

A Metamorphosis.

Oh, he preached it from his house tops, and he whispered it by stealth. He wrote whole miles of stuff against the awful curse of wealth. He shouted for the poor man, and he called the rich man down. He roasted every king and queen who dared to wear a crown. He hollered for rebellion, and he said he'd head a band. To exterminate the millionaires, to sweep them from the land. He yelled against monopolists, took shots at every trust; And he swore he'd be an anarchist, to grind them in the dust. He stormed, he fumed and ranted, till he made the rich men wince; But his uncle left him money, and he hasn't shouted since.

The Judge's Daughter.

SHE IS INTERESTED IN THE LEGAL STATUS OF ANGELS AND BOTHERS PAPA.

The judge's daughter was in one of her thoughtful moods, and the judge was naturally nervous. He knew what these moods portended, for he had not been tripped up as a result of them on previous occasions? "Papa," she said at last, "I wish you would enlighten me in regard to a little legal problem that has been bothering me for some time." The judge sighed and put down his paper. "What is it?" he asked. "It's the case of this Miss Tillinghast, the artist, who undertook to put some stained glass angels in a memorial window and who has had to sue for the contract price of the work," explained the judge's daughter. "It's a straight case of law," said the judge to himself with some jubilation, for he could answer about anything in the legal line that didn't have snails in it. Then he asked: "What is she has a contract, it ought to be a very simple."

"Oh, she has the contract all right enough," interrupted the judge's daughter, "but I am not quite sure about the interpretation of it. That's why I have come to you. Of course you know everything there is to know about law, and what is so blind and confusing to me will be a mere trifle to you. You see, the contract called for an angel, but the figure Miss Tillinghast put in the window had no wings, and it is for that reason that payment has been refused. Naturally the whole question hinges on whether the law recognizes angels with or without wings. Is a wingless angel lawful, or does the supreme court recognize only the winged variety? Is it possible to produce any authentic record of an angel without wings? Would one have any standing in court? And, on the other hand, have we any evidence that a real angel has wings? Of course that is the supposition, but would you as a presiding judge in a case of this sort feel that you were justified in accepting wings as established beyond a reasonable doubt?"

The judge's daughter paused and looked at the judge inquiringly. The judge puffed his cigar with unnecessary energy and looked at his daughter. "Isn't that the only question at issue in this case?" demanded the judge's daughter, and the judge nodded. "Well, then?" she persisted, and waited for him to answer. "Well, then," he said slowly, after a minute of thought, "I am of the opinion that the evidence in this case shows that you are going to make things mighty interesting for some young man at some future time." Then the judge went up stairs and told his wife that he didn't care how soon their daughter married.—Chicago Post.

No Chance For a Little Man.

All hands had been telling long stories of what they had done or would do in the event of a smash-up on the railway, with the exception of one little man, who had listened attentively to the narratives, and had taken them all in without a word. "Ever been in an accident?" asked the patriarch of the party, noticing the little man's silence. "No," replied the little man quietly. "Then you have no idea what you would do in a fracas?" continued the patriarch. "No, I haven't," replied the little man, sadly. With all you big heroes blocking up the doors and windows in your hurry to get out, I don't exactly know what show a man of my size would have. And then there was a deep silence, so deep that you might have heard a pin drop, and the little man was troubled to more about the possibility of accidents.—Answers.

Mrs. Youngish.—Oh, Bob, what shall I do? Baby is crying because I won't let him pull all the fur off my new muff. Mr. Youngish.—Well, that's all right. Give him the cat!

The Possibilities of the Poultry Industry.

(Prepared for the Farmers' Institute System.)

I am glad to find that the farmers of the province generally are beginning to pay more attention to their poultry. We certainly cannot afford, at the present prices of farm products, to keep anything that is not giving a profit, where it is possible (as it is with poultry) to make a profit. While it is a fact that every farmer keeps hens, hens have not been kept and cared for with the same intelligence as the other live stock on the farm has been kept. It is for this reason, and has been kept only, that we hear farmers say so often, "Poultry do not pay!" If we are going to make our poultry pay, we must feed the proper feed; but this does not mean an expensive diet. We must give our poultry suitable shelter during the winter; we must never in-breed, but breed intelligently; and we must not look to hens over two years old or late fence-corner hatched chickens for our winter eggs.

While I believe that, everything taken into consideration, pure-bred fowls are the best to keep, yet I do not consider it necessary to have a pure-bred flock in order to have a profitable flock. Any flock of hens can be greatly improved by using pure-bred males and selecting your best layers each year from which to raise your chickens. To put a flock on a paying basis, kill off all old hens in the fall. They are generally quite easily picked out about December 1st, or earlier, as many of the older ones will not be thoroughly through moulting. Even if they are through the moult, they will be pale and old-looking. Also get rid of late-hatched chickens, for these will eat many times more than they are worth during the winter.

Early-hatched, well-grown pullets, then, and yearling hens, are the only birds you should keep in your winter flock of fowls. A flock of hens of this description are bound to prove profitable under proper management. They should be fed a variety of food composed largely of vegetables—not grain three times a day—and be made to lay right through the winter, when a good price can be obtained for eggs. It costs less to feed hens on the proper food during winter than to feed them all the grain they will eat, as is so often done; and, besides, you have many times more eggs, which alone will certainly pay you well for the little extra trouble you take. Do not crowd your birds together. Six square feet of floor space should be allowed for each bird, and not more than fifty should be kept in one flock. Give them more room if you can, and they will do better. From actual experience I have learned that a flock kept in small quarters on the best of food will not lay as many eggs as a flock half the size in the same quarters, and they will eat twice as much feed.

Another common mistake is breeding from the whole flock instead of choosing ten or twelve of the very best layers, and breeding only from them. No live stock can be so rapidly improved, when properly handled, as poultry. By selecting only the best layers for breeders, and mating to suitable pure-bred males, the average egg-production of whole flocks has, in a very few years, been raised from 150 to 250 per annum, and even as high as 300 has been reached by a few hens. When we remember that the average egg yield of the hens of this province is considerably under 100, we can readily see that there is vast room for improvement. The first great step toward improvement will be made when nothing but early-hatched pullets and yearling hens are kept in our flocks. The next step will be proper housing and feeding. When we have taken these two steps forward we will, I feel certain, have increased the egg yield of our poultry nearly, if not quite, 100 per cent. We can take these two steps without any extra cost beyond the very trifling one of making our buildings more comfortable. I am anxiously looking forward to the day when these improvements will be made on every farm in our province. Then will be the last day on which the remark "There is no money in hens" will be heard. The other improvements will not be made so quickly, but they can be made just as cheaply. Select your best layers only for your breeders year by year, and mate with them a pure-bred male of the best variety you can get. If you are breeding a pure-bred variety, do the selecting just the same. Every poultry house should have a pen set apart as a breeding pen, into which put ten or twelve of your best females and your breeding male. Do not on any account allow a male to run with your general flock that are laying eggs for market or home consumption. Be sure that every egg you send to market is infertile.—J. E. MEYER, Kossuth.

About ten millions of the bovine species are now to be found in the Argentine Republic. They are all descendants of eight cows and one bull which were taken to Brazil in the middle of the sixteenth century.

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