

FARM-FIELD AND GARDEN

THE BONE OF THE HOG.

This is a part of the hog which produces much discussion, as we have three divisions on the bone question. Some breeders want the heavy bone, others the light bone, and others the medium bone.

Size of bone does not seem to be the index of his strength. There is a fineness of structure in bone that is necessary to greatest strength. This equality of bone goes with highest vitality or completeness of development of all the parts that go to make up the animal of highest type and fullest development. No man has yet seen the bullock of abnormally large bone take a prize at the fat stock show for the best beast on foot or on the block, and until the animal law of growth is changed, no man will find prize-winners among the big, spongy-boned brutes. The animal of highest vitality is the one, with strength of muscle, bone, fibre and every vital organ above the average. The big spongy bone always means low vitality. Its texture and coarseness is an index of flesh and skin. The coarse boned beast is a poor handler.

Quality of bone is of first importance and it seems impossible to find this along with abnormal bigness. The size and quality of bone may be affected by character of feed, but this cannot wholly overcome the inherited effect of selection and heredity. The highest quality of bone is the product of good breeding and judicious feeding. The eye can not always detect the quality of bone in the living animal, but the practised eye, along with the practised hand, can tell much of the quality and texture.

The extremes of bigness and smallness of bone are to be avoided. Each has its objections. The bone of greatest excellence is found between the two extremes. After the breeders have been selected let it be borne in mind that quality is easily affected by feeding. This means the feed must not be all corn, or of the fat-forming kind but must furnish the elements for making bone and fibre as well as fat.

TEACHING A COLT TO BACK.

To teach and train a colt properly is a science which too few understand. Learn to understand your animal, his peculiarities, and train him accordingly. Many experience difficulty in training a colt to back. There should be no serious difficulty in this if proper methods are followed. The following from Horse-Sense, one of the many champions of the horse, will help:

"After the colt fully understands the legitimate use of the halter in leading is a good time to teach it to back—an important and necessary duty in its after life of usefulness—which is easily accomplished by complying with the natural law again—by pressing the extended fingers of one hand between the point of the shoulder and the breastbone and using the other hand at the halter strap to simply keep the colt straight in line, to back in any desired direction. Do not try to force the colt backwards by yanking at the halter or bit, but simply press in this sensitive chest cavity with the fingers, and the colt will naturally go backwards, provided there is nothing of any obstruction behind it. When this pressure has been made at the front and the colt has moved backward (if it is only one step) it should be rewarded for this action; then try it again. About the third time this pressure has been made it is a good time to associate the word 'back' with the pressure, and the reader will be surprised to see how soon the colt will comprehend what is wanted, and willingly the young thing complies with our every wish as soon as it understands what is wanted."

INJURY FROM WEEDS.

Almost every one understands that a rank growth of weeds robs the soil of much fertility that would be useful in growing the cultivated crops. But we have seen those who claimed to be good farmers who thought that by supplying manure or fertilizer enough they could grow the two crops together, the useful one and the weed crop, and the saving of labor by not trying to destroy the weeds would counterbalance the cost of the fertilizing elements taken up by them. A little thought will show the fallacy of this idea. When the weeds take the fertility from the soil, they also take the water in which they are made soluble. Often the plants in our fields suffer more in the growing season from a lack of moisture in the soil than from a lack of fertility and a coarse, rank growing weed absorbs more than any food vegetable. The weeds also shade the ground and keep it cool, while many plants, like the corn plant, need all the heat of summer to fully develop them. A few crops may do better for being partially shaded, but certainly corn does not. Add to this the fact that many of our most common weeds may ripen more than a thousand seeds, and some of them about ten thousand to a plant, and

we can see the injury done by neglecting to destroy the weeds before they mature. The benefit derived by a frequent stirring of the soil is so great that it will pay to do it often even when there are no weeds, but to neglect to stir it and kill the weeds is but little less than criminal.

HORSE NOTES.

Undeveloped horses, as a rule, are uncertainties.

A blemish or injury on a sucking colt may ruin him.

Sores or bruises on horses should be healed up as soon as possible.

Excessive sweating indicates weakness and in hot weather is hard.

With horses hot weather and heating food do not go well together.

Irregular feeding makes thin horses no matter what quantity is given.

Soundness is an essential feature in the make up of a riding or driving horse.

Fast driving makes stiff horses unless extra care is taken after each spurt of speed.

The horses that are best able to stand hard strains are those which work steadily every day.

A horse for use does best with just enough feed to replace the waste of his system and to keep him feeling well.

It is not so much overwork or scant keep that injure horses as it is irregularities to which the animal is exposed.

A heavy, well proportioned draft horse with plenty of spirit and style enough to show off well presents a more attractive appearance than any small horse.

The advantage in using good horses is as much in being able to sell at any time as it is in getting good prices when you do sell.

It is easier to teach a horse what to do than to break up habits that have been established. It is very important to start in right.

The walk is the foundation of all other gaits, and with beginning at the foundation all future developments will be unsatisfactory.

HOW YOU MAY KEEP YOUNG.

"Don't Worry," One of the Most Important Rules.

There's no trouble at all about keeping young if you know what to do. Sarah Bernhardt says that she has kept her youth by the aid of hot water and soap.

"When I am tired I take a hot bath," she says. "When I am nervous I take a hot bath and massage. When I am depressed nothing exhilarates me and puts me in form so soon as a hot bath. Every night when I am playing, as well as when I am at leisure, I take a hot scrub before going to bed. Yes, I scrub my face with soap and hot water twice, and sometimes three times in the twenty-four hours. There is no beautifier like soap and water, and no preservative against illness, nerves and age that compares with hot water."

Clara Barton keeps young by not putting.

"I don't putter," she says, "that's what ages women—puttering. When I am not working I either rest or play. When I see a woman breaking down with nervous prostration, I wonder when women will learn to stop puttering. Sleep is a great thing for women. Half the women don't sleep enough. I've cultivated the accomplishment of napping. I shut my eyes and go to sleep whenever there's a lull in my work. It isn't the work that wears women out—it's fretting and puttering. Here's the way to keep young: Stop worrying and go to work."

"Indulging in a fit of ugly temper not only shortens a woman's life, but makes her old and ugly before her time," says Mrs. Annie Jenness Miller, the apostle of dress reform. "Control your temper, for every time you allow it to control you you spoil your good looks and injure yourself physically. Not only that, but the woman who governs her temper is the woman who wins in this life; and, as a rule, she makes the best match, because men like sweet tempered wives. Then, anger curdles the blood hinders circulation and consequently makes the complexion bad and dulls the eye."

One woman who is beautiful, though 60, gives her recipe for retaining youth as: "Have great patience with fools." Worrying or being annoyed by the foolishness of others only makes unnecessary lines on brow and cheeks.

Here are a few rules for the guidance of the woman who would be beautiful at 60 or 80, with a fresh complexion—not one of parchment—and bright eyes and mental faculties active:

Sleep eight hours during the twenty-four. Don't drink hard water. That long-lived race of people, the Chinese, drink only rain water, if they can possibly obtain it.

Avoid food that contains lime. Every article of food contains lime; but of course there are some that are freer from lime than others. Onions are admirable youth preservers; so are fish, rice and eggs.

Eat fruit of all varieties. Fruit contains a large amount of acid, and this neutralizes the effect of those elements which make old age creep fast upon us.

Not long ago a German discovered that all you had to do to live forever and be beautiful forever was to eat a sufficiency of lemons. There was only one objection to the plan,

MONEY KINGS OF EUROPE

THE JEWS ARE THE LEADING FINANCIERS.

Little Known Facts About Their Wealth, Power and Position.

Foremost among the money kings of Europe, as the great financiers of the world are called, stands the name of Rothschild. Without attempting to trace the history of the present family, which has been told so many times, it is nevertheless interesting to note its rapid rise. Before the middle of the eighteenth century there were no Rothschilds known to fame.

The father of the first Rothschild was a Jewish merchant of the name of Mayer Bauer, who resided at Frankfort. He intended to make his son a Rabbi, but the latter preferred a business career, and started in Frankfort as a money-lender. By law he was required to hang out a sign, just as public-houses do. Bauer chose a red shield—in German, Rothschild. He prospered so well under that sign that he discarded the family appellation of Bauer and borrowed the one on the sign. Rothschild, therefore, is purely an adopted name.

From a money-lender he became a banker and, in 1802, just over a century ago, he made his debut as a financier on the international stage by raising a loan for the Danish Government. Four years later, when Napoleon invaded Prussia with his army, young Rothschild hid a huge quantity of silver and other treasures belonging to a Prussian nobleman in his garden, where they remained for years until they were reclaimed by their rightful owner, who received all his wealth plus 5 per cent. interest, which earned the banker the title of

"THE HONEST JEW."

At his death, in 1812, he left five sons and five daughters. The most famous of these was the third son, who came to England in 1800 to buy cotton goods for his father at Manchester. Five years later he settled down in London as a banker and financier, and during the following century he and his offspring played no mean part in the financial history of this country.

When the sturdy, far-seeing Jew arrived at the capital England was at war with Napoleon, and fully convinced that she held the winning card he backed her for all he was worth. When Wellington's drafts on the Peninsula in 1810 and there was no money in the National Treasury to meet them, Rothschild took them up and renewed them from time to time until the hard-pressed Chancellor of the Exchequer could redeem them. But Rothschild did not oblige the Government for nothing. He paid all the bills less a heavy discount, every one of which was subsequently redeemed at par, giving the financier a huge profit.

At the Battle of Waterloo he made a big haul on the London Stock Exchange. Receiving news that the French had been defeated through a Dutch paper brought to him by a captain in his employ, he hastened at once to inform Lord Liverpool of the glad tidings, who strange to say, refused to believe it. Rothschild then made his way to the Stock Exchange, which had just received a rumor that Blucher had been defeated. All stocks were subsequently depressed to the lowest point. Rothschild bought up almost everything, and two days later, after the victory had been confirmed, sold out at a tremendous profit. He is said to have

MADE OVER \$5,000,000

by this one important item of news. He died in 1836 and was succeeded by his son Lionel. He was the first Jew who ever sat in the House of Commons, and his son, the present Lord Rothschild, was the first Hebrew financier admitted to the House of Lords. England owes much to this family of Jewish financiers. They made London the financial centre of the Continent by the stipulation they imposed upon foreign Governments that all drafts they issued

but that was fatal. You had to eat daily one lemon for each seven years of your age.

When, therefore, you arrived at the second, or third century, your length of life would be of very little use to you, for it would take all your time to eat the prescribed quantity of lemons.

Neglect a cough and contract consumption.

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were to be repaid in London. They saved the Suez Canal from passing into the hands of the French Government by lending \$30,000,000 at the right moment. They also raised the \$1,000,000,000 war indemnity demanded by Germany from the French after the Franco-German War. This famous peace treaty was signed at the Baron Rothschild chateau, on the outskirts of Paris, the firm having long ago established branches at Paris and Vienna.

Although honored by almost every Government of Europe, the Rothschilds have not been permitted to enter Russia. They have a prejudice against Spain. Many are inclined to think that they favor war for the interest they obtain on their loans. This is far from the case, and during at least one critical moment of late years, when there was imminent danger of war between England and a European Power, the whole influence of the Rothschilds was thrown unhesitatingly and steadily in favor of peace.

LORD ROTHSCHILD,

is regarded as the ablest of the present generation. No one has ever interviewed him. Nor has he ever written a book, or an article or made a speech upon any topic of public interest or the least public importance.

Although the wealth and power of the Rothschilds were never so great as to-day, other money kings have sprung into existence within the last generation who have wielded no small influences in the affairs of the world. One recalls the name of the late Baron Hirsch. He made most of his money by building railways in the Balkans and in speculating on the European exchanges. He is renowned for his magnificent bequest of \$35,000,000 to improve the conditions of the poor Jews of Austria. It is to be regretted, however, that although the wealthy Baron's intentions were of the best, the application of the enormous sum has scarcely realized the hope of the munificent founder.

Another famous Jew who made millions in railway construction was M. Jean Bloch, the eminent Warsaw banker and political economist. M. Bloch, although influential as a money king, was much better known by his writings, and especially by his prophetic encyclopaedic work on the "Future of War." M. Bloch was a statesman and a seer as well as a great railway builder and financier. He spent his money lavishly in the promotion of his ideas, and on his death he left large sums to be devoted to public charities and to the education of girls.

In Scandinavia the manufacture of dynamite gave Alfred Nobel an almost regal position. The dynamite king abstained during his life from taking any part in public affairs, but on his death he left a fortune of \$10,000,000 to found prizes to be distributed annually in lump sums of about \$40,000 each to the five persons who have rendered best service to their fellow-men.

The Nobel prizes are awarded annually: first to the man who has made the most important discovery in the domain of physical science; secondly, to the man who has made the most important discovery or introduced the greatest improvement in chemistry; thirdly, to the author of the most important discovery in the domain of physiology or medicine fourthly, to the man who has produced the most remarkable literary work of an idealistic nature; and, fifthly, to the man who has done the most and the best work for the fraternity of the nations, the suppression or reduction of standing armies, and the formation and propagation of peace congresses.

It is worth while to record the testimony of this master of many millions as to the evil of inherited wealth. Speaking shortly before his death, he said: "I am a thorough Social Democrat, but with moderation. Experience has taught me that great fortunes acquired by inheritance never bring happiness; they only dull the faculties. Any man possessing a large fortune ought not to leave more than a small part of it to his heirs, not even to his direct heirs—just enough to make their way in the world."

In Denmark the only money king is Jacobsen, the brewer. Jacobsen I. presented to his country or spent in scientific or philanthropic purposes about \$5,000,000. The Carlsberg fund which he founded celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary in 1901, when his son, Jacobsen II, handed over the famous brewery, the source of all their wealth, to the fund, only reserving for himself and his family one-third of the income for fifty years. Jacobsen also presented Copenhagen with the largest private collection of sculpture in the

world, the estimated value of which was not less than \$3,000,000.

Of American money kings one could write at great length, but their influence has not been particularly felt in Europe, with the exception, perhaps, of that famous financier, Mr. J. Peirpont Morgan. The associated capital of the enterprises with which he is connected in one shape or another has been stated to amount to no less than \$9,000,000,000, a sum easily written down on paper, but almost impossible for the human mind to grasp.—London Tit-Bits.

COMPLIMENTS FOR THE KING.

Again and for all time does the Irishman show himself the finest artist in witty compliments in the world. These compliments to King Edward from sons of the "sister island," which are going the rounds of the English press, are triumphs over political rancor. Thus wit performs a service of utmost importance.

Two London journalists, on their way from Dublin to Cork, accosted a chaggy native at a Queen's County station.

"Well, Pat, what do you think of the King of England now?"

"King of England, is it?" replied the Irishman, and there strolled over his face an expression of stollery as he went on in a stage whisper:

"Sure, avic, ye'll want a vicaroy over there, I'm thinkin'. Himsel' an' herself are not goin' back to yez at all!"

Another quaint anecdote of the same epoch-making trip comes from Galway. An old dame in that "City of the Tribes" who had spoken with the king was questioned as to what she thought of his majesty. She delivered herself of a long and enthusiastic eulogy to the effect that "Edward the First of Ireland" was "a grand man intirely," closing with the remark that she had "only wan thrifling fault to find with him."

And what was this fault?

"Och, sure, they kept the poor man so long in the Phaynix Park beyant that they have him talkin' with a strong Dublin accent!"

NEXT!

Catherine Berain was a charming Welshwoman of long ago. She had so many husbands and so numerous were her progeny that, says the Rev. S. Baring-Gould in his recent book about her country, she is known to genealogists as the "Mother of Wales."

Catherine never went begging. She married early the first time, and often—and at rather startling intervals—afterward. Her first husband, by whom she had a son, was John Sausbury of Llewenti. At his funeral Sir Richard Clough gave her his arm. Outside the churchyard stood Maurice Wynn of Gwydir, awaiting a decent opportunity of proposing to her. As she issued from the gate he did this.

"Very sorry," said the widow, with some regret, "but I have just accepted Sir Richard Clough. Should I survive him I will marry you."

She was as good as her word when the opportunity came. Local history has it that she married yet a fourth husband.

"Ma'am," began Terence, who had been selected to break the news, "there war an explosion at the quarry the day, an—" "Oh, it's my Patrick!" cried Mrs. Cassidy, "Oh, don't tell me Oi'll never see him again!" "Indade, Oi wouldn't tell ye thot, ma'am, fur whatever goes up must come down."

A London schoolmaster, having requested each of his class of lads to bring in three items of information about the Thames that they could prove to be facts, received from one bright boy the following:—"I have lived near it. I have sailed over it. I have fallen into it. These are facts about the Thames."

Heart Disease

RELIEVED IN 30 MINUTES.

Dr. Agnew's Heart Cure is the Mystic Remedy.

This remarkable preparation gives perfect relief in 30 minutes in all cases of organic or sympathetic heart disease and speedily effects a cure. It is a magic remedy for palpitation, shortness of breath, smothering spells, pain in left side and all symptoms of a diseased heart. It also strengthens the nerves and cures stomach disorders.

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