AGRICULTURAL

MAY SHEDS.

Farmers who have stacked hay, and especially clover hay, during the last year have had a lesson as to the waste that is inevitable in stacking, no matter how we's the stacks may be built. If they have been tempted to save clover hay by stacking in a season like last, they are very dull learners if they have not learned the lesson quite thoroughly. During the past dry years farmers have largely neglected to prowide hay sheds. If these dry years were to continue, says Wallace's Farmer, and nothing were to interfere with the curing or stacking of clover hay, hav sheds would not be so necessary. We do not know what the weather is to be, but it is reasonable to expect that taking one decade with another, or twenty years with another, that we shall have about the same average weather and if the decade ending in the year 2000 is to average with the previous decade there is a good deal of wet weather due us and it may come this year; if so, the clover will be rank, will be full of water, and will be hard to cure and hard to stack; it will be liable to spoil in the stack, and in the end be worth about half as much as it ought to be, and therefore we say to the wise man, if you have not prowided yourself with a hay shed make be added to the oatmeal on our table, oms, took them to a respectable boardcalculations to do so at once. We do not say to build your shed at once, but make calculations and then carry them out. Hay sheds may be built in any shape, form or size that may be desired. You can make a good one for \$50 or you can put \$500 into it. We take it that dollars are not going to be plenty this year and hence we suggest a cheap shed that will answer the purpose, as we know from our own experiencel Almost any farmer in the state can secure good straight poles twenty feet long and eight inches in for any of the young things, as a rule, diameter. They may be oak, or cotton wood, or telegraph poles, or 8x8 pine timbers. Select a dry, high place convenient to your cattle yards, or in them for that matter, twenty-six feet north and south and forty feet east and west. Plant one of these poles three feet in the ground at each corner, or, if you prefer, in case you use 8x8 pine lumber, put a good, stout oak post in the ground four feet at each corner and bolt your 8x8 onto it. In this case it will not be necessary to use more than eighteen feet, or for that matter, sixteen feet timbers, although twenty feet is not out of the way unless you are exposed to violent storms. Put another pole midway between the ends and two thirteen feet apart at the sides and you have the be cold, yet they are damp and chilly, made the neatest "dress-up" shirt with fire to make them tell where their glances, and just then their mother enframe work of your about 100 per cold, yet they are damp and chilly, made the neatest "dress-up" shirt with fire to make them tell where their glances, and just then their mother enframe work of your about 100 per cold, yet they are damp and chilly, made the neatest "dress-up" shirt with fire to make them tell where their glances, and just then their mother enframe work of your about 100 per cold, yet they are damp and chilly, made the neatest "dress-up" shirt with fire to make them tell where their glances, and just then their mother enframe work of your about 100 per cold, yet they are damp and chilly, made the neatest "dress-up" shirt with fire to make them tell where their glances, and just then their mother enframe work of your about 100 per cold, yet they are damp and chilly. frame work of your shed. You can then proceed in a way that any carpenter can point out, to put on the plates, rafters and roof. We would prefer hav- to take disease. During the day they ing the roof flat, not more than one- are active and at work, but at night no longer wear. The material had been third pitch, and it can be made of one- they cannot change their positions on carefully washed and ironed, and the fifteen or twenty thousand dollars coninch boards, or of half-inch, or of shing- the roost, and are consequently help- best pieces used. With a becoming les. The poles on the opposite side less to avoid damp drafts of air. The ribbon tied into a bow at the back, and should be tied together. Make the tie longer days and warmth at midday in- cuffs of the same it made a pretty adtwo feet from the top instead of at duce the fowls to remain outside dur- dition to her wardrobe. She informed four slept in one bedroom. They own the top in order to give full swing to ling the spring season, and they con- me that she always utilizes old skirts, the fork. The horse fork can be put sequently do not always resort to shel- providing the material is pretty and in in the usual way, and you have ter in damp spells. It is then that they suitable, in this manner and gets a your hay shed. This will hold forty are frequently attacked by roup. A great deal of satisfaction from them, as Ohio, but refuse to sell, lease or opertons of hay when well filled, and the little extra attention until dry weath- one skirt will outwear two or three ate it. They have been offered fabulous | Mr. Morris had seen better days. It farmer can figure the cost, which will er sets in will greatly aid in prevent- waists, and then a change occasionally sums as a bonus for a lease, in addition was only five short years ago, that he vary with the cheapness of his poles, ling roup and the liability to disease. his own skill in erecting such a building or the price he has to pay for labor. If we used inch boards for roofing we would get them as dry as possible and nail them four inches from the side at any nailing point. This would allow them to cup. If we could get half-inch or five-eighths we would or maple trees and thus get some reprefer it as they will cup more freely. and the thinner boards will swell out Drain the swamps and get them under quicker in case of rain and shed water better than the inch stuff.

slough grass bound in small sheaves source of profit. and wiring it, so that it will shed water very well for several years. Having secured a hay shed of this character it is very easy to put cattle sheds around and feed out the hay without hauling it. For example, if this hay sheds sixteen feet wide on the east, north and south, leaving one end free from which to take in the hay; that will give him a shed room of over four thousand feet square, or, equal to a barn 100 feet by 40 feet, at a comparatively small expense, although possibly when he comes to figure it out it will be more expensive than he thought for, the main expense being in the roof. We would make the back posts of these sheds not less than eight feet above shed can be partitioned off with movable partitions so as to keep each kind of stock separate. We have been asked to furnish plans and specifications for a barn of this kind and we could readily do so, but each farm requires its own kind of a hay shed, and we have preferred to give the general idea and allow every man to apply it ac- place of the usual spongy material emcan be kept with little loss during the entire summer. There are two advantages, however, very much greater. One is that in hay making you do not need to wait until the weather is settled in order to begin to stack. Whenever a load of hay is fit to go in, there is a place for it. Another is, that there is no waste to speak of from exposure, the great source of waste in hay mak- invitations to spend the summer with the children are delighted with her ing. The man who has tried it once us. will not do without a hay shed. To go back to stacking is like going back to them I wouldn't invite.

the cradle and sickle as a means of harvesting and making hay.

FEEDING THE WEANLINGS.

The average feeder is inclined to be too generous with the young things. The pleasure of seeing the little fellows eat tempts one to be over indulgent to them. The digestive apparatus of the weanling must be gradually adapted to the change of food.

Slops well diluted with skimmed sweet milk and water with a mixture of grains such as oats or barley combined with shorts makes a strengthening food for the beginners. Such strong grain as corn, wheat and rye should be given in sparing quantities up to three months of age in the case of all of the young animals.

Every boy twelve years of age should learn that oats and barley are adapted for strengthening muscle and maintaining vigor, while corn, wheat, rye, and some other grains are especially

fitted for producing fat. In the case of young pigs, if one would be very careful in starting them on artificial feed, there is nothing superior to oatmeal gruel, cooked and prepared as carefully for them as for the use of one's table. This, well diluted with sweet milk, for a week when the youngsters are four weeks of age, will prepare them for a slop to be used later of oatmeal or barley meal mixed with shorts or the best quality of fine

Corn meal and the other fattening foods should be added only as sugar will during the first six weeks that the youngsters are furnished their artifi-

cial food. In all cases, the weanlings are better from being accustomed to eat before they are deprived of the dam's nourishment. 'About three weeks' preparation for the pigs is desirable, while three months is advisable for colts and calves. It is always well to have a little bright clover hay within reach of the young things and they will learn to use it to counteract any of the bad effects of their digestion of too much moisture in their liquid food and graz-

New, tender grass is not desirable can be afforded them.

It is, however, not possible as a rule, to give the required exercise and sunshine to youngsters after four weeks of age, and restrain them also from grazing. Blue grass, after the 15th of April, in most localities, is sufficiently for all the youngsters.

Care must be exercised to furnish a wide variety of suitable liquid and solid food and have it ready to be administered as the requirements of the young things seem to demand.

DAMP WEATHER AND ROUP.

There is more roup in the spring months than in winter, due to spring rains and dampness. While the drafts of air in the poultry house may not rendering the fowls very uncomfortable. It is at night that fowls seem

WASTE PLACES ON THE FARM.

Remove road fences where not used for pasture, cultivate to ditch of road, or clean road sides and set out apple turn from what is usually a hedge row. cultivation or flow them with water and form a pond, raise fish and have a Farmers who are ingenious can put place to secure ice. The rough, stony a roof on a shed of this kind without places should either be cleaned up or going to the expense of boards by using set to orchard so they will also be a

BAGPIPES IN NEW GUINEA.

Mr. Angus McKenzie, an old miner well known as a prospector in northern Queensland, Australia, recently arriv- desired thickness and cut by a stamp ined from New Guinea with a large quantity of gold, and thinks there is a great advantage in being a Scotchman. When he left for New Guinea he that is of the same size as the inside of took bagpipes with him, and to their the intended thimble; this bar is moved agency he attributes much of the by machinery up and down in a bottomspecting for gold. He said that the it presses one of the circular pieces or in this package was between five and natives would do anything for him, disks into thimble shape. sheds not less than eight feet high providing he played the pipes to them When the thimble is shaped the next the money the robbers left their vic- sorbed was he in his meditations that above ground, using good, stout posts, at night. They looked after him and work is to brighten, polish and decorate times bound and went away without he did not notice a coming vehicle teareleven feet long, boarding up solidly his effects, and acted as porters with- it. First the blank thimble is fitted leaving a clue to their identity. on the back and making the roof rather out other pay than the music of the with a rapidly revolving rod. A slight steep. In fact, as good a way would pipes. They took him over new countouch of a sharp chisel cuts a very thin herself and cut the bonds of the others. imais. They are now up with him, he be to extend the roof from the eave try, and showed him where heavy gold shaving from the end of the thimble, The neighbors were aroused and physi- now sees them, and steps aside, but it of the shed to the top of the post, thus could be obtained. It is possible that a second chisel does the same on the cians called. John Blakesley was un- is too late. He is knocked down and giving better ventilation to the live intending prospectors in New Guinea side, and a third neatly rounds off the conscious, blood cozing from his mouth, the wheels pass over his loving heart. stock within. Mangers can be placed might lay out their money to worse rim. A round steel rod, well oiled, is nose and ears. Physicians say he cannext to the hay been into which the advantage than in the purchase of bag- held against the surface of the revolv- not live. Smith may recover in spite clear, bells and chimes proclaims the hay can be thrown direct, and this pipes. In any case Mr. McKenzie re- ing thimble, and it is thus given a nice of seventeen wounds on his head. gards the pipes as the best and most polish, the inside is brightened and poljudicious investment he ever made.

ASBESTOS IN SHOES.

because asbestos is a poor conductor of lady's work basket.

SHE HAD THOUGHT OF THEM.

She-I wish we were rich enough to have a magnificent country residence a number of people who would expect guessed the way she was made. All

She-Yes; and there are so many of

YOUNG FOLKS.

CO-OPER'ATION.

A journal published in London in behalf of the Girl's Friendly Society, an English organization with a branch in this country, says that in March of last year Jane Blank, a poor girl in a Welsh village, and Sarah Dash, another girl on a Cornish farm, emigrated to the United States. They had no friends or acquaintances to protect them on the long voyage, or to receive and look after them when they landed in America. But they belonged to this society, which numbers nearly a half million members, all of whom are young women, both rich and poor, associated for mutual help and friendly

known to the general manager in England, who arranged that they should

sail on the same ship. the first time on the deck of the steamer, and were known to each other by the little button of the society which each wore.

Each of them carried a letter from the manager to the captain, asking for his kindly oversight. Instead of making the voyage alone and unprotected, they shared the same room and became companions and warm friends. When the ship reached New York

harbor an American member of the society, accompanied by a clergyman met them, guided them through the custing house secured a situation for Sarah, and sent Jane the next day safely to her friends in Ebensburg, a Welsh Pennsylvania village.

A few months later the poor Cornish girl, fell sick, lost her place, and penniless and homeless, would have been driven to the street but for her friendly associates, who placed her in a hospital until she was cured, and then

again found work for her.
"I feel," she wrote home, "as if our society had a thousand arms, and wherever I go they hold me and take care of me.'

This is a homely story, but it is one of facts. It shows what may be done by organization, even among young pure, clear cured hay in tempting bits uplifting

AN OLD SKIRT.

One day last summer a girl friend of mine came in to spend the afternoon. She wore a pretty black silk mature to make substantial grazing shirt-waist and white collar and cuffs, the whole brightened up by a scarlet tie. Now, I felt sure I had seen the silk in that waist before, but, of course, did not say so. When I complimented her on her pretty appearance she informed me that the waist was made of her old silk skirt, which had become too shabby to wear. The silk had been cleaned with gasoline and then pressed. The shirt-waist was cut after the prevailing style of last summer and just waist I have seen.

Another time this same girl wore a dainty little shirt-waist made of a checked woolen skirt, which she could is pleasing. Sometimes the material is dyed, but unless very faded or old- to the usual royalty, but they preferred looking that trouble is not taken. As to work, save and live in squalor. the waists cost nothing but the time it takes to make them and a spool of thread, she feels that they are quite economical, and very often she can utilize bits of ribbon and lace which she has saved and put neatly away in boxes. -Cousin Belle.

HOW THIMBLES ARE MADE.

The thimble is a Dutch invention, and the first one was made in 1684 by a silversmith named Nicholas Van Benschoten. Originally it was called a "thumbell, because it was worn on the thumb. In making thimbles the gold and silver ingots are rolled out into sheets of the to circular pieces of any required size. These circular pieces are bent into thimble shape by means of a solid metal bar less mold of the outside of the same

ished in a similar manner, the thimble fered a reward of \$150 for the arrest of ners. As we pass down Rose Alley, we being held in a revolving mold. Then each robber. Excitement is running pass the great tenement house, No. 8. a delicate revolving steel wheel with a high in the community and if the per- What is that long, black streamer raised ornamental edge is pressed It has lately been proposed to use against the blank thimble and prints thin sheets of waterproof asbestos in the ornament seen outside the rim. Another steel wheel covered with sharp points makes tiny indentions all over make this city their headquarters. cording to the size of his farm, the ployed for the inner sole of shoes. Not the remaining blank surface of the size of his purse, the character of his only would dampness thus be excluded, thimble. The last operation is to live stock, etc. One advantage of a but it is said the natural temperature wash it thoroughly in soapsuds, to brush shed of this kind is that the manure of the foot would be better retained, it carefully, and it is ready for my

"POLLY PIPER."

Miss Piper is a very unique and useful little ornament. Few people who He-Well, I don't know. There are have looked at her prim figure have appearance, and for a young girl who dislikes to sew on her shoe buttons, makes the laws there.

Polly would be an appropriate present, and a constant reminder of missing but-

drawn.

cap is fitted upon her head, and tied in noise that she wakened up her a bow under her chin.

are sewed to her "body."

then stuck fast in a large spool of and light the fire." black linen thread, on which she stands. Their intention to emigrate was made A full skirt of bright-blue is gathered around her "waist," and nearly or quite hides the spool of thread, a scarlet to-night," said Jeanie, who was already shawl, folded three-cornered fashion, is up and dressing. The Cornish and Welsh girls met for draped around her "shoulders"-she -and a white apron completes her toilet, except the black silk bag which she his eye. "Just you get breakfast for

This bag is filled with shoe buttons, and she holds it out in a very suggestive manner. Her shawl is fastened around her with a large needle suitable water. Can't they Jim?" said Tom, for sewing on buttons. As soon as one gets the pipe and spool of thread, one can see at once how Polly is made, and it takes only a little while to make

Polly's outfit. To the back of Polly Piper's shawl is pinned a small piece of paper, on which the following verse is written:

"My name is Miss Piper. I am not a pen-wiper; But, if from your shoes Your buttons you lose, Just bring them to me And quickly you'll see, With what great delight I will sew them on tight."

FIENDS APPLY FIRE TO THE FEE OF HELPLESS VICTIMS.

Mother, Daughter and Two Sons All Re fused to Tell Where Money Was Hid-One Is Dying, and All Are Seriously

the door of the Blakesley farm-house, ey I got from Mr. Lawrence for mindtwo miles west of Findlay, Ohio, at 3 | ing his horse, on going to that circus, a.m. on Saturday, and rushing in overpowered and tortured the inmates,- fellows said that dancing bear was Mrs. Rebecca Blakesley, her daughter | splendid, and how glad mother will be Eliza, and her two sons, Smith and when she sees those nice warm slip-

The young men fought desperately. John was struck down insensible and papa, ain't we, Jimmie?" chirped Flor-Smith's head was seriously cut. The rie." "me and Jimmie has dot free two were then bound hand and foot. pennies, and me and Jimmie is going The women were tied together, their to tiss papa and mamma twelve times, legs being bound around each other's necks. The victims were then tortured valuables were hid.

The Blakesleys have been regarded by the neighbors as misers. The report has long been current that they had cealed about the house. They lived in a small and dilapidated building. All 400 acres of land in the heart of the richest oil . territory of Northwestern

Litigation to get control of this oil territory by having a guardian appointed for an imbecue son has brought the Blakesley's wealth and peculiarities prominently before the public, and it is thought inspired Saturday night's crime. After binding the Bakesleys the robbers applied

TORCHES TO THE FEET

of the mother, who is seventy-five years

torturers. She would not tell. Then to the feet of Smith and of ily, that only five years ago resided in Eliza the torches were placed. But they that pretty cottage, and the povertytoo, refused to answer, though their flesh was burning. The robbers then fourth story of No. 8 Tenement house, began a systematic overhauling of the Rose alley, in Toronto were the same. house. Carpets were torn up, furniture apparel ripped into shreds and stoves he said was for the "Children's Christoverturned. Not a thing in which a mas," and now on this eventful day, as silver dollar might be hidden was left fashioned bureau in the kitchen the rob- cious parcels in his arms more closely, sons well informed about the affairs of lighted his little ones would be on the luck which fell to his lot while pro- thimble, and each time the bar descends the Bakesleys say the amount of money morrow. six thousand dollars. Having obtained busiest part of the city, and so ab-

HIGHER TEMPERATURE.

Duffy-What an awful change the next world will be to some persons. Guffy-Yes, indeed; the iceman, for instance.

THE SUPREME POWER.

Do you mean to say, thundered the court, that you hold any human authority higher than the laws of the land? man who was going hunting. No, stammered the timid witness, except when I'm at home. My wife

Morrises' Christians

Polly is made of a common clay pipe, "Oh, Dennie, do waken up, only think the bowl of the pipe is her head, the to morrow is Christmas, and to-night under side of the bowl is her face, the is Christmas eve," said little Flora Morlittle projection on the under side of ris as she sat up in her little, straw the bowl is her nose (a rather long one), bed and slightly shook her drowsy and her eyes, mouth and hair are sister. "Oh! I just can't wait," she said, jumping out of bed and dancing A large, high-crowned, white muslin about the room, and making so much brother Tom.

About an inch of the stem should be "What's all this racket about," broken off, or Polly will be so tall she grumbled he, as he sat up in bed, and will be top-heavy; the stem of the pipe rubbed his eyes, and shivered in the is wound with several thicknesses of cold room, but when he saw his sister white cotton cloth and a pair of arms running about in the cold, his voice softened, "Jump into bed, Florrie, dear, The end of the stem of the pipe is or you will catch cold, and I'll get up

"Oh, Tom, you know there is hardly any coal left, and we want some for

"Never you mind, I'll fix that," answered Tom, with a slight twinkle in mother and father, and you girls, make some nice hot toast, and never mind us boys. Boys can live on dry bread and winking at his little brother Jim.

"Yes, indeed, Tom," answered sixyear-old James, with a grave shake of his curly head, particularly pleased, whenever Tom consulted him.

With this Tom cheerily took up his pail, and went whistling for his water. Later on in the day, all the work having been done, the children all gathered around the fireless grate to discuss that wonderful subject, Christ-

"Oh, how glad I am, that I didn't spend that sixpence Mrs. Larrel gave me for minding her baby, on those bonbons, though they did look so nice," Jeanie was sayingto Tom, "Just fancy now glad and surprised mother will be, when she sees that beautiful new shawl. Her other one is entirely worn out, and I am sure this will make her cough better."

"Yes, indeed," replied Tom, "and how Twelve masked men battered down glad I am that I didn't spend the monthough I wanted to awful, and all the

"Me and Jimmie dot something for ain't we Jimmie?"

Tom and Jeanie exchanged laughing

"Oh! mamma, do you really, really think Santa Claus will come?" said Florrie, running up to her mamma, and

throwing her arms about her neck. "I really can't tell," answered mam-

ma, smiling faintly. Mr. Morris was a hard-working, sober man, having an employment in a large chair factory, and only receiving the small sum of three dollars per week to cloth, feed and shelter his invalid wife and four small childreng. Tom the eldest only being twelve years of age.

lived in that pretty little cottage, and in the outskirts of that pretty village. Only five years ago, that through his wicked uncle he had lost all, and now, they lived, yes existed, but how? They hardly knew themselves. When they had eaten one meal they never knew how, when or where from the next meal would come. When they would watch the flickering flame burning in the open grate they never could tell where they would see the next fire. Mrs. Morris, who only five short years ago, had been the dark, bright-eyed, rosycheeked little lady, could now be that pale-faced invalid called Mrs. Morris? "Where is your money?" cried her Yes ,it was only too true.

The Mr. and Mrs. Morris and famstricken Morrises, that lived in the

Mr. Morris had from time to time was broken and torn to pieces, wearing layed by a small sum of money, which he trudged homeward through the intact. In a secret drawer in an old-blinding drifts, hugged those prebers found a big packet of money. Per- as he thought how surprised and de-He was now crossing a street in the

ing wildly down the street the drunken In half an hour the daughter freed driver furiously lashing the spirited ananniversary of Christ, God's only son, The County Commissioners have of who came into this world to save sin-

petrators of the bold crime are dis- flowing from the door? You will ask covered they will probably be lynched. "Why are the window blinds down, It is believed the crime was the work and the place so desolate and silent?" of disreputable "sporting men" who There is death in that house, "Death." Who is dead?

Only a man who was knocked down and run over; that is all. We pass on. Only another man gone to the eternal world, leaving a dying wife and homeless, friendless, little ones to battle with this cruel world. That is -Alice Don.

A QUALIFIED WARRANT.

Will you warrant these matches not to go out in a high wind? asked the All of 'em but one, said the dealer. 'Huh! Which one of 'em is it ? The last one of course.