



Gymnastic Exercises

with Barrel

Dr. Rollin, a French hygienist, has invented a new system of gymnastics, which he recommends to the feminine beauty seeker. Especially suited as it is to the strenuous temperament, it would seem to be peculiarly adapted to the taste of fair America. A small barrel is the only apparatus needed; this may be as simple or as costly as desired.

The exercises are to be taken once a day, in the morning, just after arising. First place your hands on the floor, curve your body over the barrel, as in figure 1, and roll the barrel to your feet and back. When this grows monotonous, turn over on your back and roll the barrel from your shoulders to your heels, and vice versa. For the third exercise put the barrel under the nape of your neck, like a pillow, and take several steps, pushing the barrel along your spine with force. Then run the barrel up and down your side from chest to foot, and back again.

The other five exercises call for both agility and strength. Pick up the barrel without bending your knees. Go through various arm movements. Hold it before your chest with arm extended, then high above your head with arm straight; lower the barrel with both hands, making a bow of your body; finally, with knees apart, raise and lower it repeatedly with increasing velocity. These exercises, if persevered in, are warranted to reduce flesh.

SING A SONG.

If you'll sing a song as you go along,
In the face of the red or faded wrong,
In spite of the doubt if you'll fight it out,
And show a heart that is brave and stout;
If you'll laugh at the jeers and refuse
The tears,
You'll force the ever-reluctant cheers
That the world deals you as a coward
dies.

To give to the man who heaves a cry,
You'll sing the success with a little
song—
If you'll sing the song as you go along!

If you'll sing a song as you trudge along,
You'll see that the singing will make you
strong—
And the heavy load and the rugged road
Of the king and the stripe of the tor-
tuous road.

Will soar with the note that you set
afloat;
That the beam will change to a trilling
note;
That the world is bad when you are sad,
And bright and beautiful when glad.
That all you need is a little song—
If you sing the song as you trudge along!
—Brown Book.

MARRIED CHUMS.

IN the earliest corner of a great dining room sat He and She. A fragrant bunch of roses on the table made the affair look like a wedding banquet, and she did look a bit like a bride, tremulously happy, yet heartily hungry.

"Oh, how I enjoy it all," she said, as he waiter deftly arranged the Blue Pointers, and then pushed a cushion "der Her feet.

"Would the people think we are fool-
ish if they knew that we have a good
and old-fashioned wedding table, and
that after twenty-five years of
married life, run away to a hotel for
a little dinner, just as we did before
our first baby came?"

He looked at Her fondly across the
table. "My dear, let the people think
what they please," he said. "If it is
foolish for a man to be in love with
his wife after a quarter of a century's
association, let's be mad as the maddest.
I'm enjoying myself. You look
happy. You look like the girl I
met at a church social a good many
years ago and afterward married. Not
for so much as a minute have I ever
been sorry. You have always been my
chum. The band hasn't played for us
all of the time. There have been days
when we couldn't have these Stolen
Dinners, but you have been the one
thing. Dear, that I've always been
sure of."

"John, I think the people at the next
table can hear you, and your soup is
getting cold. Let me talk. I forgot
my years when I got out with you. I
love our children, but it would spoil
it to have even them at our parties.
It is good of you to want to have
me with you. I'm proud to be your
chum. I think if most men tried to
understand their wives, there would be
more happiness in the world. A good
many women need sympathy as much
as they need love. Don't you see?
I was in love with you—the waiter
will see you."

"Perhaps he did, but not even the
shadow of a smile flickered across his
face as he arranged the next course,
flecked away a few imaginary crumbs
and then discreetly disappeared.

"It doesn't seem far to that first so-
dal," said He. "You were flowers in
your hair and some face fixings at your
throat; your cheeks were pink and
when you talked with the young man-
nister I wanted to punch his head. Oh!
I was in love with you, John. I was
in love with you!"

"And I heard you refuse him when he
asked permission to escort you home,
and I was so happy when he be-
came miserable, that I forgave him for be-

ing so good-looking. And then—why,
Jennie, you know all about it."
"But I love to hear you tell it."
"Remember how we walked blocks
and blocks out of the way to make
the trip longer, and how we sat on the
porch at your home and looked at the
stars—hang it, Jennie! I wonder if any
other fellow was ever half so happy as
I was after that evening, when I real-
ized that you belonged to ME, and that
the preacher, and that little, sawed-off
fellow, who clerked in a shoe store—
I can't remember his name and I'm
glad of it—and all the rest who had
been hanging about you for a year,
were OUT OF IT forever. Dear, your
eyes are shining like stars. You are
handsomer at 45 than you were at 20,
and—"

"Happier, John," she whispered.
"The dinner has been perfect. I think
I know how an eloping bride feels.
Having the man get my wrap and we'll
go home to the children."
He paid a modest check and they left
the dining room.

The guests saw the man with many
lines of care on his face and a woman
no longer young. It is not permitted
the public to peer into the hearts, and
so they couldn't know that they had
dined in the presence of a king who
reigned over the wide empire of a
woman's heart, and a queen who re-
tained her sovereignty over a man's
life, although twenty-five years mar-
ried.—Des Moines News.

As Quicker as a Wink.

"One very often hears persons say
"quicker as a wink" when they wish to
express time that is very short. There
is no wonder that we use the compar-
ison, for a wink has been measured,
and it has been carefully ascertained
that the time consumed in the opera-
tion is four-tenths of a second in the
average individual. That is, two-twenty-
fifths of a second are consumed in
closing the eyes, four-twenty-fifths in
resting them again, and four-twenty-fifths
in opening them.

Winks come close to us, for we make
them and see them every day, and there
is nothing with which we are
more familiar that impresses us as
consuming so little time, yet suppos-
ing we should talk to light and elec-
tricity about "quicker as a wink" they
would laugh at us—that is, if they
could understand us and knew how to
laugh, for, when we start our wink,
if light should start to dart around the
world it would make three circuits of
the globe and be back in time to see
the wink completed. It considers a
wink too slow for any use.

Electricity looks with yet greater
scorn on the quickness of a wink, for,
while the eyelid is closing, it can cir-
cle the earth once, go around twice
more while it is resting, and make the
fifth circuit by the time it is open.

Out-of-Date Slang.

The worst use of slang is not when
it is fresh and piquant, but when it
becomes stale and passes into the regu-
lar vocabulary of the people, to the
exclusion of good English. Such ex-
pressions, as "I can see his finish,"
when they are first uttered, are often
used with considerable humorous ef-
fect. But the language is impoverished
and vulgarized by the habitual use
of "turn-down" for "reject," "call-down"
for a mild rebuke; "roast" for a se-
vere one, etc. After these expressions
have been used for a certain time they
ought to be taken out of circulation,
along with the ragged banknotes.

Two Joyful of Eve.

"How lovely of you to recognize me
at once, when you haven't seen me for
over three years."
"Oh, I knew you the moment I set
eyes on your dress."—New York Her-
ald.

Some women are so modest that they
won't even own up to the size of their
faits.

Thirteen is never considered unlucky
by the man who gets that number for
the price of a dozen.

LOVE'S LABOR LOST.

William Howard, charged with steal-
ing a train near Fairmont,
Minn., was arrested five miles south of
Algona by the sheriff and deputy sheriff
of Kosauth County.

The board of control has contracted
for the erection of a new \$100,000
school building at Glenwood. The land
was purchased for a total of
\$19,000, or \$22 per acre.

The new cut-off line of the Milwaukee
is being rushed as fast as large forces
of men can carry it forward. The new
track is completed from Muscatine to
Conesville, a distance of twenty miles.

The German Insurance Company of
Buffalo, probably the largest non-union
company doing business in Iowa, has no-
tified its agents in Iowa of its intention to
withdraw from the State.

Charles Miller has sued the Union
Electric Company at Dubuque for dam-
ages alleged to have been sustained as a
result of a shock of electricity, due to
the carelessness of a fellow employee.

B. F. Gue, ex-Lieutenant Governor of
the State, is working steadily on his
history of Iowa. It will consist of four
volumes of about 500 pages each, covering
the history of Iowa from the earliest
times through the year 1902. The book
will be published next summer.

The city of Knoxville will be forced to
make another fight against the Legisla-
ture, or else quietly accept a couple of
hundred dipsonnaries, inebriates and
drug ends within the next two years.
For Knoxville has on its hands an empty
and idle late building which it wishes to
convert into a State normal school, and
which many other portions of the State
wish to see occupied with something else.
A movement is on foot to establish a di-
plomatic hospital in the vacant indus-
trial school for the blind.

Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs.
Shaw, on their twenty-fifth marriage an-
niversary, gave a dinner at Washington,
entertaining Iowa friends.

OF INTEREST IN IOWA

A DIARY OF NOTEWORTHY HAPPENINGS.

Annual Report of Railroads—Implement Dealers Promise Trouble for Harvester Trust—Shot at Charivari—Decision on Telephone Lines.

The annual report of the State Railroad Commissioners for the year ending June 30, 1902, has been filed with Gov. Cummins. The comparative table on earnings and operating expenses makes the following showing for 1902 as compared with 1901:

| | | |
|--------------|------------|------------|
| Mileage | 1902 | 1901 |
| Operating | 2,038,998 | 1,851,000 |
| Expenses | 33,850,194 | 37,449,812 |
| Net earnings | 2,038,998 | 1,851,000 |

The report shows a decrease in the compensation to employees, considering the daily average. In 1901 the average daily compensation was \$1.88. In 1902 this dropped to \$1.82. At the same time there was an increase in the aggregate of wages paid and in the number of employees. The number of employees in 1901 on the Iowa and Great West was 22,253. The wages paid amounted to \$22,253, \$22,791. In 1902 the number of employees was 40,588 and the total wages paid was \$23,072,852.

Ottumwa has advertised for bids for material for the construction of a municipal water plant.

Helen Ray Frawley, aged 8, is dead from injuries received in the street car wreck at Ottumwa, a prominent dealer while waiting on a customer.

The 2-year-old son of J. O. Salisbury of Sloan was fatally scalded by falling into a tub of boiling water.

William Armstrong, a prominent business man of Ottumwa, dropped dead while waiting on a customer.

The new residence of Dr. E. G. Barton, just completed, was destroyed by fire at Ottumwa. Loss \$3,500.

The Dubuque police force is in a demoralized condition as a result of petty jealousies among the members.

While out hunting, Fred Landphier of Peoria was accidentally shot in the arm. The wound is not a serious one.

William Dehart, a colored section hand, fell from a hand car near Des Moines and received fatal injuries.

Reed Lane, son of Joe R. Lane of Davenport, was seriously injured in a football game. His shoulder blade was broken.

Charles Holada pleaded guilty of murder in the second degree at Iowa City for the killing of James Gallagher last spring.

George Krother, 24 years old, was killed by the premature discharge of a dynamite blast in a new sewer in Des Moines.

The Board of Supervisors of Fayette County is receiving sketches from architects for the new court house to be erected at Decatur.

Three men held up the station agent at Almont, on the Midland road, and robbed him of \$100 and a watch. The station agent disappeared in the direction of Clinton.

An 8-year-old boy evangelist is creating a furor at Buxton. The juvenile spiritual prodigy has about ninety converts in his district.

The eighteenth annual meeting of the Northwestern Iowa Horticultural Society will be held at Nora Springs, Floyd County, on Dec. 17 and 18.

Fritz Handorf, a prominent Wheatland farmer, committed suicide by taking strychnine. It is believed poor health had made him temporarily insane.

By the bursting of a balance wheel on a steam saw at Delmar, Will Foley, aged 60, received injuries that necessitated the amputation of one leg.

The Illinois Central has begun the work of reducing the grades between Fort Dodge and Waterloo, for which the Illinois Central has received \$200,000.

An unknown miscreant threw a rock through a window of a Milwaukee passenger coach near Clinton. Frank Evans, a passenger, was seriously injured.

Henry F. Smith, a prominent young lawyer, was recently killed and Henry H. Smith, a prominent young lawyer, was recently injured by the Northwestern fast train at State Center crossing.

Seven hundred and fifty pounds of dynamite and other explosives in proportion were required for the Thanksgiving dinner at the Soldiers' Home at Marshalltown.

For the first time in the history of Plymouth County there are no criminal cases on the court docket. Another remarkable fact is that no divorce cases are to be heard.

Some of the property found in possession of the negro Boxell, arrested at Cleveland, has been identified as being stolen from the store of Shipley Bros. of Sigourney, Nov. 3.

President A. E. Holder of the State Federation of Labor received reports showing that in the past six months there have been ninety-two trades and labor unions organized in Iowa.

The Tri-City Street Railway Company at Davenport has just completed the closing of orders for construction materials to be used next year. The amount of these orders will equal about \$125,000.

The Iowa main line of the Rock Island Railroad, which has heretofore been operated as a single division for dispatching of trains, has been divided into two divisions, with Des Moines as the focal point.

A collision in the yards of the Santa Fe at Madison between an engine and a freight car caused the death of John Seaman, aged 18, employed in the water service of the company, and the injury of Engineer Gummore and Fireman Lohr.

Two revolvers, an overcoat and several other smaller articles, found about a mile and a half west of Davenport on the main line of the Rock Island road, are the latest trophies in regard to the train robbers who held up the fast express last Friday night.

By the verdict of the coroner's jury at Muscatine, over the body of Thomas W. Moore, who was killed by being run over by a loose horse belonging to William Moore, that man is held responsible for Winemore's death.

Judge McPherson, in the federal court at Des Moines dissolved the injunctions obtained in the State courts, restraining Maj. Turner, in charge of the construction of the army post there, from building a sewer across certain private land. He ruled that any officer carrying out orders of a superior cannot be interfered with by State courts.

Mrs. James Stuart was thrown from a buggy at Dubuque and terribly injured. The traveling physician found it necessary to take forty-four stitches in replacing her scalp.

May Cunningham, a 15-year-old Oskawka girl, eloped to Des Moines with Jesse Heran, aged 20. The police are looking for them and will charge Heran with abduction.

One man was killed and eight others seriously injured by the wrecking of a Wabash work train near Council Bluffs. The train ran into a cow.

The caboose was derailed and William Hudnell of Moberly, Mo., a stationery engineer, was killed. The injured were laborers.

A 10-year-old son of Lars Haglund of Fort Dodge had a narrow escape from death through eating cough drops by the wholesale. The application of a stomach pump saved his life.

O. H. Blachley, a wealthy jeweler, killed himself at Cedar Rapids by shooting ill health and worry over the affairs of a brother in the insane asylum are believed to have caused sudden insanity.

A. Gregoris, charged with the murder of his cousin, George Kolesovsky, was acquitted by a jury at Adel. Kolesovsky's body was found in the timber near Perry last August and the man who was hunting with him, was charged with the crime.

ROOSEVELT'S MESSAGE.

The President Halts, Waffles, and Compromises.

Urging the need for severe condemnation of long public documents, President Roosevelt himself writes a message of imposing length, to say very little of worth on topics which engage the country's thought. On the subject of trusts he seems to think that there is more damage to be apprehended from their attempts at monopoly than from an uninterrupted continuance of wholesale and systematic robbery of the people by the great monopolies. A leader whose mind is filled with fear lest his blows shall hurt the enemy is hardly the sort of leader to inspire his following with enthusiasm for the cause or to give hope to anybody of judgment that he will accomplish much.

On the subject of the tariff the President hastens to surrender to the thick-and-thin protectionists. He denies with them that taking off duties which enable the trusts to charge extortionate prices in a protected market would force a reduction of these prices—and then lets his heart go out to small competitors of the trusts who would be injured by tariff revision and reduced prices. The pillaged consumer apparently does not appeal to Mr. Roosevelt's sympathies at all.

Yet he favors reciprocal treaties as a means of lowering the tariff, and actually recommends the removal of the duties on anthracite coal. This is rank discrimination against the coal trust, which has as much right to protection as any other trust that monopolizes the necessities of life. He is confused and self-contradictory.

Mr. Roosevelt asks us to believe that he is determined to curb the trusts, but not at the awful cost of meddling seriously with the sacred Dingley tariff, which shelters so many of them. That would be to alarm and incense the "protected interests," which are solidly Republican. He would like reciprocity, but is not strenuous in his desire for it; it is a ticklish subject, and he defers to the wisdom of the leaders of the party. And they, in the Senate, regularly knife all proposed reciprocity treaties.

The two proposals for dealing death to bad trusts and correcting the glaring abuses of the tariff which the President flung from the stump with such energetic confidence not so long ago—a constitutional amendment and a commission—he faintly refers to. Mr. Roosevelt has heard from the press of the country. His transparent devices for delaying the day of action have been seen through.

Doubtless Mr. Roosevelt views himself in his guise of trust-fighter as a brave and gallant figure. To understand him and credit him with any sincerity we have to consider the atmosphere he lives in. In a land of blind men a one-eyed man is king. So a Republican President who admits that there are evils in connection with the trusts and confesses that it may be expedient to discuss the advisability of remodeling some of the Dingley schedules—in the far future, of course; say, after the next presidential election—no doubt is regarded by his associates as himself a daring radical.

Mr. Roosevelt is called to the chief of his familiar scorn for the "weakling," and properly. But this long-drawn-out message of his is weak, very weak. He halts, he waffles, he compromises, he is as feeble as any man can be in his own day.

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FARMS AND FARMERS

been used. The apples were bought in the heart of the Adams county apple district, at prevailing prices, and were packed by a commercial packer under the direction of the experiment station. The results should be a fair guide, both to the commercial orchardist and dealer.—New England Farmer.

Feeding Lambs.

The large feeders generally prefer lamb feeding, rather than the older sheep, as they get quicker returns and generally secure higher prices in proportion to the investment. Good feeders can make light-weight feeders, and often double in weight in a four-months' liberal feed. It would not do for the average feeder to figure on such returns, however. Older muttons, on the other hand, do not gain flesh so rapidly as lambs, nor do they bring so much on the market. The margin between the two ranging from \$1.50 to \$2. From this must be deducted the difference in the cost of feeders, as lambs sell higher than do thin muttons, the difference sometimes amounting to \$1 per hundred weight. All other things being equal, it is a generally accepted statement that there is more money in lamb feeding than mutton feeding. This is a good rule that if one should see a cheap bunch of thin sheep not to miss the opportunity to buy it, as it will surely net a profit.—Field and Farm.

To Keep Cabbage.

The burying of cabbage heads down and roots up is a mistake, although the custom is an old one. When the heads are buried and the ground becomes frozen the cabbage are completely sealed up and cannot be used. Later, as the ground thaws, the heads begin to rot, and a large proportion of them are lost from that cause. The proper plan is to select a high location, open a row with a one-horse plow, put the cabbages in the row, and cover the heads, placing them close together, the heads slanting so as to turn water. Next make another row, throwing the dirt on the roots of the cabbages in the first row. When all the cabbages are put in they will be in a compact mass. Place straw on the heads and boards on the sides to shed rain. If preferred, the cabbages may be thus placed under a shed and covered with straw. If the roots are put in the ground and the heads out the cabbages will be alive, the stalks will give crops of sprouts for the early greens in the spring and the heads will rot, while they can be cut off from the stalks at any time when wanted, whether the ground is frozen or not, by simply lifting the straw. In fact, they will keep in such good condition as to begin growing in the spring, if not disturbed, in the effort to produce seed.—Philadelphia Record.

Gentle Treatment of Cows.

Every owner of a cow should see that gentle and quiet manners are used in drawing the milk from her. Many cows have been spoiled by rough milking. When it can be done, the same person should milk the same cow every time. Gentle treatment will surely pay, and the matter of profit should always be kept in the background. We like to see the cow reach around and lick the milker; then one can be sure that harmony does prevail.

Corn for the Silo.

Corn should be put into the silo when it is almost ready to cut and can be put in at the time it is ripe enough to cut with good results. Formerly it was thought best to cut the corn when rather green for silage, but later practice leans toward the stage of ripeness—just before it begins to dry out and the stalks become woody.—Daily Creamery.

Trim the Hozzy Hoofs.

Hoofs of old hogs frequently need trimming. If they become too long, fifth is liable to accumulate, and the animal is not able to stand up straight on its feet. It is very easy to trim the hogs' hoofs, and the herd should be inspected every six months or so.

Farm Notes.

Experiments in Iowa go to show that grass is the most economical sleep feed.

Beef production in the Eastern States is becoming an interesting proposition.

Darkness and low temperature are the primary requisites in the successful storing of potatoes.

Leaves should be thrown on the poultry house floor, not only because they afford scratching material in which the fowls can exercise, but also because they prevent draughts of air on the floor and assist in keeping the house warm.

A clean silo in the fall, and the weeds destroyed before they seed, will save one-half the labor in the spring. Seeds of weeds start off in growth very early and the farmer cannot keep them out of the silo. The time to destroy weeds is when they are just coming up through the ground, in spring, and by burning the refuse in the fall.

Half-maturing a field is sometimes a loss, as the labor and time are really thrown away. If the manure is spread over too much surface it cannot supply plant food to be of service unless the quantity is such as to afford a sufficiency to the crop, and it is better to use all the manure on a small plot than to attempt to spread a large field with a limited quantity.

Horses prefer carrots to all other roots and enough carrots can be secured from an acre of land to supply a large number of horses during the winter. If farmers will feed carrots to horses and cows less grain and hay will be required, and the animals will not only prefer the variety of food, but will be kept in excellent condition at less expense than to depend solely upon dry food.

Grinding the corn and cob does not add much to the ration, but the ground corn serves to dilute the grain and increase the bulk, which makes the ration better than ground grain alone. When used with ground oats and bran it is excellent food, and it may be fed with cut straw or hay. All grain, woods, when ground, will give better results if fed with bulky material, and the condition of the animals will be better when they are

Water Trough of Plank.

Where one has need for a water trough of considerable dimensions the one illustrated can be readily made. If well constructed it will last for years. Each of the sides and each end should be made of one piece of plank. If it is necessary to use more than one piece of plank, the edges should be jointed, and then fastened together with wooden pins. In making the trough the end pieces should be let into the sides about one-half inch, and both the sides and the ends should be slightly sloping. In putting the pieces of the trough together use white lead at the joints, using no nails, but drawing the parts together with heavy iron rods having large heads on one end and screw threads on the other. When this is done make the bottom edge true, coat with white lead and fasten on with large wood screws. The trough, when completed, should be given two coats of paint, and when dry is ready for use. The lower part of the illustration shows the angle at which the ends should slope.

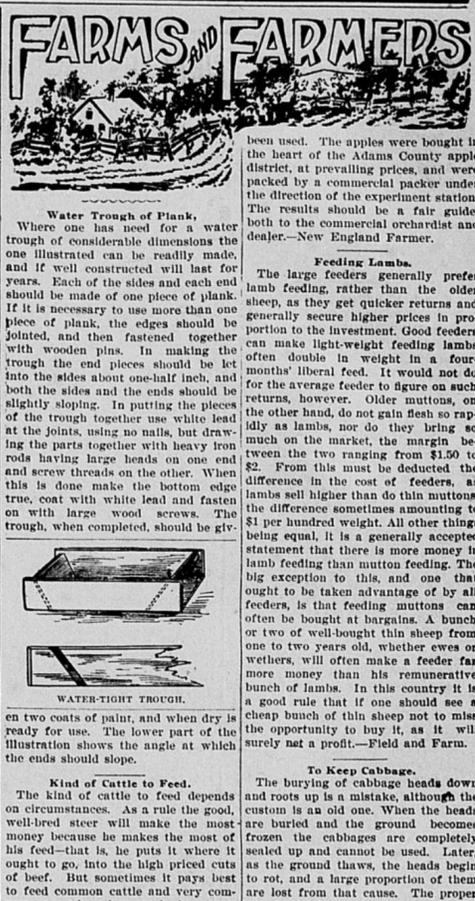
Kind of Cattle to Feed.

The kind of cattle to feed depends on circumstances. As a rule the good, well-bred steer will make the most money because he makes the most of his feed—that is, he puts it where it goes, into the high priced cuts of beef. But sometimes it pays best to feed common cattle and very common ones when they can be bought at a correspondingly low price. They usually make good gains, and, having been bought very low, they may sell at a big advance over their cost to the feeder, though still away below the top of the market. Common light feeders are selling in Chicago at \$2.50 to \$3 and good ones at \$4.75 to \$5.25. There may be more money in the stuff costing \$2.50 than in the five-dollar stuff, because when fat a bigger advance may be secured for it. This is a year when good feeders are hard to secure at a reasonable figure, and hence attention is called to the cheaper and commoner kinds. But the feeder should remember that the common cattle must be bought very low. There is no pleasure in their company, and it is only justifiable when they make good money, to do which they must be laid in cheap.—National Stockman.

For a Kicking Horse.

Many horses have the habit of kicking when in their stalls, and apparently no method has yet been found by which they can be effectually cured of this habit. Here, however, is a plan which was recently tested in Germany and which is said to have given a voice to his familiar scorn for the "weakling," and properly. But this long-drawn-out message of his is weak, very weak. He halts, he waffles, he compromises, he is as feeble as any man can be in his own day.

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CURE FOR KICKING HORSE.

be a little distance behind where the refractory horse is standing. Whenever he kicks he will strike the bag, and in return will receive a smart blow from it, which he will remember. It may take a few days to impress upon his mind that he will always be rewarded for his unmanly conduct in this manner, but unless he is exceedingly stupid he will quickly learn the lesson, and then the bag may be removed. It is asserted that a horse once cured in this manner will never again think of kicking, but whether this is true or not time alone can tell.

An Expensive Food.

Pointing out the most expensive of all the staple foods, they contain from 750 to 800 pounds of water in every 1,000 pounds, the solid matter being mostly starch. The farmer also finds the potato crop one of the most exacting in its requirements of labor, one of the greatest obstacles being over against beetles and diseases. At present prices potatoes are more expensive than beef, considering the actual proportion of nutritious matter contained, but it is only when prices are high that the potato crop is very profitable, owing to the expenses necessary for its cultivation.

Corn Fodder and Hay.

It is difficult to make a proper comparison between corn fodder and hay, because the quality of either largely depends upon the curing. Bright, green corn fodder, shredded or cut fine, is superior to improperly cured hay, while good hay is far superior to corn fodder that was not cut down until the leaves turned yellow. If fodder is tender and juicy the animals will prefer the stalks to the leaves, as the stalks are rich in sugar, but much depends upon the stage of growth at which the stalks were harvested.

Profitable Fattening Feed.

A bunch of 400 steers fed at Claremont, Texas, last winter netted the feeder \$10 per head profit. The cattle were fed on kafir corn and sorghum, with a small percentage of cottonseed cake. Nearly every farmer in the county could raise plenty of kafir corn and sorghum to finish a few head of cattle, and cottonseed cake can be secured from the mills without great expense.—Exchange.

Cold Storage for Apples.

The Horticultural Department of the Iowa experiment station has one hundred barrels of standard varieties of Iowa apples in cold storage to determine the relative keeping qualities of the varieties, the length of time they may be held successfully and the best manner in which to store them.

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