and through years to eatisfy enving that was in his heart; athers came and passed him by, laft him tolling still for art; deled from his plants clay forms that others praised, but they to the hiemishes he found, ever as his work was done by smashed it to the ground, mover afforts were began.

with building up again, at the hot, in survey oried has bet, in survey oried has who gathered at his side, which there is better down and the best better than and hasped they mid, and hasped ne his wested form was laid.

SULL OF THE

OT many years ago a New York lawyer compiled into book form the stories of all the recorded lawsuits which ald find that had features about odd enough to invest them with both for laymen and law-He found a mass of rich ma-There was the story of the suit for damages because a neighbor's had killed the plaintiff's cut. was another suit which one ught against another because latter's hens were supposed to mve eaten some gold beads belonging to the complainant, and which the Flymouth Rocks took to be a new d of yellow corn. There were a of other queer yarns in this ata book.

Me matter, however, into what field stray looking for queer things. ad no matter how many queer things as find, another field may be counted a at another time to disclose some a little more curious than anythat before has been found. The nding of the premises in a Chicago fit which may be looked at by the will disclose what is probably agest foundation for a suit at that has ever been used to supa claim. When it is known that plaintiff is a woman it is not at amlikely that the reader of the stement of the reasons for the suit ay find in it something of humor. ed the recital of the case somewhat like this:

"A suit by Mary Nevins, widow, to # \$10,000 for damages from Dr. Forceps, dentist, for lasting pain ad lanjury to the plaintiff's jaw beof having imposed upon it for ag period of time an inhibition to

There is little doubt that in his de-Dr. Forceps will urge that the bell does not truly set forth the facts the the case occause, he his shower will my, the Widow Nevins during the a of so-called allence had her th constantly open. There is a bit of shrewdness in the doctor's defense s, for surely he argues no jury conceive of a woman with her open who is not indulging dw in law exercise

at, the whole thing came out of E Forceps' well-known absent-mind-He has been noted for years the most forgetful man in the city go. Unless he has a subject music hand and eye his wits are woolgathering. People have often of men forgetting their , but it is a pretty safe m that Dr. Forceps' case is the one of forgetfulness of name ted up by aff eter has a grown son who does at stand particularly in awe of his e, and who, through long and rying trials, has become annoyed the pass of irritability at his ather's memory short-comings. It is one of R. R. Donnelley Sons' directory a gatherers who will make affidawit to the doctor's forgetting his own The dentist's operating-room is he his residence upstairs. The diy man called and was shown up the place where the doctor was



ingular away at a patient's tooth. "De. Forceps," said the director ms, "will you please tell me your dry

his heed, bettmed a little, , going to the bannisters, ser and howled down to his mee, what's my Christian

er impregnated with disput revence there came from be-es the answer, "Olice, you

informed his patient that one of the cavities was on the side of the last tooth in a position that was rather difficult to reach, and he enjoined perfect patience and quiet while he was attempting the filling, "otherwise," said he, "it may be necessary for me to drill from below, something I do not wish to do."

The widow's mouth was open and the doctor worked away. She couldn't held her lips and jaws apart long mough to enable him to do what he wished with the tooth, so he said to ber: "I am sorry, but I shall have to use a bit of harness that I have here

to help me in the operation."

Then the doctor got some sort of a rubber arangement, put it inside the fair patient's mouth, brought over the corner of the office a machine that looked like a theodolite and put a skeletonlike steel apparatus into the widow's yawning mouth. It was possible for her to close her mouth by the simple lifting out of the



OFF FOR THREE WESES' RUNTING.

doctor's mechanical contrivance, but he told her that she must not do that until the operation was over. Then Dr. Forceps turned to get a little sharp-pointed instrument which is always associated in a patient's mind with the pictures of mediaeval torfure chambers. Unhappily, however, the particular instrument which the doctor wanted was not at hand. Then -it was a strange thing to happen to the doctor-he remembered he had left it on the table in the little receptionroom downstairs. "Mrs. Nevins," be said to the patient, "hold your mouth open till I come back. Under no circumstances close it, or you will undo all that I have thus far done." Then Dr. Forceps went downstairs. The widow lay back in the operat-

ing chair and stoically kept her mouth open. She heard voices from below. Some one said: "All right, Billy, it won't take me a minute to get ready. I had a sort of an idea that this cold snap would bring them along." Five minutes afterward the widow heard a door close. Then she began to wonder at the doctor's long absence. Fitteen minutes passed and she was in torture with the awful strain on her distended jaws. Twenty minutes, twenty-five, thirty. Could she have done so she would have screamed. No doctor hove in sight. Forty minutes and the pain was like that of the rack and boot. The widow could stand it no longer. She put her hand to her mouth to take out the instrument of torture. She couldn't budge it a hair. There was some concealed spring that held the thing locked just within her teeth. A light chain ran from the contrivance to the theodolite widow was a captive in the torture chamber.

She finally rose, lifted the concern to which she was fastened and crashed its pedestal against the door. The noise echoed through the house In another instant there came flying up the stairs James Forceps, the doc tor's irreverent son. He said some thing that sounded strong, but the widow's ears were stopped with pain. James is a dental student. He inserted his finger between the teeth of the widow and the infernal machine fell out, but the mouth still stayed epen. It was ten mioutes before gentle massage treatment brought the aws into working order, and even they have been, according to the widow, creaking and paining ever

"Madam, how did this awful thing "Tou father told me to be sure to

old my mouth open," said the widow, earfully and creakly, "until he came

"Until he came back?" echoed James "Good heaven's, he's gone with Billy Masters on a three weeks' hunting trip."—Edward B. Clark, in the Chicago Record-Herald.

Mediaeval Oxfordelsize For a county which contains the old-est university, Oxfordshire is strangely mediaeval. There are villages where no notion of medical science has pene no notion of medical science has pene-trated, and where charms are the only recognized cury for disease. A lady who has lately been lecturing in the neighborhood an annitation, found that whooping cough was always treated by a spider. The spider was sewn into a piece of meaths and hung over the curtain rod, and the death of the spider means the end of the cough. A few weeks ago a child was select with if-ment, and the dector ordered "putitions on the cheet." When he returned he found that the mother had carefully lated the positions on the oak cheet

MANAGEMENTA FARM AND GARDEN.

MERCHARICHE CHECK When to Water Mogs.

Always water begs before feeding. and never afterwards. If this is practiced and the animals are given ear corn on a feeding floor, fourteen pounds of corn will produce two pounds of gain. In other words, every bushel of corn ought to produce ten pounds of pork. If this is not being accomplished something is wrong.

Fat in the Milk.

The percentage of fat in milk from a single cow may vary, one day giving different results from the next. In an experiment with a choice Jersey cow the milk was found to range from 4.45 per cent. to 5.88 per cent. A single test with a cow may, therefore, be of no value, as in the one case more milk would be required to make a pound of butter than in the other

Cost of Milk Production. You ask for the approximate cost of producing milk at the prevailing prices of feeds, etc. This is a difficult question to answer, depending on whether the cows are fresh or strippers. Assuming that they are good, ordinary cows, and as the ordinary dairy goes some fresh and some strippers. We will take a good average dairy, say of twenty-five cows, all in milk, no boarders, and they will produce not to exceed eight quarts spiece, or 200 quarts per day. This is the average dairy, remember, not pure-breds.

Corn and wheat feeds average \$30 here; hay, \$10; silage, \$8 at least. We will feed each cow as follows per day: Forty pounds allage at \$3 would cost six cents; ten pounds hay at \$10, five cents; ten pounds grain at \$30, fifteen cents; hired labor, two cents. Thus making a total per cow per day of twenty-eight cents, or \$7 per day for twenty-five cows. On the assumption that these cows produce 200 quarts of milk per day, the cost of production is three and one-half cents per quart. I have let the good farmer work for nothing and board himself, and have put nothing for the use of the cows buildings, etc., considering only direct cost of feed and labor.-H. T. Coon, in American Agriculturalist.

Goods and Ducks.

Although many farmers refuse to allow ducks or geese to be kept on the farms because, as they say, they are too troublesome, nevertheless both are easily kept and exceedingly profitable when rightly managed. During the spring and summer months both will gather their food in any old pasture where hogs or cattle would starve. They do best when allowed a pond or stream of water to swim in, but they can be kept with only sufficient water for drinking. The young grow rapidly, and after the first few weeks they require no came to feed. They are nover troubled with mites and need no warm house such as chickens must have. They are healthy and seldom die from any disease.

They do not lay during the winter months, but from February to August will average from 100 to 125 eggs each. Dressed ducks and geese always bring good prices during the fall and winter months, and the feathers, which may be plucked during the spring and summer, will more than pay for the cost of raising. They are great foragers, but any kind of a low fence will keep them in bounds. We are inclined to think that the prejudice against them is mostly due to the fact that farmers have not tried the pure breeds of the present day. Every farmer should possess a flock of both ducks and geese.-

Using Weeds and Litter For Bedding.

Such forms of vegetable production as weeds, vines, stalks, etc., if gathered and barned return but little value to the farm. If allowed to remain on the ground they hinder plowing. Weeds will grow, and they are productions of our lands and have removed from the soil a portion of its fertility. How to return this to the soil in the most convenient form and get other beneate from this refuse should be considered by every farmer.

Near large cities straw has been almost too expensive an article for bedding. Shavings and sawdust are not entirely satisfactory. Upon the farm we have that which can take the place of these for stable litter. By a little extra labor and care weeds and rubbish can be gathered and secured for bedding. Although not as soft as straw, they are clean, absorb much of the liquid manure, and soon decay in the manure pile. When the seeds of weeds have matured they had best be burned, but rather than have the weeds scattered on the ground I would chance them in the compost heap, where a large portion of them will be destroyed. The leaves from trees can be easily gathered and stored for stock bedding These may be considered by-produc of the farm that have been going to waste. Utilize them by returning them to the soil and let them carry in their tissue some fertility from the stable. J. H. Bowerman, is New England

| Borting Pointone.

Good order and execution are me iterious in any and every kind of work we have to perform, and invariably they have their reward, yet a phase of neglect or absolute slouchiness seems to characterise much that many do, and encroaches more or less on what we all do. To know an evil well is to suffer the inconvenience of our own failures, so we feel confident to portray the abortoomings of others. During the time of potato diggins had occasion to drive past seve

fields where potato digging was going an, and talk with several about their crop. I asked the question of several if they sort their potatoes when they pick them up. In most cases the reply was, "Oh, no! I expect to have more time when I market them!" This idea may seem plausible to some, but if there are 100 bushels of small potatocs among the 500 bushels put away, thenthere are 100 bushels that must be handled over twice if they are not sorted out in the field at the time of picking up, and is it not easier to separate them at that time than when indiscriminately mixed in the bulk of a pit or bip of a cellar? Yes, and even when sorted in the field there will still be enough to exclude when you come to sell. Then, if you have your potatoes in a bin with a floor, the end of which bin is removable, you can shovel out into crates a load and get to market with despatch, avoiding the inclemency of the weather, while if you await a fine day to take out your potatoes, it will take you that day to sort and prepare your loads, and as you are aware, in winter time the next day after a fair one is apt to be stormy. If potatoes are kept until nearly spring without sorting, if it occur that they are all mixed, it takes a pretty good eye to tell this from the other, and the sorting will be a little uncertain, so if a man be not so conscientious as to what he sells, he is liable to injure himself with what he plants. We think that there is one way to do work which is a little better than any other way, and it pays well to learn which way that is, and while doing it, see that you have it done.-Farm, Field and Fireside.

Handy Dumping Sled.

The illustration, Fig. 1, shows a dumping sled for one or two horses, a convenience that will be much appreciated by many farmers for hauling manure, dirt, etc. Take two pieces of eight-inch plank for runners, which connect with two cross-pieces of two by four scantling mortised into the planks. On one side of each runner nail or bolt securely at required distances apart, two uprights, of about one and one-half by five inch material. The distance apart and length of these uprights will be dependent upon the length of the sled box. Gouge out a V-shaped notch in top of each of the two rear uprights, and make a square or rectangular notch in tops of two front ones. Make a box of the dimensions thought most suitable for the object in view, a little longer than broad, however, in all cases. Put a two by four inch crosspiece on bottom



of box near the centre. Round off the projecting ends of this crosspiece to fit in the tops of rear uprights of runners. Put another lighter crosspiece on bottom of box in front of the other, at right point to have its projecting ends rest in the top notches of the front uprights. Over the ends of the centre crosspiece, that rest in the rounded notches, put iron straps, or clips, to prevent the ends of crosspiece from moving out of place and yet allow them to turn in the notches. The front of box can now be raised, the centre crosspiece on bottom acting as a pivot by reason of its rounded ends.

A framework is put up inside the four uprights, extending under front of box, and being braced as is shown in the illustration. To ke dumping while the sled is being loaded or in transit, the front end is fastened down to this framework by a hingehasp and staple, such as are used to hold shut the lid of a chest, a door, etc. If the crosspiece which acts as pivot is placed a little in front of box centre, the sled when evenly loaded will dump itself as soon as hasp is disengaged; if a little to the rear of centre, the front of box will have to be raised by hand when desiring to dump it. The exact location of the pivot crosspiece will, therefore, deternine the case of dumping, and the matter may be settled to suit the



wishes of the builder of sled.

When the box is in its horisontal po-sition and the hasp is fastened, insert a wooden or other pin in the haspstaple in the place that would be oc-

cupied by a padlock were the hasp used as a door or lid latch. Make an epi gate at the rear of box. In Fig. 2, A shows the box inverted in order to explain fully the manner of applying the supporting crosspieces

While this kind of a dumping box could be used on any size of sled so far as the main idea is concerned, it would be satisfactory if box were made large, as the increased height of uptights in this case would make the sled inconvenient to load and handle. On a sled of a sise adapted to one horse ordinarily or two horses in case of being loaded with very heavy material, the sled is very satisfactory. It is especially convenient to have this sled tand where the manure from the stable can be thrown into the box, and m full, hitch on the team and haul it to the field and dump it.-J. G. Allehouse, in Ohio Farmer.

atmosphere, if con The world make a sea thirty-five feet deep around the globe.



AVING been appointed a delegate to this congress by the Department of Agriculture of the Province of Outario, it is with some degree of timidity that I attempt to address so large and distinguished an assemblage of public spirited representatives gathered from so many distant States and European countries, on so important subject and of such wide national interest as that of good roads.

Having followed with deep interest the progress of the good roads movement of recent years in both the United States and Canada, I desire briefly to touch upon a few points of the good roads question from the farmer's point of view

If it is sound public policy and the true function of government to do in the interest of the community as a vhole all those things which the individual cannot well do by himself, does it not appear clear that the State should pay the whole cost for improving its main thoroughfares? These are to be the leading arteries connecting all business centres, and continuing from county to county across the entire State and separate from the many other local roads to be cared for by the local authorities.

The principle of State built highways appears to be as old as civilisation itself, being adopted by the first extensive builders of good roads—the Carthaginians and Romans. Not since the building by the latter of the Appian Way and the 53,000 miles of solid roads across that ancient empire, and which remain as monuments of their wisdom to this day, has any country obtained the priceless boon of good roads without some measure of State aid. Let the State first build its main highways and they will be ever present object lessons to the local authorities for constructing the other roads.

The length and number of streets in the city are short and small compared with the compact concentration of wealth, thus making the burden of cost comparatively light for street improvement. In the country districts the length and number of only the leading highways to be improved are so far out of proportion to the sparsely settled and scattered wealth of the farming communities that it is entirely out of the question for the farmers alone to think of paying the much larger comparative cost for such first class stone roads as are required. The farmers have always borne their share, sometimes more than their fair share, of needful taxation, and will not object to paying their just part for State built good roads. . Partial measures of State aid are

steps in the right direction, so far as they go. I would not say anything in disparagement of the good work and the very commendable degree of progress that has been made under the partial systems of State aid for good roads in those leading States of New Jersey, Connecticut and New York. But in the foremost State, Massachusetts, which has adopted more nearly the European and Roman systems, we find the nearest to the ideal plan a continuous system of good roads built across the entire State, under competent State authority. The work is projected and the roads properly located he of to the greatest number. The State builds the roads and pays the whole cost, and afterwards charges onefourth of it to the county through which the road is built. This far less complicated system overcomes an immense amount of difficulties, drawbacks and delays with the less enterprising local authorities of county or township.

Let the general governments of the United States and Canada build ideal continental highways from ocean to ocean. Let the States and provinces build similar highways from border to border. Let the European nations expend some of their war millions in building ideal highways from Europe across Asia, thereby placing Western civilization in closer touch with the Chinese and other Orientals. Let the United States and England build good roads in the Philippines and South Africa, and they will more effectually pacify the Filipinos and Boers at far less cost than by use of the cannon.— J. F. Bean, Vice-President Ontario Good Roads Association, at the Buffalo Good Roads Congress.

Reads That Bring Com

Before all things the United States is an agricultural country. It is the possibility of large returns for labor in this direction which keeps up the price of labor in our manufactories and in all our industries, and thus brings comfort and ease within the reach of all. Good roads, by lessening the cost of agricultural products, form the most effectual means of maintaining the condition of comfort and even luxury of which America is so proud.—H. W. Conn, Department of Biology, Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn.

A Sure Indication

Good roads and broad highways for good citizene; alleys, slumways and cowpaths for the vicious, the deprayed and the lawless. - Charles N. Day, New HAVEN, Conn.

England used half a million Christ-men trees last Christmas,

LIVE ITEMS OF NEWS.

Many Matters of General Interest In Short Paragraphs.

At The National Capital.

A statement prepared by the Naval Ordnance Bureau shows that \$134,909.15 worth of ammunition was expended at Manila and Santiago by the United States Navy.

Rear Admiral Remey has sailed on

his dagship, the Brooklyn, from Ca-vite, P. I., for the United States.

The Senate passed the Omnibus Claims bills, the Irrigation bill, adopt-ed the conference report on the Philippine tariff measure and made the Ship Subsidy bill the unfinished business.

Senators say the outlook is not promlaing for the passage of a canal

The Sunny South.

For the murder of Thomas Farmer, who was shot from ambush, John Henry Rose was hanged at Wilson,

A boiler explosion wrecked the steamer T. H. Bacon near Loudon, Tenn., killing two men. Five of the six members of the Earl

family, living near Welsh, La., were found murdered, with no clew to the assailent.

The body of Miss Lena Prender-gast, aged 17 years, missing since De-cember 23, was found at Bonham, Tex., forced into a hollow stump. Ex-Gov. James S. Hogg. of Texas, declines to be presented at Ring Ed-ward's coming levee if he has to wear

court dress. The Rivers and Harbors Appropria

tion bill, as completed by the commit-tee, curies a total of \$80,700,000. Pro-vision is made for Maryland.

At The North

An ice combine has been formed at Detroit, Mich.

In a freight wreck at Philmont, N. r., three persons were killed.

A new divorce law, calling for two rears' residence in the State, has been adopted in Rhode Island.

Two feet and a half of snow have fallen in the Black Hills, of South Dakota, in the past two days.

Two persons were killed in a collision of freight and passenger trains at Blanchards, N. D.

Two branches of the Lead Trust in Ohio have reduced their capital to a few thousand dollars to escape taxa-

Life imprisonment and costs of the trial is the sentence imposed upon Vernon Rogers at Cleveland, O., for killing his sweetheart.

The Minnesota Senate has adopted a protest against allowing England to buy horses and mules in the United States.

Because his wife was enamored of another man Stophen P. Papwicki, or Chicago, Ill., killed her with a penknife and then killed himself.

Telephone linemen in New York went on strike for an added \$3 a week and an eight-hour day. Rather than go to jail for embes-

slement, Ernest Wedekind, a lawyer of Chicago, Ill., killed himself. Creeping up behind his wife Alexander Ikey, of Wells, Vt., killed her by crushing her skull with an ax.

The nineteenth death from the Park Avenue Hotel fire in New York was that of Mrs. Charlotte A. Bennett.

Two men are dead and two fatally injured from a train wreck near Girard, O., on the Pittsburg and Western road. Putting on a mask, William Ma-

thews entered the Bank of Plato, at Glencoe, Minn. held up the cashier and took \$1,500, but was caught. Iowa will remove the limit on fees paid by corporations filing certificates

in the State. Two men were swept from the trans-

port Hancock and drowned on the way from the Philippines to San Fran cisco, Cal. Disappointed in his love affair with

Miss Eva Wiseman, at Camargo, Ill., Fletcher Barnet killed her and then drowned himself in a well. Signor Marconi, who arrived at New

York on the steamer Philadelphia from Burope, received full messages at a distance of of 1,500 miles and tickets at 2,000 miles.

From Across The Sen.

British official reports state that the Boers lost 819 men in the recent operations in the Orange State. Lord Kitchener is spoken of for ap-

pointment to the vacant field murshalship in the British Army. It is believed that the Rothschil in-

fluence is behind Lord Roosebery's new political pasty. Premier Waldock-Rousseau was severely hurt in a carriage accident in

The agreement of the International Sugar Conference will be signed this

It is reported from Pekin that Russia, by subsidiary agreement, has gained her purpose in Manchuria.

The Chinese Government admits that the revolt in the vicinity of Nan Ning is

Miscellaneous Matters, General Fitzhugh Lee will be the guest of Boston, Mass., March 7. The Twenty-second Infantry, from

the Philippines, reached San cisco, Cal., Monday night. Rural estates in Cubs devastated during the war will continue to enjoy a 33 per cent. reduction in taxation.

Blast furnace workers all over the country will ask for three eight-hour shifts instead of two twelve-hour ones per day.

Brigadier General Functon, who is in New York on his way to Washington, says that "there is no more war in the Philippines than there is in Kentucky. Assassing lurk in the cases and shoot down men who are at their mercy, but there are no soldiers in the field to bat-tle with United States troops. Even re-spectable guerilla warfare has censed."