

FRIENDSHIPS.

May the law of Salust always remain engraved on the heart of your king. "Not with the help of armies nor treasures do kingdoms continue to flourish, but with the help of friends, and these cannot be gained by force nor bought with gold; they are won by acts of kindness and by faithfulness." And, moreover, "it is necessary always to live in unity with one's own; by concord the smallest things become great, whilst by discord the greatest are reduced to naught." Let him remember the example of M. Agrippa, who thought much of this precept which alone may make of your royal master a good brother, a good comrade, a good friend, a good king. Next to God let nothing be dearer to him than friendships. Let him always implicitly trust the man he once found worthy of his friendship and, according to the advice of Seneca, let him prove his friends in all things, but take care first to prove himself also.

Slow in contracting friendships, let him be even more slow in breaking them asunder and, if possible, never let him do so.—Petrarch.

NIGHT.

Mysterious night! When our first parents knew Thee, from report divine, I heard thy name Did he not tremble for this lovely frame— This glorious canopy of light and blue? Yet 'neath a curtain of translucent dew Bathed in the rays of the great setting flame, Hesperus, with the host of heaven, came And lo! creation widened in man's view.

Who could have thought such darkness lay concealed Within thy beams, oh, sun! or who could find, While fly and leaf and insect stood revealed That to such countless orbs thou mad'st us blind! Why do we then shun death with anxious strife If light can thus deceive, wherefore not life? —Joseph Blanco White.

WORDS OF WISDOM.

Reputations, like beavers and cloaks, shall last some people the time of others.—Douglas Jerrold.

Dare to look up to God and say, Deal with me in the future as thou wilt; I am of the same mind as thou art; I am thine; I refuse nothing that pleases thee; thou wilt; clothe me in any dress thou chooseth.—Epictetus.

Every tub must stand upon its own bottom.—Bunyon.

One of the grandest things in having rights is that, being your rights, you may give them up.—George MacDonald.

Reputation is an idle and most false imposition; oft got without merit and lost without deserving.—Shakespeare.

RESPONSIBILITY.

All persons possessing any portion of power ought to be strongly and awfully impressed with an idea that they act in trust and that they are to account for their conduct in that trust to the one great Master, Author and Founder of society.—Burke.

It is meat and drink to me to see a clown. By my troth, we that have good wits have much to answer for.—"As You Like It," Shakespeare.

Men's minds are as variant as their faces. Where the motives of their actions are pure the operation of the former is no more to be imputed to them, as a crime, than the appearance of the latter, for both, being the work of nature, are alike unavoidable.—George Washington.

THE ISLE.

There was a little lawn islet By anemone and violet, Like mosaic pavon, And its roof was flowers and leaves, Which the summer's breath enweaves, Where no sun nor showers nor breeze Pierce the pines and tallest trees, Each a gem engraven, Girt by many an azure wave With which the clouds and mountains pave A lake's blue chasm. —Shelley.

POULTRY PICKINGS.

Every coop or house should be rain and weather proof, yet well ventilated and without draughts. The poultry droppings should be gathered daily. Where this is not possible it should not be delayed longer than a week. After each cleaning the dropping boards should be dusted with sifted coal ashes or road dust. Once a month a good tar product should be used on the roosts, in the corners of the nest boxes and along the cracks and crevices of the building. This will not only destroy vermin, but will disinfect the house. Overcrowding causes fowls to "sweat" while on the roost at night, which so weakens them that they become easy prey to sickness. Heat has as bad an effect upon egg production as has severe winter weather.

MOLDY FEEDS ARE FATAL TO POULTRY

Moldy litter in poultry houses and moldy feed are the cause of a large number of deaths among poultry and particularly among chicks, writes H. L. Kempster in the Western Poultry Journal. These molds in the body of the fowl cause a disease known as aspergillosis. The disease is as fatal as the name sounds. Our scientists have neglected to find a shorter name for the disease, but among poultrymen chicks affected with the trouble are commonly spoken of as "lungers." Many times the disease is mistaken for white diarrhea. The Missouri College of Agriculture, in its investigation of poultry diseases, notes the following characteristic symptoms: The chick stands around in a drowsy manner and shows little desire to eat. The wings hang down, the breath is rapid and a white diarrhea is present. An affected chick will be found to have soft yellow growths from the size of a pinhead to that of a pea, mainly in the lungs, but sometimes in the intestines and mesentery. These growths,



According to the report of the director of the national egg laying contest at Mountain Grove, Mo., the smaller the bird of any favored breed the more eggs they produce. This conclusion is reached after three years' contest and is authentic. The White Plymouth Rock hen that laid 281 eggs in the first contest weighed only six pounds, being one and one-half pounds under standard weight. The White Leghorn pullet which made a record of 29 eggs last year only weighed two and three-fourths pounds. There is no standard weight for this breed, but this pullet was the smallest of a lot of thirty-six pullets of this variety which were entered in the contest. The illustration shows a pure bred White Plymouth Rock cock.

clogging the air passages of the lungs, are directly responsible for the death of affected birds.

In mature fowls there are two forms of the disease. The mucous membrane lining the air sacs and tubes may be covered with a membranous formation which is soft and yellowish and has an offensive odor, or the post mortem will reveal white or yellowish nodules imbedded in the tissues of the lungs.

Early symptoms are that the bird is inactive, sleepy, and if forced to run will fall from exhaustion; breathing is rapid, appetite is diminished, and more or less catarrh is present.

There is no cure for the trouble, but since it is caused by eating moldy feed or by being permitted access to moldy litter, it can be entirely prevented by not compelling fowls to eat moldy food and by keeping them away from moldy litter.

This is just one of the many poultry troubles that can be entirely avoided by feeding nothing but fresh, clean feed and keeping the pens and yards free from filth and molds.

Clean the Poultry Yard.

The adage "Cleanliness is skin to godliness," which has been wretchedly ascribed to the Bible, is quite as true in the poultry yard as in the home of growing children. It lies at the foundation of health and is the corner-stone of success. Dirty yards are disease breeders; dirty eggs soon rot; dirty fowls are disgusting; dirty roosts bring lice, mites, fleas and loss.

Feeding For Eggs.

The egg yield often diminishes during a dry period because the bugs and insects that the hens have been in the habit of eating are no longer in evidence. Feed the hens some animal matter and the egg yield will increase.

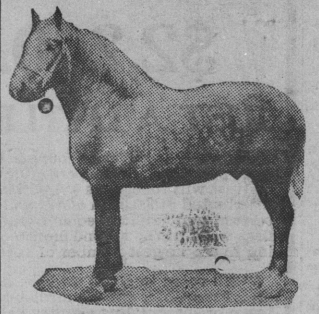
LIVE STOCK HUSBANDRY

SELECTING DRAFTERS.

Horses With Big Middle Sections Are Easily Kept in Condition.

A good big breed basket makes a big difference in a horse's price, writes John Mason in the National Stockman. Dealers when in search of horses for work invariably select those with deep flanks, the reason being that horses so equipped are almost invariably good doers, easy keepers and carry their condition better than those that are short in their back ribs and tucked up in their flanks. There is an appearance of roundness in a horse's flank that is especially objectionable, individuals possessing that conformation being almost always hard keepers and likely to scour under hard pressure.

Besides this, short back ribs and deficient flank space are usually concomi-



tant of long backs and weak loins, this combination being the worst fault really that a horse can have. Personally I would rather have a horse a little rounding of his hock and showing a slight gristle than I would one with a light middle. Light flanked horses are never good shippers, and dealers on the market will often pass up animals as sound as the proverbial bell of brass merely because they possess this fault.

Stallions faulty in their conformation in that they are short of their ribs and light of their flanks should always be passed up. I do not know of a character which is transmitted with such deadly accuracy unless it is a drooping "goose" rump, and the two not infrequently go together. Capacity, as the dairy cow men call it, is just as essential in a horse that works with his shoulders as in a milk making machine that works with her udder. Without the most ample space to care for and digest the food consumed neither one can be worth very much. Under no circumstances should a light flanked, short ribbed stallion be used. Eschew him always. Accept no excuses for his lack of "capacity." His colts will be like him, and the dealers if they take them at all will discount them heavily.

PIG FEEDING EXPERIMENT.

Effect of Various Rations Demonstrated at Kentucky Fair Grounds.

An account of an interesting experiment in pig feeding at the Kentucky state fair grounds at Louisville is related in a recent issue of Farm and Family. Five lots of pigs were placed on feed on June 17, and a month later were weighed and results noted. The final result of the test would be announced at the annual meeting of the Kentucky state fair, it was said.

The results obtained for the first month were: Lot No. 1 was composed of four pigs of the scrub type. They were fed a balanced ration of ten parts middlings, ten parts corn meal, two parts bran, one part tankage and blue grass pasture. They made a gain per day of 1.27 pounds at a cost of 5 4-10 cents per pound of gain. Lot No. 2, described as common type, fed corn in a dry lot, made a gain of .93 pounds per day at a cost of 5 6-10 cents per pound of gain. Lot No. 3, common type, fed balanced ration in dry lot, gained 1.46 pounds per day at a cost of 4 7-10 cents per pound. Lot No. 4, common type, fed corn and blue grass pasture, gained .82 pounds per day at a cost of 6 2-10 cents a pound. Lot No. 5, pure bred Berkshires, fed balanced ration and blue grass pasture, gained 1.51 pounds per day at a cost of 4 1/2 cents a pound. The Berkshires therefore made the largest gains at the cheapest cost per pound. The final result of the test will be watched for with interest by all pig raisers. So far the demonstration has proved the value of pure bred as against scrub pigs.

Weak Fetlocks In Foals.

For a colt with weak fetlocks the following treatment is advised: Feed an abundance of sound whole oats, wheat bran and good hay. By preference allow alfalfa or clover hay. The colt wants strengthening. If you have it, some sweet skim milk may be given in small quantities twice daily. Let him run outdoors daily. Hand rub the parts three times a day and at night rub with a stimulating liniment.

DAIRY and CREAMERY

DAIRY IMPROVEMENT.

Why Many Farmers Fail to Secure Best Results From Cows.

[Prepared by dairy division, United States department of agriculture.] One reason for low records and lack of progress is that many dairymen do not avail themselves of the education in dairying and agriculture so cheaply offered to them by the dairy and agricultural papers, farmers' institutes, farmers' reading courses, experiment stations, agricultural colleges, etc. It has been clearly demonstrated that dairymen must get above average methods and average conditions to attain success and must use business methods and avail themselves of the latest and best knowledge.

Cows producing good records are not confined to any one breed or locality or section of the country. The individuality of the cow and the care and treatment she receives have more influence than natural conditions or peculiar characteristics of the soil.

A cow's dairy performance cannot be fairly judged from her record for a single year. Dairy cows have their "off years," and this must be considered when cows having poor records are being dropped from the herd. If this fact is not borne in mind there is danger of selling the best cows.

Cows producing 5,000 pounds of milk and 200 pounds of butter annually are within the reach of every painstaking



The Jersey cow here pictured is owned by J. C. Sibley of Pennsylvania. The herd is kept in open air barns throughout the coldest weather. The west side is always open to the air. The cow shown is a pure bred Jersey, and she made an official record last year of 15,553 pounds of milk containing 537 pounds of butter. She was in cold quarters all winter.

dairymen. A lower yield than this in most sections of the country leaves little or no margin for profit. It should be the constant aim of the dairymen to raise his standard.

Many dairymen make the mistake of keeping more cows than they can properly shelter and feed. It is more profitable to begin with a few well cared for than with a large number poorly fed and poorly sheltered. As a rule dairymen have cows enough in number, but their yield is too low. To increase the profit the product must be increased.

The fundamental steps to be taken in improving dairy herds may be stated as follows:

Take advantage of variation. While the tendency of nearly all cows raised in the United States is to produce a number fall below and a few reach a yield of 500, 600, or even 700 pounds of butter. Those above the average should be carefully selected and bred with care and judgment.

While the test must be used to detect variation and make selections, it is needed particularly to test the progeny, to determine whether the good qualities of the parent have been perpetuated and to see if any improvement in the offspring has been made.

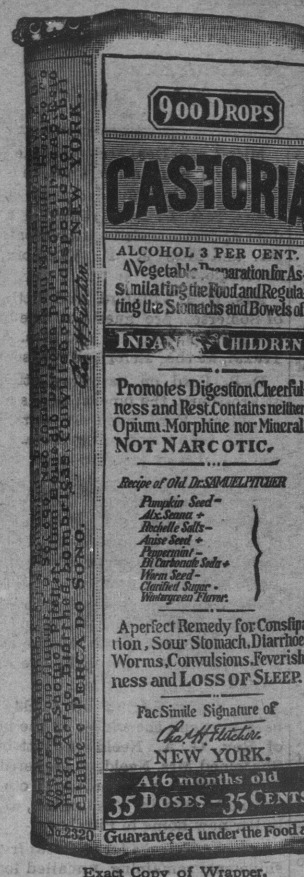
Feed, care and management are of the highest importance. Having been carefully selected and having stood the test, the cows must be well fed and cared for if their good qualities are to be retained and improved.

Causes of Blue Milk.

There seems to be no doubt, says the American Cultivator, that the abnormal appearance of a blue color in milk is in the great majority of cases caused by the growth of micro-organisms in the milk. The appearance of a few isolated samples of blue milk which recently reached one of our western experiment stations has afforded an opportunity for a new investigation of this uncommon phenomenon. The organism isolated from the milk and proved to be responsible for this "outbreak" was the bacillus cyanogenus, the same organism that has been isolated in other instances of blue milk. The fact that in the Iowa manifestations the trouble occurred in only two households out of eighteen served from the same dairy and that these two were quite closely associated indicates that the infection of the milk took place in the household.

Feeding the Dry Cow.

The feeding of the dry cows and heifers that must build up the frames and give constitutional vigor to the young calves is the true foundation of improved dairy cows. Yet the average dairymen feeds his pregnant cows and heifers the refuse. The best hay, wheat bran and linseed oil meal are fed to the cows that are giving milk. The very elements that are needed by the cow at this period are withheld. Carbonaceous foods, which give heat and fat, are but little needed to supply nourishment to the fetus. Simple material to build up bone, muscle and blood during the rapid growth and development is needed to nourish the unborn calf.



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