

**NOTES.**

Farm life is what you make it, with possibilities in favor of health, happiness and good living.

Study the farm in all its phases; there is some general information, applicable in all cases, but there are also special features in every case. "Study to show thyself a workman."

The farm should be made more attractive than it is, and I think I see that the signs of the times promise something along this line. If you would realize the best results from the farm animals, you must treat them with kindness. Whether guided wholly by instinct or partly by reason, they soon realize the nature of their treatment, and in a measure govern themselves accordingly.

Some farms are kept in a slovenly manner, which clearly indicate a shiftlessness which must be sadly felt by the farmer and his family. A poorly kept farm is a sorry source of revenue.

See to it that the farm tools are not exposed to the weather. Many farmers are careless in this respect, and much damage and loss are thereby incurred.

After some years' actual experience in farm life, I observe that he is a poor farmer who does not see work to do at all times on the farm. Our farmers certainly need rest, and they should not stint themselves in this respect. But when they feel like working, they should be able to see something to do about the premises. I have a theory that work done creates work to do. I think you may neglect your farm work till speaking in the abstract there is nothing to do.

You should look after the comfort of your poultry during the winter. You

**Poultry Yard.**

Rake the poultry yard thoroughly and cart off the trash.

Ducks are great eaters, but if sold at half grown are quite profitable.

Fowls left to run pick up much of their living where they have the freedom of the fields.

Poultry manure should be piled up in some place where it is not liable to be leached by water for use on the garden.

Chickens are great insect destroyers; an old hen and a brood of chicks in the current patch is almost equal to a treatment of paris green.

There is no green stuff equal to cabbage for fowls. They will eat everything but the stalk and even try to get the pith out of it. It is difficult to keep cabbage all winter, hence the necessity of preparing other feeds for green stuff during the cold weather.

If the farmer has no alfalfa growing, he should at least secure a load or two from his neighbor for winter feed for his fowls. Hens eat this best when run through a cutter; but they will eat the most of it without. We would recommend the second growth as it is less woody.

Another method of breaking up the setting hen is to place her in a barrel containing a few inches of water, allowing her to stand on a brick placed in the center and just enough above the water to keep her feet dry while if she attempts to sit down her feathers will go into the water.

can not make a success in the poultry business, unless you look to its comfort, in several ways, and one way is to have suitable houses to protect the fowls from the rigors of winter.

If you study the farm, your success will be commensurate with that study. There is a science in farming, though most of our farmers have something of a program, a mere routine of work to be done, and do not give the matter study in a manner that is calculated to develop better methods.

Frank Monroe Beverly.

**Judging Cows by Looks.**

The best looking cows are not always the best performers in the dairy. A striking illustration of this was afforded by the recent experience of a well-known Jersey breeder. This gentleman had for years made the dairy qualities of his cattle a subject of special study, and prided himself upon the fact that he possessed a thorough knowledge of the proportionate values of the various cows owned by him. With the intention of weeding out some of the worst members of his herd, he recently proceeded to single out several of them, but before finally deciding on the matter he had the milk of these cows analyzed, with the result that one of them, which he had priced among the very lowest, was found to be yielding at the rate of 16 pounds of butter per week, though her reputation prior to that only credited her with producing about half that quantity.—Dairy and Creamery.

**Course Dairy Foods.**

For milk production I take corn, both for the silo and for air drying Hungarian clover, clover, oats for hay, are the chief foods depended upon, swale hay and run hay are used, and occasionally oats and peas. They are valued in the following order: Clover hay, fodder corn as silage. As between the oat hay, and Hungarian I am at a loss to decide but favor the Hungarian as a fodder crop on account of its superior yield on granite upland soils, three tons of the acre is raised as readily as 2 1/4 tons of oat hay. They are all great feeders, and multiply the present capacity of our soils to an encouraging degree.—J. W. Sanborn.

**Motor-Intoxication.**

The crusaders against intoxicants should turn some of their energy against motorists, observes the Paris correspondent of "Truth." We begin to find out that motor-driving produces an intoxication that may be attended with greater loss of life than the combative violence of inebriates. M. Hachet Souplet, at the last meeting of the Societe d'Hypnologie et de Psychologie, spoke of the intoxicating effect of rapid motor locomotion. The mental and moral state of the driver become abnormal. He grows vindictive, furiously aggressive, and lets himself be carried away by the angry impulse of the moment. The high rate of speed works him up into the very same state of mind which makes the habitual drinker of alcohol regardless of consequences. Both abuse, swear, and use vile language. La bete est lachee as much in the motorist whose pace is checked as in the drunkard in a combative mood. M. Hachet Souplet quoted a number of instances from police reports of trials of automobilists in which self-control and the sense of dignity entirely deserted gentlemen of high education and breeding. Dr. Berillon, an eminent man, corroborated everything M. Hachet Souplet had said. He called attention to the conduct of motorists when arrested for excessive speed. In communications received from police commissioners, they were uniformly spoken of as forgetful of all the restraints their social station required, and in a state of dementia. According to Dr. Berillon, they become as mad under the effect of the onward rush of the motor-car as the dancing dervishes or the Arabs in a fantasia. A human life appears of no account to a motorist going at high speed, to the dervish warmed by a dance, or to the Arab in the intoxication of a fantasia. Dr. Berillon knows a motorist who ran over a peasant and rushed on after he did so as furiously as before. He returned home in the state of depression that follows a long rush forward at the pace of an express train, and never gave a thought to his victim on the road until he read three days after how he had killed him. He then felt very sorry, declared himself guilty of the death of the peasant, and settled an annuity on his family. Dr. Berillon, after investigating into a large number of police cases against chauffeurs, believes they cannot help their reckless driving. The furor steals on them. In setting out they intend to go at a moderate pace, but as they warm to the work they must rush on faster and faster. The flying landscape through which they tear forward produces the kind of giddiness which Arabs say takes hold of them in the fantasia. In this state motorists would run down those nearest and dearest to them as unhesitatingly as though they were so many peasants. M. Berillon thinks that the only cure is to make the manufacturers of motors jointly responsible for the bones broken or lives taken by purchasers of their cars. Machinery would then be so contrived as to render a high rate of speed impossible.

**More Intelligent Anticipation.**

According to the "Academy," a Scotch newspaper contains the following: "One is inclined to think that the Persian astronomer-poet Omar Khayyam has been a diligent student of Shakespeare and Burns; if not, then the literary coincidences are somewhat remarkable." The writer goes on to observe that Omar should be styled the "Persian Burns."

This fresh field in the domain of the Newer Criticism, from which we here gather a sample, clearly promises a rich harvest, thinks "Punch." Thus:

There can be little doubt that Milton was a keen student of Marie Corelli. His picture of "Satan the Hero" is only too obviously a feeble imitation of the greater writer's chief character in her novel "The Sorrows of Satan." Shakespeare, too, in Portia's speech, refers to the "force of temporal power." It is not difficult to guess what suggested the phrase.

Did Homer read Phillips? This question has been agitating the literary public for some time, and interest in the subject has been revived lately by an article in one of the reviews, in which the writer discovers many points of resemblance between the story of Phillips' "Ulysses" and that of Homer's less memorable hero. And yet the Greek made no acknowledgment whatever of his indebtedness!

Scott owed much to Crockett. A great part of "Rob Roy," "Old Mortality," and other novels is strangely reminiscent of the master's work, and some passages seem to have been "lifted" almost entire from the pages of the Wizard of Penicuik.

One of Burns' chief claims to fame is that he wrote "Auld Lang Syne," and yet it seems never to have been pointed out that the refrain of the poem—"The Days of Auld Lang Syne"—is not really his but the glorious Ian Maclaren's. Honor to whom honor is due!

It would be impossible to mention every writer who owes something to Caine. Signs of indebtedness are everywhere. Julius Caesar surely knew Rome through Caine's graphic description, and how often has the mighty Manxman's fine phrase "The Eternal City" been purloined by petty literary thieves! Wolfe, too, who wrote "The Burial of Sir John Moore," has a line, "We left him alone with his glory." Where could he have derived this idea but from the great scenes in which Storm is left in exactly the same way, "alone with his glory"? But why go on? Instances of plagiarism such as these could be multiplied indefinitely.

Jason Mason—There goes that city preacher who's thinkin' uv acceptin' a call here. His church in the city wuz boycotted. Hiram Huskinby—What? Great gosh! A church boycotted? What fer? Jason Mason—Yew see, the street railway strikers darn near killed a non-union feller, an' that thoughtless preacher went an' comforted the poor

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