A CHEAP POULTRY HOUSE.

Not a Handsome House, but It Is Convenient and Comfortable.

A writer in the American Poultry Journal gives the following description of a cheap poultry house:

"The building is 10 by 30 feet, 9 feet front, 5 feet back. It stands on a sloping piece of ground in the orchard, where all our poultry buildings are located. The floor is made of crushed stones, coal ashes, clay and sand. We expect on top of this to keep a liberal supply of wheat straw for litter during the winter months. We have no partitions in this house, as we have other suitable buildings to use during the breeding season. The dropping boards are five feet wide, twenty feet long and three feet from the floor.

"The roosting poles are made in sections, four poles nine feet long to the section securely nailed at the end with two inch strips. These roosts are just laid on four crosspieces, with notches cut out of the crosspieces to admit each pole so as to make it solid, yet it can be lifted and taken clear out of the building if desired or can be swung to the rafters when cleaning. We sheathed this house before weather boarding with a good grade of two ply roofing paper. We gave the paper about two inches of a lap, then on the inside we covered this lap with a plastering lath to try to make it wind proof. It is a shed roof sheathed solid with oak boards, and on this we put the best three ply roofing we could find. On top of this we placed strips eighteen inches apart from the comb down to the eave. This was to keep the wind from getting under it and probably from tearing it off. As soon as the roof was completed we gave it a painting. There are four windows or eight sashes in this house—four below, ten inches from the floor, and four above, twenty inches above the first four.

"Our reason for dividing the windows was to admit sunshine on the dropping boards and floor at the same time. The house is weather boarded with a No. 1 grade of oak, which was purchased at $1 per 100 feet. A strict account was kept of material purchased for this structure, and when completed, not counting the labor, as we did that ourselves, the building cost just about $30, or $1 per running foot. We do not submit this as a model house, but it is good enough for us for the present—nothing handsome about it; just warm and comfortable, that is all."

To Break Up Sitters.

The means of preventing a hen from sitting seem like a very humble problem to occupy the throbbing brain of an inventor, but the matter has been recently attacked by a genius of British Honduras who is so sure that he has found the solution of this mighty matter that he has gone to the trouble of taking out patent papers in this and

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MARKET REPORTS.

Grain and Stock Prices For Jan. 25.

East Buffalo — Cattle: Choice shipping and export steers, $4 95@5 40; fair to good shipping steers, $4 25@4 75; choice butchers, $4 25@4 75; fair to good shipping steers, $4 25@4 75; choice butchers, $4 25@4 75; fair to good butchers, $3 75@4 15; heifers, $2 75@4 50; fat cows, $2 10@3 85; bulls, $2 35@4 25; fresh cows and springers, fair to good, $28 36; good to choice, $38 55. Sheep and Lambs—Good to choice lambs, $6 50@6 65; culls and common, $5 00@5 75; good to choice mixed sheep, $4 45@4 60; culls and common, $2 50@3 25; good to choice ewes, $4 25@4 50; fair to good, $4 00@4 25; good to choice wether sheep, $4 75@5 00; fair to good, $4 25@4 75; fair to good yearlings, $5 00@5 75. Calves—Best, $7 00@8 00. Hogs—Heavies, $5 50@5 55; mediums, $5 50; Yorkers, $5 45@5 50; pigs, $5 50@5 60; roughs, $4 25@4 50; stags, $3 25@3 75.

Cleveland — Cattle: Choice fat dryfed steers, 1,150 lbs. and up, $4 35@4 65; good to choice, 1,000 to 1,150 lbs., $4 10@4 35; fair to good, 900 to 1,000 lbs., $3 70@4 10; choice heifers, $3 85@4 10; choice fat butcher bulls, $3 10@3 35; choice fat cows, $3 35@3 50; choice to fancy milch cows and springers, $45 00@50 00. Sheep and Lambs—Good to choice lambs, $6 25@6 35; fair to good, $5 50@6 00; culls and common, $4 50@5 25; good to choice wether sheep, $4 50@4 75; good to choice mixed sheep, $4 00@4 40; fair to good, $3 75@4 00; culls to common, $2 75@3 50; fair to good yearlings, $4 00@5 00; good to choice ewes, $3 75@4 00. Calves—Best, $7 25; good, $7 00; fair, $6 00@6 50; common and thin, $4 50@5 50. Hogs—Mixed, $5 35; mediums and heavy, $5 25; pigs, $5 20@5 30; stags and roughs, $3 25@4 50.

Chicago — Cattle: Good to prime steers, $4 75@5 60; poor to medium, $4 00@4 60; stockers and feeders, $2 25@4 10; cows, $2 50@4 35; heifers, $3 60@4 90; canners, $1 50@2 50; bulls, $2 25@4 35. Sheep and Lambs—Good to choice wethers, $4 20@4 75; fair to good mixed, $3 75@4 35; western sheep, $4 00@5 25; native lambs, $4 50@6 25; western lambs, $4 50@6 25. Calves—$3 50@6 50. Hogs—Mixed and butchers, $4 80@5 20; good to choice heavy, $4 75@5 20; rough heavy, $4 75@4 90; light, $4 65@5 05. Wheat—No. 2 red, 89@97c. Corn—No. 3, 41@42c. Oats—No. 3, 38½c.

Pittsburg — Cattle: Choice, $5 25@5 40; prime, $5 05@5 20; good, $4 75@5 00; tidy butchers, $4 60@4 85; fair, $4 10@4 50; heifers, $3 00@4 20; cows, bulls and stags, $1 75@4 75; fresh cows and springers, $25 00@50 00. Sheep and Lambs—Prime wethers, $4 50@4 75; good mixed, $4 30@4 50; fair mixed, $3 80@4 25; choice lambs, $6 40@6 60; fair to good, $6 00@6 35; common, $4 00@4 50. Hogs—Prime heavy, $5 30@5 35; mediums, $5 40@5 45; heavy Yorkers, $5 35@5 40; light Yorkers, $5 30@5 35; pigs, $5 20@5 25.

New York — Cattle: Steers, $4 30@5 60; oxen, $3 25; bulls, $2 50@4 10; cows, $1 65@3 75. Sheep and Lambs—Sheep, $3 25@4 75; choice mixed sheep and wethers, $5 00@5 10; lambs, $4 75@6 87½; culls, $2 50@3 00. Calves—Veals, $5 00@9 50. Hogs—State and Pennsylvania, $5 40@5 55; mixed western, $5 20. Wheat—No. 2 red, 94c. Corn—No. 2, 56c. Oats—No. 2, 45½c.

Cincinnati — Wheat: No. 2 red, 97@98c. Corn—No. 3 mixed, 45@45½c. Oats—No. 2 mixed, 41@41½c. Rye—No. 2, 64c. Lard—$6 60. Bulk Meats—$6 50. Bacon—$7 75. Hogs—$5 30@5 35. Cattle—$2 00@4 65. Sheep—$2 25@4 00. Lambs—$4 60@6 65.

Boston — Wool: Ohio and Pennsylvania XX and above, 34@34½c; X, 32@33c; No. 1, 32@33c; No. 2, 31@32c; fine washed delaine, 35@36c.

Toledo — Wheat, 92c; corn, 45½c; oats, 31c; rye, 50c; cloverseed, $6 92½.

HINTS FOR FARMERS

The Farmer's Education.

The successful farmer must have more of an education than simply his experience. This might have been sufficient fifty years or even twenty years ago, but is inadequate now with changed conditions. Of course it is out of the question for the average established farmer to give up his business and take a college course. There are other ways to secure a scientific and up to date agricultural education. First of all are agricultural papers, experiment station bulletins and agricultural books. These are within the reach of all and contain the latest and best science and practice. Then there are the farmers' institutes, grange and farmers' club meetings. The information secured at these has the recommendation of coming from first hands and is apt to be exceedingly practical. In addition the midwinter corn and stockmen's conventions at agricultural colleges, where the scientist and practical man come together, are too valuable to be neglected. With such sources of information there is little excuse for the modern farmer being ignorant of the best methods.—American Agriculturist.

Improvement Through Selection.

Every farmer can if he will improve his seeds of all kinds by careful selection and cultivation and by taking advantage of natural variation with as much certainty as he can by a similar process improve his live stock. Take cotton, for example, and go into the field and find a prolific stalk that meets as many as possible of desirable characteristics, select a few of the best bolls from this stalk, save the seed and plant at a distance from any other cotton and cultivate carefully. When this cotton matures select the best bolls from the best stalks and repeat the operation, using the seed from all this patch for the general crop, and the selected seed from selected bolls use only for the seed breeding patch. A similar process will produce similar results with any other field crop. In the case of garden vegetables simply select the best seed from the best plant in the garden for the next season's planting. In this way there is no end to the improvement that can be wrought in the years to come. The effect, however, will be apparent the first season the selected seed is used.

A Few Reminders.

Don't quarrel with the weather.

Don't think "any old way" is all right; it isn't.

The best cure for cracked hands during cold weather is prevention. Wear leather gloves when doing outside work.

Frozen grass contains but little nourishment. It is filling, but animals won't grow fat on it. Give them a feed at the barn on good hay and grain before turning them out for exercise.

One of the crying needs of the average farmer is to provide waterproof receptacles for both liquid and solid manure. See that every particle possible of manure is saved and stored for time of use.

Replace every bolt on the carriage that has been broken. Also it is wise to replace all the nuts that have rattled from the carriage and wagon bolts, the sleighs and the bobsleds. The man who keeps a stock of such nuts and bolts to go with them is sensible.

Low Ridges For Potatoes.

At the Arkansas experiment station the highest yield of merchantable potatoes was secured with ridges three inches high. The same method also gave the smallest per cent of culls. Expert potato growers no longer pile the earth up to the plants in ridges six inches above the bottom of the furrow by the side of it. It is held by some that level culture is even better than three inch ridges. The land should be deeply plowed, and deep furrows should be made in the level ground and the seed deposited at the bottom of the furrow. Then, when covered, the ground will be level and the seed covered to a sufficient depth. After this frequent shallow cultivation is all that is needed, as it retains moisture and destroys the weeds.

When to Haul Out Manure.

The old question of the best season for hauling out manure is of more importance to many farmers than the building of the Panama canal. It is hard for some men to believe that the manure is safe outside of the barnyard. Such men leave it there and crowd all the work of hauling into the spring season, when other work is pressing. They would get just as much out of their manure and do the work of hauling cheaper if they would haul every day or week as fast as a load is ready. On a level sod manure can safely be spread at any time. Even on a slope the manure can be left in piles through the winter with little if any loss. It is good economy to get this part of the "spring work" done before spring opens.—Rural New Yorker.

Satisfactory Assessment Plan.

New Zealand farmers are given the privilege of placing their own valuation on their farms for the purpose of taxation, which some would regard as a snap were this privilege not coupled with the right reserved by the government to buy the man's land any time within twelve months of the time of making the assessment at 10 per cent above the valuation placed upon the land. This plan, it is said, secures a very satisfactory assessment.

The Home of Redtop.

The flat prairie lands along the creeks tributary to the Little Wabash river in southern Illinois seem best adapted to the growth of the seed of redtop grass. This small strip of country sent last year to the market 75 per cent of the entire redtop seed product of the United States, and the growers received no less than $300,000.

Croup.

The peculiar cough which indicates croup, is usually well known to the mothers of croupy children. No time should be lost in the treatment of its and for this purpose no medicine ha received more universal approval than Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. Do not waste valuable time in expirmenting with untried remedies, no matter how highly they may be recommended, but give this medicine as directed and all symptoms of croup will quickly disappear. For sale by DAY BROS. CO.

FOR THE HOUSEWIFE

How to Apply Enamel.

Nearly all articles of furniture may be renewed and beautified by the application of enamel. It dries quickly. If applied in the morning the article will be dry by night. It gives a fine gloss and is sanitary and easily cleaned. When enameling a room new wood should first be painted with inside white or white lead reduced with turpentine, which somewhat lessens the cost. When this is hard and dry apply one coat of enamel. A second coat applied after the first has become hard and dry will produce a fine finish.

Woodwork previously painted should first be washed with soap and water, using a little soda, borax or ammonia to soften the water. Then apply one or two coats of enamel.

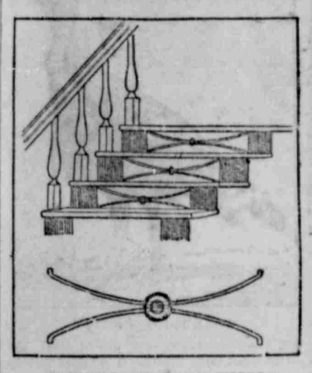
A calcimined wall should be washed or scraped off. An old wall that is simply soiled in spots should be well cleansed and the spots washed with soda and water to remove grease. Then apply with a thin coat of size made by dissolving a little good glue in boiling water. It is best to apply the size while it is warm. Do not leave spots unsized, as if you do the paint will not dry evenly. Then apply one or two coats of white inside paint. When this is dry apply the enamel. On small articles previous painting will not be necessary.

Paper Doilies For Serving.

No more will the hostess sigh over seeing her most cherished lace and embroidery ruined by fruit and chocolate stains. She may now indulge in all the dainty accessories of the table without a qualm as to their being stained, says the Chicago Chronicle. The reason for this is that everything in the shape of doilies, casserole frills and sherbet cups is now made of paper. They are as dainty as possible and are made to imitate the beautiful Tenerife work, Mexican drawn work and all lace patterns in the most wonderful manner. Despite their fragile appearance they are proof against liquids and do not get soggy. Salad and ice cream cases come in a variety of pleasing forms, and it is possible to carry out a color scheme with but trifling expense.

Stair Carpet Fastener.

Despite the craze that during the last few years has overrun the eastern section of the United States for oiled or



FASTENER AND WAY IT WORKS.

stained uncarpeted stairways there are still a multitude of housekeepers who adhere to the cozy, old fashioned stair carpet. To all such the invention of an improved form of fastener is a matter of interest. A Philadelphia inventor has perfected a fastener that engages the carpet at the top and bottom of both sides of the riser, the device being quickly and easily placed in position and removed therefrom. It consists of two outwardly flaring resilient arms, of wire or other material, locked together securely at the center by a metallic rosette and pointed at each extremity. By pressing the arms together they can be placed beneath the ledge of one of the steps, and when released the points of one pair of said arms will engage with the carpet beneath the ledge and, if desired, enter the woodwork, and similarly the other pair will engage with the stair tread. The carpet can therefore be held taut and securely in place and yet be readily taken up on occasion.

Boiled Chicken Stuffed With Onions.

Clean and truss the fowl as for roasting; fill the inside with small white onions (silver skinned) that have been parboiled in a quart of milk. Put the giblets on to boil with a small onion and two or three slices of bacon or a little raw ham. When giblets are done strain the gravy into a saucepan (there should be at least a pint), put it into a saucepan with the chicken, cover and simmer until quite tender. Put three large onions in the quart of milk used to parboil the chicken. When it is reduced about one-half thicken with butter and flour rubbed to a smooth paste. Season with salt and pepper and let it cook until it thickens. Pour this over the fowl when it is arranged on the platter and serve.

To Clean an Oil Painting.

Raw potato is good for cleansing an oil painting. Cut a potato in two and rub quickly over the surface of the painting with it. When it shows soil take a fresh potato. Wipe dry with a soft silk handkerchief. It is a good plan to clean only a small section of the painting at a time, then wipe it and go on to a fresh part. Sweet oil, if lightly and quickly applied, would clean a painting satisfactorily.

Vinegar For Stockings.

It is recommended that a little vinegar be added to the water in which stockings are rinsed after being washed. The stockings should then be dried wrong side out. Colored stockings will be found unfaded, and black ones will retain original luster.

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THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON V, FIRST QUARTER, INTERNATIONAL SERIES, JAN. 31.

Text of the Lesson, Luke v, 1-11. Memory Verses, 4-8—Golden Text, John viii, 31—Commentary Prepared by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

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Today's lesson tells of several fishermen who left all to follow Jesus. It would seem from John i, 40-51, that Andrew and Simon, Philip and Nathanael had already begun to follow Him, but evidently not to the extent of forsaking all to follow Him fully. After the people of Nazareth drove Him out He made Capernaum His home, and from thence He went about all Galilee teaching, preaching and healing all manner of sickness and disease (Matt. iv, 13, 23). It would seem from Matt. iv, 18-22; Mark i, 16-20, that Simon and Andrew took a step further in following than that recorded in John i, and that James and John heartily joined them.

On that occasion Simon and Andrew were casting a net into the sea, while James and John were in the ship with their father mending their nets. In our lesson today the fishermen had gone out of their ships and were washing their nets. There is no need to try to reconcile the records. Let them stand as records of different events. In the first they forsook their nets, but now they forsake all. The life of the believer is a series of separations from sin and self and the world to become more wholly the Lord's for His service.

According to gospel harmonies it is probable that the sermon on the mount (Matt. v, 7) comes in between the last lesson and this one, but the order of events is not of so much importance as becoming better acquainted with God through Jesus Christ. As we see Him standing by the lake of Gennesaret, the sea of Galilee, we remember that He made it and every living thing in it, the river that flows through it and the hills that surround it; all things were made by Him and for Him (Col. i, 16; Heb. i, 3; John i, 1-3).

The people see that He spoke as never man spake, and they crowd around Him to receive the living bread and living water which are in Him. That He may separate a little from the crowd and thus be better able to teach them, He steps into Simon's boat and asks him to push out a little from the land, and, sitting down, He taught them out of the boat. We may safely conclude that He taught them out of the Scriptures the things of the kingdom and the things concerning Himself, and that His word was with power, and that some believed and some believed not; for He Himself taught that the seed always falls on wayside, rocky, thorny and good ground. Blessed are all who receive His word with meekness (Jas. i, 21). Having used Simon's boat as a pulpit He will reward him for the loan of it, and so He told him to launch out into the deep and let down his nets for a draft. No one ever suffered loss by giving attention to the special work of Christ, but multitudes have been blessed for time and eternity by obeying Matt. vi, 33. If we see to His work He will see to all our need better than we could.

There were plenty of fish in the sea and they were no mean fishermen, but "toiled and taken nothing" describes the result of their labor. It had been thus far their skill, their wisdom, their labor. Now it is at His word that they let down the net, and the result is two boats filled with fishes. When He works, whether it be men or angels or creatures, the one thing on their part is obedience. Whether it be a great fish to swallow Jonah, or a little fish to bring a piece of money, or a multitude of fishes to fill these nets, all are obedient to Him. Jesus said, "Let down your nets," but Simon said, "I will let down the net." Unbelief on our part is the great hindrance, yet on this occasion our Lord wrought, notwithstanding Simon's lack of faith. It is our Lord's way to fill empty vessels and empty people, and one of His very precious words to us is, "Blessed are they that hunger and thirst after righteousness, for they shall be filled" (II Kings iv; Ex. xl; II Chron. v; Luke ix; Acts ii; Matt. v, 6; Eph. v, 18). He oft allows us to toil in vain that we may see our own helplessness and let Him work.

When the Lord thus wrought, Simon so saw his unworthiness that he cried, "Depart from me, for I am a sinful man, O Lord" (verse 8); and so it was with others when they they saw the glory of the Lord (Job xlii, 5, 6; Isa. vi, 5; Dan. x, 8; Rev. i, 17). We are vessels, earthen vessels, and if we would let the Master have control of us who can tell what great and mighty things He might do? (II Cor. iv, 7; II Tim. ii, 21; Jer. xxxiii, 3.) In some unlikely way, and perhaps through some weak but empty vessel, the Spirit of God works and we all stand astonished.

When we are broken down and conscious of our sinfulness and utter unworthiness, then we hear His "Fear not," or "Peace be unto you," or other word of quietness and encouragement. It is only the proud, willful, rebellious and hard of heart who have cause to fear, for all such God will humble and abase (Isa. ii, 11, 17; Dan. iv, 37). But those who have come to the end of themselves He will bless and use.

As to forsaking all, notice the conditions on which we can become disciples in Matt. xvi, 24; Luke xiv, 33. All who truly receive Jesus Christ as their Saviour become children of God, for the gift of God is eternal life apart from any works of ours (John i, 12; Rom. vi, 23; iii, 24; iv, 5); but to be a disciple means a whole hearted forsaking of all for His sake. The cost of our salvation fell wholly on Christ; the cost of discipleship falls on us.

A Bargain for Some One.

A nice small Farm in Lee county for sale. The Larkin Stamper place, on the head of Bear Creek. Nice dwelling, good storehouse, cribs and barn, never-failing water, well fenced. Price reasonable and terms easy. For particulars apply to SAM JETT, Winchester, Ky.

Bargain For Farmers

The New-York Tribune Farmer, a national illustrated agricultural weekly of twenty large pages, has no superior as a thoroughly practical and helpful publication for the farmer and every member of his family, and the publishers are determined to give it a circulation unequalled by any paper of its class in the United States.

Knowing that every enterprising farmers alway reads his own local weekly newspaper, The New-York Tribune Farmer has made an exceedingly liberal arrangement which enables us to offer the two papers at so low a price that no farmer can afford to lose the opportunity.

The price of The New-York Tribune Farmer is $1.00 a year and The Breathitt County News is $1.00 a year, but both papers sent for a full year if you forward $1.25 to the News Jackson Ky.

Send your name and address to New-York Tribune Farmer, New York City and a specimen copy of that paper will be mailed to you.

Subscribe for the News $1.00 per year.

EXERCISE IN WINTER.

It Is Necessary to Keep Farm Stock In Good Condition.

The question of exercising farm stock in the winter season is one that should be given much attention. The winter is now at hand, and the well doing of the animals themselves, and particularly of their progeny, will be largely dependent on the amount of exercise which can be given to them. While all kinds of stock keep in a better condition of health and thrift when they can get a reasonable amount of exercise, none profits by it more than pregnant animals.

It is generally recommended to furnish exercise for brood mares by allowing them to run in a pasture or paddock. When of the heavy draft types, however, they do not in all instances seem to take enough exercise to insure the best results in the progeny. Especially is this the case when they are heavily fed and in a high condition of flesh. Where it can be done, therefore, the plan which would give them enforced exercise is a good one. By enforced exercise we mean working moderately in the hands of some one who will handle them with sufficient care.

Cows usually get sufficient exercise when they have access to a yard, but when not giving milk they will not be injured and probably will be benefited by having access to a pasture field, to which they may be tempted frequently when the ground is not all covered with snow.

Sheep are apt to suffer more from lack of exercise than other classes of live stock. If they are confined to narrow quarters, say from the middle of November to the end of April, there is danger that the lamb crop will come weak and lacking in vitality. In order to encourage sheep to take exercise when the snow is deep some shepherds have adopted the plan of feeding them in an inclosure some distance from the sheep shed. They are thus forced to take exercise in getting back and forth to the inclosures referred to. Of course if the ground is bare, or even a part of it is bare, and the sheep have access to pastures at such a time they will take plenty of exercise while endeavoring to help themselves to the grass.

It is also injurious to young litters of swine when the brood sows are kept closely confined in the winter season. To avoid such a result where practicable these should have access to the barnyard, where they may employ themselves diligently in turning over the straw and manure in searching for grain that may be contained more or less in the same. When they are thus allowed access to a yard they should not, of course, be kept in the same all the time, but should be given access to it at certain parts of the day when they will not particularly interfere with the presence of other animals kept in the same.—Farmer.

Floor For Stock Barn.

In making a floor for a stock barn I would advise the use of coal ashes, not too fine, and about two parts of good red clay, wetting well as it is put down, and the more it is tamped the better the job. Coal slack—that is, unburned coal—would rot and become loose. Equal parts coal ashes and clay form a good floor.—I. Miller in Breeder's Gazette.

HINTS ON FEEDING

Frost always catches more or less corn, and from other causes there is considerable that fails to mature. Many believe that soft corn when it presents a chaffy appearance is almost worthless. Experience of careful feeders, however, shows that this corn, if fed with care, will give as good results as matured corn.

The only difference between soft and matured corn is that the former contains about 20 per cent more water; hence a fifth more must be fed. If the corn can be properly dried, feeders need not change their former methods of feeding. There is usually a larger percentage of cob, so that corn and cob meal from soft corn is not quite as good as from corn well dried.

When the corn is soft, nothing will serve a better purpose in firming up the ration than the addition of from five to ten pounds of ground oats, ground barley, Buffalo gluten feed or old, matured corn. As the corn dries out the amount fed each day could be slightly reduced.—Farm and Home.

Buckwheat For Stock.

There is a certain kind of buckwheat cultivated in Otsego county, N. Y., which goes by the name of Merino buckwheat. It is a little earlier than the other kinds and can be sown any time after spring work is done, for it does not fail to fill in midsummer. They generally sow it from June 10 to 20. The blossom is the same color of the leaves, so you never notice it being in blossom. Its qualities are a sure crop every time and great yield. It never fails of a good crop, like the other kind. It yields from sixty to sixty-seven and one-half bushels to the acre. It does not make good flour for man to eat, but is greatly relished by all kinds of stock and poultry. The flour is yellow and a little bitter. It has been raised in that vicinity for thirty years.—E. M. Hess in Agricultural Epitomist.

Cut Feed For Horses.

Many farmers know that cut hay or even straw wet and sprinkled with meal is a better feed for working horses than whole grain and hay. In this shape the nutriment in the feed is easily eaten and digested. Horses do not need water when eating except as it is put on the chopped hay to make the meal stick to it. The meal, being fine, digests perfectly, while much of the nutriment in whole grain is lost. Again, the wasted effect made in digesting the latter is so much detracted from the strength which should go to the work.

LAST NAIL IS DRIVEN

Kentucky Building at World's Fair Ready For Dedication.

IT IS A MOST IMPOSING STRUCTURE

Occupies the Best Site On the Exposition Grounds For a State Edifice. Has Wide and Deep Lawn For Blue Grass In Front and a Beautiful Cluster of Cedar Trees In the Plot.

To say that the Kentucky Building at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition is the most pretentious ever erected to represent the State at either a national or international fair is putting it very mildly. If Kentuckians have been ashamed of their State buildings at former expositions—and there is no denying this fact—the assertion may be made without fear of contradiction that no citizen of the State will look upon the Kentucky Building at the St. Louis World's Fair without feeling proud of his nativity and the building which marks the dawn of a new era in Kentucky's life. When it was stated that the Kentucky Building occupies the most commanding of all State structures on the ground, the writer spoke advisedly. It stands within what is commonly known as the main picture of the great show, while other State buildings are to be found a half mile away on the plateau of States. It, therefore, occupies a position at once the envy and admiration of citizens of sister States.

Sitting well back on a lawn, two hundred feet wide by three hundred and sixty-five feet long, it is at an intersection of two of the main thoroughfares of the exposition, one leading from the Grand Basin by the Palace of Education and the Mines Building to the United States Fisheries, the other by the Government Building and the Metal Pavilion to the terrace of Lousiana Purchase States, the palace of Fine Arts, Festival Hall, the Cascade Gardens and the restaurant pavilions. Can one imagine a more ideal location? Every American citizen holds the Government building as part his and when visiting an exposition, whether for a day or for a month, includes the structure that represents Uncle Sam as many times as possible in his tour of the grounds. To come to the Government Building he must see Kentucky. It may be justly assumed, then, with all these points of vantage, that "The New Kentucky Home" will be seen by more people than any other building of this kind at the fair.

There is no describing the Kentucky Building. It must be seen to have its beauty appreciated. As the architect would say, however, it covers an area 138 feet by 108 feet, including porches and verandas.

The building may be said to be entirely surrounded by porches and verandas. Every side is an imposing entrance, with the front and the rear emphasized by massive porches. To the original plans have been added an attractive stoop as an approach to the front porch. Midway between this stoop and the wide roadway to the southwest of the Mines Building, the lawn takes on the form of a terrace, the beauty of which will be heightened as the blue-grass, nurtured by the snows in winter, peeps through its native soil—two car loads having been transported to St. Louis for this purpose—to await the admiring gaze of the thousands who will pass up the Kentucky asphalt walks to the hospitality of this Kentucky Home.

To the right of this lawn is a cluster of beautiful cedars, which rustic benches and its cooling shade will make an inviting spot to many visitors. The walk leads around the northwest of the building by the rear entrance to the roadway, previously described as running by the Government building to the Palace of Fine Arts, etc. Here at the rear of the building stands several of the large trees that made Forest Park, the seat of the Exposition, famous before it was determined to commemorate, by an exposition, the purchase of the Louisiana territory. Two of these trees seemingly grow up through the porch of the building at the southwest corner. The exposition officials, desiring to preserve, as far as possible, all these monarchs of the forest, would not have consented to have these two trees removed, had the Building Committee of the Kentucky Exhibit Association desired it. They give a touch of nature to the building which is pleasing to the eye. Thirty-five feet from the rear of the Kentucky Home will be other terraces and steps leading to the lawn upon which is being erected, in the shape of a five-pointed star, the Texas Building.

The Kentucky Building has three floors—the first to be used as a general reception hall, with a hard floor; the second as a ladies' reception hall, and the third, with its roof garden over the porches at every side, as a rendezvous for those who desire to study, in birdseye lesson, the beauties of the grounds. In the center of the second and third floors is a lightwell with attractive balustrades encircling, giving to the visitor on the first floor, looking up, a magnificent view of the dome, with its many colored glasses. In the center of the reception hall, on the first floor, will be installed exhibits of minerals, forestry, etc. It was at first intended to have a large mosaic map of the State, showing by counties the products and resources, but the Building Commit-