FARM·FIELD AND GARDEN

GOSPEL OF FEEDING.

It is a theory well accepted among live stock breeders that like produces like, or the likeness of an ancestor, writes Mr. W. F. McSparran. When this theory is discredited and the latitude noted that is given in the phrase closing the sentence one may expect almost anything in the way of individuals in breeding, and find a warrant even for freaks by authority of the above theory.

It is true that we breeders put a vast deal of confidence in the performing merits of the progenitors of the strain or tribe from which we are breeding, believing that the transmission of good performance is to be depended upon. We are often disappointed, and if we follow hasty judgment we are inclined to think that we have been imposed upon by reports of good work done by ancestors of our animals, when in reality the good work was never done.

As we grow older and more experienced in the business of breeding, however, we get more used to these disappointments, and do not expect every throw to win a prize.

We have less trouble in getting like to produce like in physical outline or conformation than we have qualities, increasednnn nm nm nnnn in securing the more desirable qualities, increased production, or even the ability, to equal the work of the immediate ancestors.

In breeding pedigreed dairy animals, when performance is more sought after than shape or color or mere

PHYSICAL STRUCTURE,

when the milk function is one of nervous force, we often find that the offspring does not inherit to a satisfactory degree the tendencies of the sire's heredity or the dam's ability.

We therefore are forced to do the best we can in the matter of breeding, and trust to a satisfactory outcome.

I am well satisfied that we are not more able to foretell results from a given mating, because along with our careful, superb breeding here and there has been a man who has not done good feeding. I do not care how royally an animal for the dairy may have been bred, or how many generations the careful breeding has covered, in a large measure the good results to be expected from such breeding are nullified without proper and abundant feeding. As we well know, the highest production of milk is had when the cow is well and wisely fed; and it is as easily known that the growth and development of the milk-giving functions are as fully dependent on such feeding from calfhood to maturity as is performance after maturity. It is easily understood, also, that a period of starvation or insufficiency in the early life of the future cow may so arrest the development of the mammary functions, it may be a critical time, and all the fine trends transmitted by heredity and careful breeding be scattered, and reversion to type undo years of labor.

So in the breeding and rearing of fine and useful animals the first lesson to learn is the most important one of wise feedig.

QUALITY IN BUTTER.

Some time ago a Chicago merchant made a proposition to change the basis of scoring butter so as to give prominence and points to the element of "duality" (meaning keeping properties) and to lessen the prominence and points oow given in flavor. The reason for the proposition was that the quick, high flavor and aroma that tickle the palate and nose in freshly made butter of high grade is evanescent and likely to be lost before the usual methods of distribution bring the goods to the consumer's table; and that the milder flavored butters, if well made, will maintain their grade longer and prove of intrinsically greater worth. It is supposed that the high, quick flavor of scoring are gained by a process of making — high ripening and the presence of an undue proportion of caseine—which is detrimental to keeping quality; while the process of making best adapted to producing stability of quality—medium ripening and a low proportion of casein—results in

A MILDER FLAVOR.

In support of the proposition to give greater weight to keeping properties when scoring butter in competition many instances are given where butter scored very high at butter shows has been found after a few days to have deteriorated seriously, falling far below the grade of other samples, which, though of lower flavor value when first scored, had maintained their grade with no apparent change—in some cases had even improved by the loss of evanescent flavors of an undesirable character.

It is an undoubted fact that some of the butter which possesses very high flavor when fresh made loses its quality rapidly, but there is probably a considerable difference in the stability of high flavor in different butters. It is a doubtful matter that a judge can distinguish the difference in keeping properties when he examines the different samples. He may adopt as a general rule that the waxy bodied, mild flavored goods, will last longer than those which appeal more strongly to the nose and palate, but it is a serious question that his judgment as to the stability of quality in individual samples would be at all accurate, although it might be fairly so on the average.

WOMAN'S SHIRT WAIST.

32 to 40 Bust.

To be made with or without the fitted lining and closed in double breasted style or rolled back in revers.

Shirt waists that include the Gibson plaits over the shoulders are much liked and can be relied upon as correct for the season to come as well as for the immediate present. This stylish model also includes the fashionable postillion and has the merit of allowing a plain double breasted front, or of being rolled back to form tapering revers as shown in the small sketch. The original is of the new parametta cloth in pastel blue and is trimmed with the border of the material which is embroidered in white silk, but all waist and dress materials are appropriate. The waist is made over a fitted lining that closes at the centre front but itself consists of back and fronts only which are arranged over the foundation after the shoulder seams are closed and the plaits stitched. The sleeves are in bishop style and at the neck is a regulation stock. When desired with revers the fronts can be faced and rolled back from the indicated centre which is closed invisibly. As shown on figure the waist is lapped in double breasted style and closed by means of buttons and buttonholes.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 4 yards 21 inches wide, 4 yards 27 inches wide, or 2½ yards 44 inches wide.

WHENCE COME THE WEEDS?

There are two classes of weeds — those that come from seeds and those which are propagated principally by means of their roots. Weeds which spring up from seeds can be destroyed by successfully bringing the seeds in the soil to the surface, where they germinate. The seeds of some weeds have great vitality, and remain in the soil for years. Some are enclosed in clods, and are retained for another season, but when the clods are broken and the weed seeds exposed to warmth near the surface, they are put out of existence by the harrow as soon as they germinate, for which reason it is impossible to clear a piece of land from weeds in a season unless every clod is pulverized. The oft-repeated enquiry, "From whence come the weeds?" may be answered, "From the clods." The weeds that spring from roots are cut up, checked, and prevented from growing by frequent cultivation, because they cannot exist for a great length of time unless permitted to grow. If no leaves are allowed on such plants they perish from suffocation, because they breathe through the agency of the leaves. The advantages derived by the soil in the work of weed destruction reduces the cost of warfare on the weeds, for every time the harrow or cultivator is used the manure is more intimately mixed with the soil, more clods are broken, a greater portion of plant food is offered to the roots, the loss of moisture is lessened, and the capacity of the plants of the crop to secure more food is increased. The cost of the destruction of weeds should not be charged to the accounts of a single year only, as thorough work during a season may obliterate the weeds entirely, or reduce their destruction during succeeding years to but a trifle.

A GASTRONOMIC FEAT.

In a little schoolhouse in the north of Scotland the schoolmaster keeps the boys grinding steadily at their desks, but gives them permission to nibble from their lunch-baskets sometimes as they work.

One day while the master was instructing a class in the rule of three, he noticed that one of his pupils was paying more attention to a small tart than to his lesson.

"Tom Bain," said the master, "listen to the lesson, will ye?"

"I'm listening, sir," said the boy.

"Listening, are ye?" exclaimed the master. "Then ye're listening wi' one ear an' eating pie wi' the other."

London alone has 200 more periodicals than Scotland and Ireland combined.

FADS OF MILLIONAIRES

HOBBIES THAT EAT BIG HOLES IN THEIR FORTUNES.

How the Multi-Millionaires of the World Spend Their Money.

Given a million a year to spend at pleasure, find something on which to spend it. That is the proposition which is met by multi-millionaires of the United States, England, and Germany. It is a peculiar fact that the men who have this opportunity choose one thing as the object of their expenditures.

The millionaires choose their hobbies and they are are as various as the wealthy men are numerous. Apart from the expenditures required in business these millionaires spend more on their hobbies than they do on themselves personally.

In some celebrated instances the "spending" is not spending, but giving, and many of the immensely wealthy men are giving away more than they spend. Andrew Carnegie's teachings and his practices are the best known. He is one of the three great multi-millionaires who gives away far more than he spends. Of the other two one is an Englishman and the other a German.

Pictures more than anything else make big holes in the bank accounts of the men of wealth. There are seven millionaires who spend more for paintings than for anything else outside their business, and J. Pierpont Morgan leads the list.

MORGAN'S FAD IS PICTURES.

Mr. Morgan is credited with an annual personal expenditure of about $150,000, and his average annual bill for paintings is about $250,000, not far from double what he spends on himself. His biggest purchase last year was the Colonna Raphael, for which he gave $500,000. To this purchase he added seven others, worth altogether $250,000, so that his expenditures last year were far above his average and amounted to nearly $1,000,000. That was the biggest year in picture buying that Mr. Morgan has had. His entire collection of famous paintings now amounts to 200 pictures, and is valued at $10,000,000.

Stephen Gould has been one of Mr. Morgan's chief rivals in bidding for famous paintings. He broke all records by buying fourteen old masters in one year, and his checks for pictures make the biggest hole in his bank account.

Staveley Bruce, the English shipping and iron king, has made a specialty of statuary, as well as paintings. The Italian laws forbidding the exportation of art treasures has had a peculiar effect on the collection of Mr. Bruce. He is obliged to keep $500,000 worth of statuary in Italian cities. He adds a love for pictures to that for statuary and seldom spends less than $200,000 a year for paintings.

FORTUNE SPENT FOR PRINTS.

Duffus Grant, another English millionaire, has a different hobby in the art line. Mr. Grant wants fine prints and he spends a fortune annually in rare prints, and in the last few years has made a half million dollar collection.

In the collecting of prints the buyer is especially liable to imposition, but Mr. Grant is an authority —one of the chief authorities in England. Although he has purchased more than 20,000 prints he has the reputation of never having been deceived. This collection is now as valuable as it was when he made it. That is one of the features of the art hobby. The man who spends his money for art treasures has a tangible asset. The millionaire who makes his expenditures in race horses and yachts is money out at the end of the year.

Mr. Carnegie's fad, as is well known, is the public library. He is credited with handing out $15,000,000 annually in putting his preaching into practice. Last year his gifts in this direction amounted to $5,000,000 in the United States. He gave in addition $5,000,000 to English workmen and $10,000,000 to Scotland. As he now is giving away a great deal more than his income, which is $10,000,000 a year, he may be able to realize his ambition to escape the "disgrace of dying rich." It has been computed that at his present rate of giving it will require twenty years before he can become "poor."

TREATS FOR SLUM CHILDREN.

An English millionaire, another of the three multi-millionaires who give away most of their income, is Mr. Spiller, the cloth and cotton magnate. His favorite amusement is a peculiar one, and it has made him known as a sort of fairy godfather to the poor children of northern English towns. He organizes and pays for huge treats for slum children. The outings and pleasure excursions he gives these children cost him in the neighborhood of $500,000 a year. In addition to this he supports eight children's hospitals and orphanages. His hobby on the betterment of poor children gives him no time for any other amusement. He lives in a fashion similar to that of a well-to-do professional man, and maintains but one establishment for himself.

The third of these three millionaires who give away the bulk of their income is the German gunmaker, Herr Krupp, the richest man in his country.

When the more personal amusements of millionaires are considered, it will be found that yachts and race horses take the most of many a wealthy man's money. It has been computed that eighteen men of great wealth—American, English, and of other nationalities— spend the larger part of their income on yachts. Sir Thomas Lipton is among the best known. He spent $600,000 on the cup races alone. Col. McCalmont is another Englishman, a rival of Sir Thomas, who spends a fortune on the water. Aside from the royal yachtsmen of Europe, it has been estimated that the eighteen millionaires interested in this sport spend about $20,000,000 a year on their craft, and that the value of the yachts foots up to $55,000,000.

There are five millionaires who "go in" for natural history. The best known is Miles Forrest, an Englishman. He has a private "zoo," the finest in England, and it costs him $60,000 a year to maintain it. In quality he excels even the London zoo, although not in quantity. Three American millionaires spend their money in this diversion, and one Belgian, Doorslaer, whose income is used in procuring wild animals.

Mr. Fairburn, a sherry shipper of England, has the renown of being the only man of great wealth who is absorbed in the collection of stamps. His expenditures are trivial compared with some other millionaires, but his amusement is not a costly one. About $5,000 a year goes in buying stamps and his collection is valued at $35,000.

THE BRIDGE AT QUEBEC.

Longest Span in the World Across St. Lawrence River.

A bridge which will have the longest span in the world is now being constructed over the St. Lawrence river about six and a half miles south of Quebec. The great St. Lawrence flows between high, rocky cliffs at that point, and varies according to the tide. The water is about 180 feet deep in the channel and flows by at a swift rate. The channel will be crossed with a suspended span and two cantilever arms, making the unsupported structure 1,800 feet long, which will be by far the longest span in the world. It will be 200 feet longer than the span of the new East River bridge, New York. The length of anchor arms on each side of the main spans will be 500 feet, with one approach span of 220 feet at each end between anchor piers and terminal abutments.

The length of the structure, including abutments, will be 3,300 feet. The bridge will have two railway tracks, a single electric motor track and a highway for vehicles. The depth of the suspended span at the centre will be one hundred and twenty feet. The substructure will consist of two main piers, two anchor piers and two abutments. One of these anchor piers is founded on solid rock and the other on hard blue clay.

The sinking of the caisson for the main pier was a great engineering feat. The caisson was sunk through a compact mass of granite bowlders bound together with cobblestones and fine gravel. The penetration of the caisson was so slow that on some days the distance could not be recorded; on other days it was scarcely more than four inches, though it bore a load on its roof of more than twenty thousand tons. Owing to the immensity of this load and its attendant danger, this method was finally abandoned, and concreting in the working chamber was begun. Progress by this method was rapid, and in seventeen days the pier was built.

The caissons for the two main piers are each 150 feet long, 49 feet wide and 25 feet high. They are of Southern pine. The caisson for the north pier was built on the north shore, about four thousand feet east of the pier site, and was successfully launched and towed into position and made fast in a berth previously prepared in the short space of seventy minutes.

At the site of the two main piers the water has a depth of only about ten feet at low tide, and as the caisson draws about twelve feet unloaded, it grounded at low tide and floated at high tide, the water then being about twenty-nine feet deep.

The concrete was being placed in the cribwork on top of the working chamber of the caisson for the north pier lately, and excavation in the chamber was being carried on only during low tide, and it was continued until sufficient concrete was put in to overcome the buoyancy of the air pressure, after which the excavation was continued without interruption.

WANTED A "BUMPER."

A new post office had been established in a remote country village, and a native of the place was appointed postmaster. After awhile complaints were made that no letters were sent out from the new office, and an official was despatched to inquire into the matter.

He called upon the postmaster, and, stating the cause of his visit, asked why no mail had been sent out. The postmaster pointed to a big and nearly empty mail bag hanging up in a corner, and said:

"Well, I ain't sent it out, 'cause don't you see, the bag ain't nowheres nigh full yet!"

The British Empire is 40 times as large as Germany and her Colonial dependencies.

Europe builds nearly 7,000 new locomotives yearly.

THE CRADLE OF HUMANITY

AUSTRALIA WAS THE GARDEN OF EDEN.

So Says German Professor, Who Declares It Fulfills Conditions.

The cradle of humanity has been located more than once. More than one anthropologist has staked out a little section of the globe and said: "This was Eden." But now another scientist has used certain premises as a compass and certain theories as a chain, and has surveyed a new portion of the world, and has located a new nursery.

Australia is the new Eden and Prof. Schoetensack of Heidelberg is its discoverer. His conclusions were presented to the Berlin Anthropological Society at a recent meeting. The methods by which they were reached are as interesting as the conclusions themselves.

The anthropologist began with the assumption that during the geological ages the brain of man was developing and his body was extremely feeble. At this time there were beasts of great strength and agility which would have made the development of a race weak physically impossible.

With this assumption fixed Prof. Schoetensack, with his knowledge of the various forms of life which existed at various times on the globe, began to count out the regions where it would have been impossible for man to have been nourished.

America, Europe, Asia and Africa were quickly put out of consideration, as there existed on these continents animals which would have destroyed every trace of human life in extremely short order.

Life could not have been sustained at the northern or southern extremities of the globe because of the cold. The brain of man at this time was not sufficiently developed to enable him to discover fire, and he could not have warmed himself. The only place men could have existed where ferocious beasts lived would have been in the trees, and if they had led such a life the result would be a four handed instead of a

TWO HANDED RACE.

Every one of the scientist's premises forces the conclusion that men were developed in some clime where the temperature was moderate, where food was easily obtained, and where life was not a continual struggle against animals superior physically.

Such being the case, the anthropologist finds but one place answering that description. That is Australia. At one time this may have had a connection with southern Asia. Here man may have been nourished and developed, he reasons. It is safe from carnivorous beasts which could threaten the existence of men.

Such carnivorous animals as existed on the island or continent were too small to be a danger. The dingo or wild dog, now known to have existed there with prehistoric man, was not a dangerous foe. One of the marsupials was carnivorous, but it was neither large enough nor strong enough to have been a danger at any time.

There was an abundance of food easily procured, and the climate was tempered to a weak race. There more easily than anywhere else the art of making fire might have been discovered.

Australia also lacks the dense forests which might have produced an arboreal race, but it is pointed out that the tall Australian trees would be calculated to produce just such hands and feet as the human race actually has.

All these theories have led Prof. Schoetensack to pronounce with positiveness that Australia was the cradle of the race and that it was the garden of Eden.

EDITOR'S TROUBLES.

A correspondent tells the following story of methods of censorship in Russia: I was at an evening party of the local press censor in a South Russian town. About midnight I had strolled from the music room into a card room, and was watching a game of cards, one of the players being our host, the censor, when the hostess approached her husband: "I wish, my dear, you would step behind. There are three poor wretches there who have been waiting for you a couple of hours. I did not wish to disturb you sooner." "They must wait a little longer," replied the censor; "I must finish my rubber." Twenty minutes later our host absented himself for a quarter of an hour. Meeting his wife next day, I asked her who were the "three poor wretches" referred to. "Editors of the three local journals," she replied. They had waited two and a half hours in the censor's back kitchen with their MSS. and proof sheets for that morning's issue, without which they could not go to press!

"I suppose," he ventured, "that you would never speak to me again if I were to kiss you?" "Oh, George," she exclaimed, "why don't you get over the habit of always looking at the dark side of things?"

The value of the present British Crown is put at £113,000.

The famous Siamese twins were born in 1811, and died in 1874.