



**Heavy Lambs the Best.**  
The Missouri station found that the heaviest lambs at birth were from the heaviest ewes, and that these heaviest ewes at birth gained faster in weight than those of lighter weight at birth.

**Butter on the Farm.**

At one of the Iowa Institutes a speaker in the course of his remarks said that "the best churn to use is a revolving barrel or box churn; the butter should not be churned together in a lump, stop churning when the butter is in granular form about the size of wheat kernels and the butter-milk should then be drawn off, then pure, cold water must be poured on the butter and the churn turned forward and backward a few times and the water drawn off and fresh water is clear of buttermilk; usually water put on three or four times is sufficient. Now, the butter is ready for the salt. About one and one-half ounces of dairy salt to a pound of butter, must be well mixed with the butter but should not be worked more than just enough to mix the salt with the butter, and then put in a cool place twelve hours for the salt to dissolve when it can be reworked and packed ready for market.

**Condition Powders for Poultry.**

The use of pulverized cayenne pepper or capsicum, so often advised and resorted to, is discouraged by experienced poultry raisers, on account of its strong, penetrating and almost poisonous nature. While it may prove beneficial for the moment, after its influence has been dispelled it leaves the system more enfeebled than at the outset and in its stead the following compound is recommended: Carbonate of iron, 1 ounce; anise seed, 2; powdered ginger, 6; mustard, 1; table salt, 2; sulphur, 2; licorice, 4; powdered charcoal, 14. These should be powdered and mixed thoroughly, making 2 pounds of good condition powder, and if kept in a tight box, will be good for a long time. A table-spoonful in ten quarts of soft feed, or in that proportion, fed every other day in warm weather, or every day in stormy, or cold weather, will prove of service. For growing chicks, one-half of the amount of powder in the same quantity of feed is sufficient. A table-spoonful of the tincture of iron to each gallon of drinking water should be provided in all bad seasons.—The Epitomist.

**Well Worth Trying.**

Try to have a well-balanced garden.  
Try to keep all tools in good condition.  
Try portable sashes for hurrying the seedlings.  
Try burning all caterpillars' nests found on trees and shrubbery.  
Try planting another patch of sweet peas for prolonged bloom.  
Try the low-growing dwarf dahlias; they promise to be a great success.  
Try Jackmanni Clematis for the west porch.  
Try sweet alyssum for edging the shrub bed; it will form a mass of snow white bloom.  
Try bunching branches of apple blossoms, in grandma's old blue pitcher, for the dinner table.  
Try iron stakes and wire pegs, instead of the usual wooden contrivances—they will last enough longer to pay.  
Try the use of only well rotted manure, and spade it deeply; otherwise it will prove too heating for the majority of plants.  
Try a large bed of mignonette for fragrance and constant cutting, and plant gay poppies in the background by way of contrast.  
Try giving a final grading to all paths as soon as the weather is settled; and top the broken-stone paths with a good binding gravel.  
Try taking active measures to organize a floral mission in your neighborhood, no matter where you live, and note results in the improved condition of back yards.  
Try giving the fuchsias a rich potting and planting them where the mid-day sun cannot reach them; then if they are kept well watered, profuse blooming may be depended upon.  
Try making some cuttings now of the well-ripened wood of your favorite rose and stick them deeply in the soil in the shade of the parent bush, and you will have cause to rejoice in the fall.  
  
**Feeding Swine in Summer.**  
Hogs, in order to do well in summer, want good pasturage. Also, access to water and mud to lie in. While mud is very bad for them in cold weather, absorbing too much animal heat then, it has on them a soothing effect during warm weather, and will prevent them from "melting" however fat. Plenty of grass to eat is likewise cooling and loosening to them, let alone that it counteracts the feverish properties of corn, if that is fed; and if it is desirable to fatten them, corn should be fed, for in con-

nection with the grass, water, mud and a certain amount of milk, this is one of the most economical ways of making pork.

Without corn, moreover, hogs that have been wintered on grain if turned on pasture in the spring would be pretty sure to lose a good deal of the fat which they have stored up. While the succulent grass will stimulate the appetite and correct stomach troubles that have been caused by too heavy winter diet, it would not be policy, any way, to stop grain feeding and give them all pasturage. Rather the change should be made gradually, and where liberal grain feeding was carried on through the winter, a moderate amount should certainly be given through the early spring months when pasturing begins. The danger of the animals getting sick because of the change in their diet will then be greatly lessened.

If young, however, very little corn or no cornmeal at all should be fed until the pigs are at least four months old. Otherwise they are apt to become costive, followed by scouring, whereupon, rubbing against everything they can get to, their skin will have a red and dry appearance; next a dry, black scurf will form, and the more corn and cornmeal they are given the poorer they will become. For checking scours in young pigs, lettuce is good, and coarse flour or middlings from rye or wheat, made into a thin slop with milk, is, with the exception of bread and milk, a most ideal food for them.

To make it, the middlings should be mixed with the milk at night after the feeding has been done. With a little of the old left in the bottom of the swill tub, to act as yeast, it will be in fine condition by morning to feed, especially if given often and never in larger quantities than the pigs will eat up clean. But, though it is necessary for the swill to be become fermented in order to digest well, care should be taken never to let it get stale. After four months old their food, of course, can be made stronger, and then it is that opportunities in grass and corn should be made most of.—Boston Cultivator.

**Don't Make Garden in a Day.**

J. C. Whitten, Horticulturist of Missouri University gives the following timely suggestions for garden making:

"If the garden is planted all in a day to get the disagreeable job out of the way, it is probable that only one or two species of plants will do their best. Some will have been planted too early and others too late.  
"For best results in garden making each kind of plant should be put out at the time when conditions are best suited to it. Lawn grass seed, sweet peas, parsnips, onions, spinach and some other species should be planted as soon as the soil can be worked in spring. Seeds of all these will germinate, and even make stronger growth, when the soil is only a few degrees above freezing. If it freezes more or less on cold nights after they are planted no harm is usually done.  
"Other plants, like nasturtiums, candy-tuft, beets, potatoes, carrots, etc., have a larger heat requirement and should be planted in mid spring, or at least later than the mentioned list. They will not reduce well if put out on the first days when the ground begins to thaw out that they should be planted before the soil gets very warm.  
"Corn, beans, melons, cucumbers, tomatoes and many others require a warm soil and time will be gained if they are not planted until the soil is well warmed up to a considerable depth. If put out too early, the seeds are liable to decay in the soil. Even if the plants do grow they will be come stunted by the cold and will not develop into good plants. It saves time to plant these warmth-loving kinds after the soil is warm.  
"Some species need a great deal of heat. These are lima beans, okra or gumbo, egg plants, and some others. They should be the last vegetable planted. Still other species should be planted at intervals so as to get a succession of vegetables for the table. Most kinds which grow quickly may be planted in succession. Radishes, beets, lettuce, peas, and many others are best only when they are tender and succulent. Seeds of these may be planted every three weeks for a time so as to have them under the first half of the season.  
"No date can be mentioned for planting the different sorts. Seasons differ. It may be warmer one year on the first of April than it is two weeks later another year. If one will watch the starting of leaves and flowers on early shrubs, he can get an index as to the time to plant. To plant sweet peas when the willow catkins are coming out is a good rule and similar comparisons may be made for other plants. This is accurate for the willows start, not on a given day in March, but when they have received heat enough to grow well."

**THE NATIONAL GAME.**  
It really seems to be a case of Jack Chesbro redivivus.  
George Stone, of St. Louis, leads the American League batsmen.  
The Boston Club is said to have offered Toledo \$5000 for the fast Indian outfielder, Frank Jude.  
Catcher Bergen, of the Brooklyn, has done fine work this season in throwing to bases and on foul flies.  
Jimmy Williams has taken off so much weight since last year that he now is able to run very fast indeed.  
In timing the swing of his bat to meet the ball Beaumont, of the Pirates, is an ideal performer with the stick.  
Carl Druhot released by Cincinnati to the St. Louis Nationals, has become a winning pitcher for the Cardinals.  
Jake Beckley has joined the ranks of the clean-shaven. John Titus is the only National Leaguer wearing a mustache.  
Tim Jordan is playing a great first base for Brooklyn and Patsy Donovan, the manager, claims there are few better in the major leagues.  
Harry Steinfeldt continues to make the Chicago fans sit up and notice things. They can't see how they ever got along without Steiny.  
In New York link a "toddler" is a base on balls. In Chicago it goes as a "stroll." In Philadelphia a "dead head," and Pittsburgh a "complimentary."

**His Last Care.**  
A certain venerable archdeacon engaged as a new footman a well recommended youth who had served as stable boy. The first duty which he was called upon to perform was to accompany the archdeacon on a series of formal calls.  
"Bring the cards, Thomas, and leave one at each house," ordered his master. After two hours of visiting from house to house the archdeacon's list was exhausted.  
"This is the last house, Thomas," he said; "leave two cards here."  
"Beggin' your pardon, sir," was the reply, "I can't—I've used the ace of spades left."—Harper's Weekly.

**WHO'S TO BE BOSS?**  
"Mr. Meekley and Miss Strong are actually to be married, eh?"  
"Yes, unless he gets scared and backs out. It makes him nervous every time she mentions the 'trousseau' she's going to wear. She pronounces it so much like 'trousers.'"  
—Philadelphia Press.

The cattle of the Austro-Hungarian Empire number 8,580,000.

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**NEWSY GLEANINGS.**

Cossacks in the Province of the Don refused to obey mobilization orders.  
Archie and Quentin Roosevelt drove a locomotive from Oyster Bay to Mineola.  
The Shr on Estate Company has decided to rebuild the Palace Hotel, San Francisco, on the old site.  
More witnesses were discovered to say they had heard Harry Thaw make threats of death for Stanford White.  
Government attorneys believe they will be able to indict Lake Shore and Standard Oil officials on the charge of rebating.  
Red flags were carried and rebel songs sung in many parts of St. Petersburg, causing conflicts with the police and troops.  
General Trepoff said the Russian Duma was simply a revolutionary centre and too much freedom of speech was allowed there.  
Charles Berry, charged with embezzling \$500,000, is driven by ioneliness to return to Boston, Mass., and surrender to the police.  
Arrangements are being made for a new railway from Pittsburgh to New England by way of the Delaware and Hudson and Boston and Albany lines.  
Secretary of Agriculture Wilson found the beef packers trying to evade the clean-up order and warned them the Government will not stand it.  
The International Policy Holders' Committee organized for the fight against the present managers of the Mutual and New York Life, and elected Richard Olney chairman.  
Secretary Shaw sent a letter to national banks, urging them to issue more \$5 bills, saying the United States Treasury is unable to meet the pressing demand for notes of small denomination.  
Congressman Dawson of Iowa recently paid a tribute to the American hen surpassing even that of Secretary Wilson in his annual report, a reference to which inspired the Speaker, "Poets may sing," he said, "of the glory of the eagle and artists may paint the beauties of birds of plumage, but the modest American hen is entitled to a tribute for her industry, her usefulness and her productivity. The American hen can produce wealth equal to the capital stock of all the banks of the New York Clearing House in three months and have a week to spare. In less than sixty days she can equal the total production of all the gold mines of the United States. The United States proudly boasts of its enormous production of pig iron by far the greatest of any country in the world, and yet the American hen produces as much in six months as all the iron mines of the country produce in a year. In one year and ten months she could pay off the interest bearing debt of the United States.

**THE LABOR WORLD.**

The laborites in England are to have a daily paper, to be called the Majority.  
Some 150 Yiddish cooks have started a union on the east side of New York City.  
The A. F. of L. is working on lines to organize the express messengers of all the railroads.  
The men wore overalls without the union label. They got them and work proceeded.  
The eight-hour law of Michigan has been declared valid by the Supreme Court of that State.  
Stonecutters of Sherman, Texas, have made application for a charter from the national headquarters.  
Recently sixty bricklayers seceded from Chicago Union No. 21 and started their own union, but have been unable to get a charter.  
Bricklayers working on a garment factory addition at Oskaloosa, Iowa, were made to quit work because the girls employed in the factory discovered Sky Pilots' Union No. 1 has been formed in Chicago. Preachers? No; balloonists. There are about sixty in that city and they want to hold up wages.  
National Tube Company at Lorain, Ohio, will more than double its blast furnance capacity at its local plant, giving employment to several hundred more men.  
President Roosevelt appointed Charles Earle solicitor for the Department of Commerce and Labor, to succeed Edwin W. Sims, now United States District Attorney at Chicago.  
Kansas City carpenters have adopted a new scale of fifty-five cents an hour for foremen, an increase of seven and a half cents, and forty-five cents for journeymen, an increase of five cents.  
"Cornfield law" and "cornfield lawyer" are terms that are being rapidly adopted into the language of the day—suggested by Senator Tillman's expression when he said he was only a "cornfield lawyer." Cornfield law is simply plain law such as the average man of common sense and probity would apply to any case, without the phrases, loopholes, technicalities, etc., which lawyers' law so largely consists of. "Cornfield law" seems to be destined for as wide a popular acceptance as "square deal" stand pat," "grafting" and the various other vivid phrases descriptive of the conditions of the time. Of course the making of law must mainly be left to the jurists—to men trained in that science—but there is no question that our lawyers' law needs thoroughly revamping with plain cornfield law. Our most successful lawyers today—so regarded—are those that use their abilities, not to uphold the law and perfect it, but to evade it and break it down. The result is that the law fails to fulfill its purpose of restraining wrongdoing.

**MARKETS.**

PITTSBURGH.		
Grain, Flour and Feed.		
Wheat—No. 2 red.....	80	83
Do—No. 2.....	77	78
Corn—No. 2 yellow ear.....	61	62
Do—No. 2 yellow, shelled.....	60	61
Mixed ear.....	60	61
Oats—No. 2 white.....	44	45
Do—No. 1 white.....	44	44
Flour—Winter patent.....	4.00	4.10
Fancy straight winters.....	4.00	4.10
Hay—No. 1 Timothy.....	15.00	15.25
Do—No. 2.....	10.75	11.25
Feed—No. 1 white mid. ton.....	22.50	23.50
Brown middlings.....	19.50	20.00
Brn. bulk.....	22.00	21.50
Straw—Wheat.....	7.50	7.99
Oat.....	7.50	8.00
Dairy Products.		
Butter—Eggs creamery.....	22	21
Ohio creamery.....	22	21
Fancy country roll.....	19	20
Cheese—Ohio, new.....	12	13
New York, new.....	12	13
Poultry, Etc.		
Hens—per lb.....	14	15
Chickens—dressed.....	10	11
Eggs—Pa. and Ohio, fresh.....	18	20
Fruits and Vegetables.		
Potatoes—Fancy white per bu.....	45	50
Cabbage—per ton.....	13.00	15.00
Onions—per barrel.....	4.00	2.25
BALTIMORE.		
Flour—Winter Patent.....	5 05	5 25
Wheat—No. 2 red.....	95	96
Corn—Mixed.....	55	54
Oats—No. 2 white.....	45	46
Butter—Creamery.....	36	38
Eggs—Ohio creamery.....	24	25
PHILADELPHIA.		
Flour—Winter Patent.....	5 05	5 25
Wheat—No. 2 red.....	94	95
Corn—No. 2.....	55	54
Oats—No. 2 white.....	45	46
Butter—Creamery.....	36	38
Eggs—Pennsylvania Brts.....	16	18
NEW YORK.		
Flour—Patents.....	5 00	5 15
Wheat—No. 2 red.....	93	94
Corn—No. 2.....	55	54
Oats—No. 2 white.....	45	46
Butter—Creamery.....	36	38
Eggs—State and Pennsylvania.....	16	18
LIVE STOCK.		
Union Stock Yards, Pittsburgh.		
Cattle.		
Extra, 1,450 to 1,600 lbs.....	55 75	56 00
Prime, 1,200 to 1,400 lbs.....	5 50	5 75
Good, 1,000 to 1,300 lbs.....	5 25	5 50
Top, 1,000 to 1,150 lbs.....	5 10	5 30
Fair, 900 to 1,100 lbs.....	4 35	4 52
Common, 700 to 900 lbs.....	4 00	4 25
Common to good fat oxen.....	2 75	4 50
Common to good fat bulls.....	2 50	4 15
Common to good fat cows.....	2 00	4 00
Heifers, 700 to 1,100 lbs.....	2 50	4 50
Fresh cows and springers.....	16 00	15 90
Sheep.		
Prime wethers.....	5 50	5 75
Good mixed.....	5 25	5 50
Fair mixed.....	4 75	5 25
Culls and common.....	2 50	4 00
Culls to choice lambs.....	5 50	7 35
Hogs.		
Prime heavy hogs.....	7 05	7 15
Prime medium weights.....	7 10	7 20
Best heavy Yorkers.....	7 25	7 35
Good light Yorkers.....	6 30	7 00
Fig. as to quality.....	6 70	6 80
Common to good roughs.....	5 40	5 80
Stags.....	4 90	4 35
Calves.		
Veal Calves.....	54 50	65 50
Heavy and thin calves.....	5 00	4 50
Oil Markets.		
The following are the quotations for credits balances in the different states: Pennsylvania, \$1 64; Iowa, \$1 74; Second Sand, \$1 64; North Lima, 90c; South Lima, 98c; Indiana, 90c; Somerset, 91c; Ragland, 92c; Canada, \$1 82.		