the care of the fowls. Left in the hen vine and stem will hang to the book. Cut the corn low, thereby saving

> plowing easier. Burn the potato tops, is the good advice of nearly all potato special-

Don't winter over any manure; you can't afford to. The longer you keep it above ground, the less value

Every farm ought to have a theroughly good watch dog; and he should be treated just as kindly and considerately as is the horse, thus kept is an ever faithful friend. If the corn crib needs repairs, why

will drink as readily as it will get the hang of finding its own dinner.

By the same rule, a heifer should always be hand miked and then she look them over and any runts, sick

knows no other way. Let the calf or maimed coop by themselves and run with her a few days and them give special care, with the idea or to milk her is, in her way of thinking, "robbery" of her calf and you the first.