



Wheat Bran.

Wheat bran is a most excellent food for stock of all kinds, but to be fed at its best advantage it should be used in connection with some other food. In feeding horses it is often times a good plan to mix a little of the bran with their oats. This will compel them to eat it much slower and is quite sure to stop a horse that is a "hogghish" eater from bolting his food.

Grow Good Horses.

The following item, from the Oklahoma Farmer shows how profitable this business could be made.

When a grade gelding sells in Chicago for \$660 at auction, as happened a few days ago, it indicates that breeding good horses has not become unprofitable by any means. Good horses always bring good prices and farmers who breed poor stock stand in their own light.

The Ewes in Summer.

During the summer months, if you are fortunate enough to have good pasturage on your farm, there is little or no need of giving the ewes any grain. If the pasturage is short then they will need some additional food and don't forget to look out for the lambs in this matter. Build a "creep" for them in which they can easily get to feed, but have it so built that the mature sheep cannot get into it. Inside the "creep" feed a variety of grains, such as ground oats, shorts, oil meal, corn meal or bran and feed it to them from a trough.

Chicken Cholera.

This is a disease that is liable to make trouble among the poultry at this time of the year. An excellent preventive, as well as remedy, is what is known as the Douglass mixture. It is made by putting eight ounces of sulphate of iron into a jug, or glass bottle, with two gallons of water, after which add one fluid ounce of sulphuric acid. A teaspoonful of this mixture is put into each pint of the drinking water. It is one of the best tonics that can be given to the hens, and it is a good plan to use it at all times whether the hens are sick or well.—New York Witness.

Dairy Form is Important.

Seeing the intimate relation between dairy form and production, many dairy men have sought to improve their herds by selecting what may be called extreme dairy form. They have selected the "V" shaped breast and narrow withers, and lost sight of the fact that while so doing they have in the highest degree brought the four legs close together and narrowed the distance from side to side between the shoulders, which has made the chest capacity so small that respiration and heart action are weakened. Extreme dairy form has limits which may not be safely passed without hazard. Give more attention to the development of the dairy habit and not quite so much to the form.—Prof. Thomas Shaw.

Vitality of Alfalfa Seed.

A remarkable test of the vitality of alfalfa seed is reported in Bulletin No. 110 of the Colorado Agricultural Experiment Station. It is generally considered that seed must be perfectly new in order to come up freely. In Bulletin No. 33 of the experiment station some tests were given of seeds ranging from one to six years old. Dr. Headen has retained samples of the same seed and tests have been again made when the seeds has been from eleven to sixteen years old, and the tests have shown that from eighty-eight to ninety-six percent germinated. The screenings showed less vitality, the first quality of screening running from fifty to 79.1-2 percent; second quality, thirty-eight percent, and third quality forty percent.

Alfalfa Practicable.

Prof. W. J. Frazier of the University of Illinois in a recent interview on alfalfa as a forage crop said:

"Alfalfa is one of the best crops to grow for soiling, for two reasons: Be sure it furnishes a larger amount of nutrients per acre than any other crop grown and because it grows up rapidly after being cut off and furnishes a continuous supply of green feed. When a fair sized field is cut over, a portion each day as needed for feed the first side of the field is ready for cutting again. Under proper conditions this crop will yield four tons of hay per acre. With a yield of four tons it furnishes more than twice as much protein as clover at three tons per acre and about three times as much protein as corn at sixty bushels per acre. Many farmers have failed in attempting to grow alfalfa, but it has been proven repeatedly in most sections of Illinois that alfalfa can be grown successfully if attention is given to limeing, inoculating the soil and getting all the conditions right."

Squash Bugs and Beetles.

Rose beetles appear some time in June and in sandy localities are liable to cause very serious injury. It is

difficult to destroy these insects either with poison or a whole oil soap solution, and, as a rule it would pay to shield more highly prized plants by covering them with mosquito netting.

The striped cucumber beetle and the nauseous squash bug begin operations about this time. Young plants can be protected by a white from both with light screens. Tray the squash bug under shingles laid near the plants, and kill the bugs each morning. The striped cucumber beetle is held in check by spraying with a poisoned Bordeaux mixture or even dusting heavily with land plaster or ashes.

The asparagus beetles and their grubs are frequently abundant at this time and young plants at least should be thoroughly protected with a poisoned spray.

The young of two of our common scale insects, the scurfy scale and oyster scale, appear the latter part of May or early in June, and there is no better way of keeping them in check than by thoroughly spraying at this time with an insecticide like the whale oil soap solution, one pound to five or six gallons of water, or the standard kerosene emulsion, diluted with about nine parts of water.

How to Grow China Asters.

The china aster is one of the best hardy plants for cut flowers and for planting in the garden. Transplant from seed beds for summer flowers. Seeds sown in the open border in May give strong plants later in the season. Try wood ashes to overcome the root aphid which often attacks the aster. Plants of china aster should be transplanted when they are three or four inches high. From this time on, to get best results, some little care must be shown. In transplanting, see that as much earth clings to the roots as possible, or, if purchasing plants, have them dug carefully.

Prepare the hole to receive the lifted plant so that it will be big enough to take in the ball of earth and deep enough to allow of the plant being half an inch deeper in the ground than it was in the seed bed, cover with fine soil to the level of the bed and press gently about the roots; not too hard, or you might break the delicate roots. Always transplant after sundown and after rain if possible. If it must be done in the morning put a teacupful of water in each hole and shade from the sun for a day or two.

All that is necessary to do after transplanting is to keep down the weeds, and keep the surface soil open and porous by frequent raking—at least twice a week—rake very lightly near the plants so as not to disturb the roots. In a very dry season water the plants from time to time, giving a large cupful to each one and rake afterwards.—Indianapolis News.

Farm Notes.

Success in the poultry business does not depend upon luck; it is pluck that counts.

In using manure for a top dressing only, much of the fertility is dissipated into the air.

Pure-bred fowls are not always standard-bred, but all standard-bred fowls must necessarily be pure-bred.

When desired to fatten rapidly there is nothing better than good cornmeal. Give all they will eat up clean.

When the chickens are off their feed and do not eat with an apparent relish increase the exercise and change the bill of fare.

A stiff wagon tongue is a boon to the farm or draft horse. It prevents sore necks, because there is no weight to be borne.

A hen pays in proportion to the number of eggs she produces; therefore, it is an item to feed so as to secure plenty of eggs.

The use of inferior bulls and stallions should be discouraged by the farmers. They can do this by patronizing the really good males.

In arranging the nests, have them arranged conveniently for the hens so that in getting in and out there will be little danger of breaking the eggs.

You cannot make a low-headed horse look toppy and stylish by reining with a tight rein, nor improve the style of a lofty-headed fellow's appearance.

The proper time to begin to handle a colt is the first time you see it. The sooner you begin to teach it submission and gain its confidence the better.

In Scotland, where there are many successful sheep raisers the rams are allowed to run with the ewes night and day, and as a rule receive an extra feed.

Look for brains as well as feet, limbs or body when buying a horse. An animal that is sound in every member but has not a level head is never a pleasant horse and seldom a valuable one.

Some breeders claim that a horse with a high ridge on the top of his head will be balky unless carefully treated, while a horse broad in the forehead will be generally intelligent and kind.

SCRAPNO

The Clean Chewing Tobacco

is a better chew, a cleaner chew, and a bigger chew than you usually get for a nickel.

Soft, Moist, Sweet, Juicy

Bites easy, because it's spongy---chews good, because it's juicy and sweet.

Keeps fresh and clean in a flat bag that fits your pocket.

Big Package 5 CENTS

Sold everywhere

LABOR WORLD.

Over 7,000,000 English-speaking people now carry trade union cards. The Iron Molders' Union of North America gained 4612 members last year.

Fifteen hundred plumbers in New York City struck for an increase in wages.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific is making a demand for an average increase for all hands of \$5 a month.

Plans are being considered for the formation of a labor party in Kansas, with ward and precinct branches.

At the demand of organized labor the Government decided to enforce the eight-hour law on all public work.

Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers' International Union now has a membership of more than 10,000.

The contract between the Grain Scoopers' Union and the Lake Carriers' Association covers the season of 1906 and 1907.

In Belgium there are 135,000 miners, 65,000 of whom are organized, and they have two members in the Belgian Parliament.

Railway trackmen, to the number of 400,000, on all railroads in the United States, have begun a campaign for better wages.

Organized labor in France is turning its attention toward enforcing the Saturday half holiday. Many strikes are in progress.

Reports show that in the British engineering trades the percentage of unemployed is lower than in any month since June, 1900.

President Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, has sent representatives to Chicago to arrange for a "union exposition."

The Indianapolis News declares that the only part of the Declaration of Independence which the average American can quote at all is almost invariably quoted wrong. "Any, one asked or volunteering to quote the document, generally, if not always continues: "That all men are created free and equal; that they are endowed with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness"—and there popular memory halts." How the "free" got in is the question, comments the New York Post. It is obviously illogical for a people preparing to fight for liberty to assert that they were created with it. Most of the current misquotations, and there are enough of them in all conscience, have the merit of making the original expression shorter or crisper, often condensing a long and diffuse sentence into a few ringing words. This does neither, besides being illogical.

The authorities of Clacton, a leading British seaside resort, grant licenses for donkey riding only on the stipulation that the owners do not beat the donkeys nor used bad language.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

Former French Foreign Minister Delcasse is to visit this country. The reception to Secretary Root at Rio Janeiro has been more than cordial.

William Rockefeller has arrived home after a year's absence in Europe.

Prince Eugene Murat, of France, was killed by the overturning of his automobile.

John Lawrence Toole, the comedian, died at Brighton, England, a few days ago.

William J. Bryan has written a book, in reply to the "Letters of a Chinese Official."

Senor Monte, the Vice-President of Chile, will succeed Jermain Riesco, who was elected five years ago.

Admiral George Dewey attended the annual picnic of the Onieda County (N. Y.) Veterans' Association.

The Rev. Dr. Thomas Spurgeon, of London, has cancelled his American engagement on account of illness.

William Jennings Bryan is one year, four months and twenty-two days younger than President Roosevelt.

President Roosevelt is to receive the Nobel peace award in recognition of his services in ending the Russo-Japanese war.

Jules Adolphe Breton, the noted genre painter, of France, is dead. He was born in 1827 at Courrieres, Pas de Calais, of most respectable parentage.

RYE FRITTERS.

Rye fritters make a delicious breakfast dish. Make a batter of an egg, two cupfuls of sour milk, a pint and a half of rye flour, a cupful of Indian meal, half a cupful of molasses, a scant level teaspoonful of soda and a saltspoonful of salt. Beat the mixture thoroughly, dip it with a table spoon from the bowl and drop into smoking hot fat. Dip the spoon into the hot fat before dipping it into the batter and the batter will slide from it easily. Take up less than half a table spoonful each time, in order to have small cakes. Be sure the cakes are cooked through. Drain them on brown paper, roll them in sugar and serve with maple syrup.

How to add the forty-sixth star to the constellation in the flag is worrying some people, and suggestions for its symmetrical rearrangement are appearing in the press, notes the Boston Transcript. One is that there shall be six rows of stars, the first, third, fourth and sixth to contain eight each, and the second and fifth seven each. While we should be taking the subject under consideration, we shall have time enough to make the addition with due regard to a harmonious grouping. Oklahoma has yet to hold its convention and shape its constitution under the enabling act.

SPORTING NOTES.

Milwaukee will organize a cricket league. Sweet Marie defeated Wentworth in a trotting race at Albany.

Boston athletes have formed a new organization seeking the control of amateurs.

The Seventy-first Regiment's first rifle team won the Cruikshank trophy at Creedmoor.

The New York State rifle team won the McAlpin trophy for the third time at Creedmoor.

The date for the Harvard-Cambridge boat race in England has been fixed for September 8.

Ardelle, a green pacer, driven by "Ed" Geers, won her first race at Windsor, Ontario, in 2:05 1/4.

C. W. Kelsey, of Tarrytown, N. Y., was awarded the Deming trophy for the automobile tour of 1100 miles.

The Harvard men's frank admission of Cornell's pre-eminence in American rowing is of grateful savor.

William S. Quinn has been appointed athletic trainer at Harvard University to succeed "Scotty" McMasters.

Mrs. John Gerken's Newsboy, Surprise and Doncaster Model won three blue ribbons at the Long Branch Horse Show.

Hackenschmidt, the Russian youth with the student face, could throw half a dozen Lancashire and Cornish wrestlers in half an hour and leap lightly over the ropes without a heave of the chest.

The Japanese have added a new feature to horse racing. On May 31 a geisha girl rode a mare a mile in one minute and fifty seconds. The geisha girls are light in weight, and, it is said, will make good horsewomen.

Useful we always knew that the American soldier was—not so stiff in the saddle or on parade as the cavalryman or infantryman of England or Prussia, but with an infinite capacity for doing his work well, declares the New York Sun. And here we have Mr. Winter, the London tailor, indicating that with a little care he may be made as ornamental as he is useful. Why should not the trifling changes be made? Care about appearances, so long as it is not carried so far as to degenerate into martinet practice, promotes the spirit of discipline.

SALMON COOKED IN COURT BOUILLION.

Lay a two pound slice fresh, firm salmon in the grate of a fish kettle, pour over enough cold water to cover, add two table spoonfuls vinegar, three sprigs parsley, a sliced onion, three whole cloves, six whole peppers and two table spoonfuls salt. Let the fish come quickly to the boiling point, then push back where it will simmer gently until the fish flakes. Serve with a garnish of mushrooms and a rich sauce.

MARKETS.

PITTSBURGH.
Grain, Flour and Feed.

Wheat—No. 2 red.....	80	82
Rye—No. 2.....	72	73
Corn—No. 2 yellow, ear.....	61	62
" " shelled.....	60	61
Mixed ear.....	60	61
Oats—No. 2 white.....	44	45
" " white.....	44	44
Flour—Winter patent.....	4 10	4 15
Fancy straight winters.....	4 00	4 10
Hay—No. 1 Timothy.....	15 00	15 25
Clover No. 1.....	10 75	11 00
Feed—No. 1 white mid. top.....	22 50	23 01
Brown middlings.....	19 50	20 00
Straw—Wheat.....	7 50	7 50
Oat.....	7 50	8 00

Dairy Products.

Butter—Elgin creamery.....	22	27
Ohio creamery.....	20	21
Fancy country roll.....	19	20
Cheese—Cheddar, New.....	12	13
New York.....	12	13

Poultry, Etc.

Hens—per lb.....	14	15
Chickens—dressed.....	18	19
—Pa. and Ohio, fresh.....	19	20

Fruits and Vegetables.

Potatoes—Fancy white per bu.....	85	90
Cabbage—per ton.....	12 00	15 00
Onions—per barrel.....	4 00	4 25

BALTIMORE.

Flour—Winter Patent.....	5 05	5 25
Wheat—No. 2 red.....	55	56
Corn—Mixed.....	46	47
Eggs.....	15	20
Butter—Ohio creamery.....	24	29

PHILADELPHIA.

Flour—Winter Patent.....	5 05	5 25
Wheat—No. 2 red.....	55	56
Corn—No. 2 mixed.....	35	34
Oats—No. 2 white.....	35	36
Butter—Creamery.....	29	31
Eggs—Pennsylvania.....	15	20

NEW YORK.

Flour—Patents.....	5 00	5 15
Wheat—No. 2 red.....	57	58
Corn—No. 2.....	56	57
Oats—No. 2 white.....	36	38
Butter—Creamery.....	28	29
Eggs—State and Pennsylvania.....	15	20

LIVE STOCK.

Union Stock Yards, Pittsburg.

Cattle.

Extra, 1,400 to 1,600 lbs.....	65 75	66 00
Prime, 1,200 to 1,400 lbs.....	5 50	5 70
Good, 1,200 to 1,300 lbs.....	5 15	5 30
Typical, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs.....	5 15	5 30
Fair, 800 to 1,100 lbs.....	4 85	4 95
Common, 700 to 100 lbs.....	4 00	4 75
Common to good fat cows.....	2 75	4 50
Common to good fat bulls.....	2 00	4 10
Hefers, 700 to 1,100 lbs.....	2 50	4 50
Fresh cows and springers.....	15 00	45 00

Sheep.

Prime wethers.....	5 60	5 75
Good mixed.....	5 20	5 40
Fair mixed ewes and wethers.....	4 50	5 00
Common to good.....	2 50	4 00
Culls to choice lambs.....	5 50	7 50

Hogs.

Prime heavy hogs.....	6 40	6 70
Prime medium weights.....	6 50	7 00
Best heavy Yorkers.....	6 35	7 05
Good light Yorkers.....	7 00	7 10
Figs, as to quality.....	7 00	7 10
Common to good roughs.....	3 40	5 00
Stags.....	4 00	4 25

Calves.

Veal Calves.....	4 50	6 50
Heavy and thin calves.....	3 50	4 50

Oil Markets.

The following are the quotations for credit balances in the different fields:

Pennsylvania, \$1 01; Tiona, \$1 71; Second Sand, \$1 61; North Lima, \$2; South Lima, \$1 71; Indiana, \$0 90; Somerset, \$0 90; Ragland, \$0 90; Canada, \$1 01.