

DEVELOPMENT OF MENAGERIES

Epochs in Age-Old History of Wild Beast Shows.

When Julius Caesar visited Britain he found the natives keeping pets, both furred and feathered, just as the savages do now and just as our savages know had done two thousand, not to say twenty thousand, years earlier.

The zoom of the big show is to be found in the collections of wild animals gathered by speculators or wealthy citizens in Greece and southern Italy in the third and fourth centuries B. C. These were exhibited at their halting places on the way to the amphitheatres of the great cities.

All, and more than all, the animal tricks and animal turns of our circuses and fair grounds were common in Roman times—lion drawing, chariots or driving them, monkey jockeys, the seal band, dancing elephants.

Very rare animals were found in the showmen's wagons. The earliest tiger in western Europe was exhibited along with an elephant at Turin in 1152 by two Greeks.

EUROPE'S FIRST TIGER.

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Similar menageries, not quite so large, had preceded the latter. King Henry II. of France, the previous five years. One of these, Philippe's, was drowned when crossing to Ireland.

George Wombwell was born in 1777. In his youth there were no public zoological gardens—only the home and a private collection of Mr. Dilecock, succeeded by Mr. Cross at Exeter Change.

Enterprising to the last degree, he bought, in 1805 for £75, the first pair ever seen in this country of what are described as lion-constitutors, but which I think were probably large reticulated pythons.

RAILWAYS KILLED WAGONING.

Paradoxically, the railways killed the big wild beast and rendered possible the rather pretentious process of the main trunk of the railway combination of circus and arena.

Presents Record of 14 Herds of Chittenden County Cows

Average Value of Butterfat \$35.71 per Animal in Six Months' Test—Return of \$1.95 per Dollar Spent for Feed.

The semi-annual report of the First Chittenden County Cow Testing and Farm Extension association has been prepared by G. M. Nelson, the official tester, who reports that the cows for bigger profits.

The high record of the best No. 2 and No. 3 was due to the fact that these cows had no pasture and were fed entirely in the barn. It is obviously unfair to compare the production of these different herds at this time as the summer dairies had in production up to this point but would be half next year the winter herds will be far ahead.

Table with 14 columns: Herd No., No. Cows, Avg. Lbs. Milk, Avg. Lbs. Fat, Percent, Average Lbs. B.F., Value of Milk at \$1.00, Value of B.F. at \$1.00, Cost of Grain, Total Cost of Feed, Profit, Return for \$1.00, Cost Per Lb., Cost Per 100 Lbs. of Milk.

The majority of farmers turn their cows into pasture about the 10th of May and take away all grain and other feed, relying solely on rather poor pastures to live on through the summer months.

Manufacturing plants lay much stress on the by-products and in many cases nearly the entire profit comes from them. The by-product also has by-products, the chief of which are skim milk, calves and cream.

When he was 15 and she 21 they met, and the confirmed bachelor, as everyone called him, began wildly to make love to her. She was the belle of Baltimore, an heiress, and the young man of society everywhere crowded about.

OFTEN WOOED BUT NEVER WON

Love Plays Small Part. Wealthy Women in Whose Life

The fortune that was won and lost is dramatic, but the fortune that has never been won is more romantic. The wealth of the Innes was granted by Spain, but much of it was lost and now is slowly accumulating to time and tide, fathoms deep.

Love has played a small part in the life of Anne Morgan; Rosalie Jones has been too busy with her suffrage work to notice him; Carol Harriman has been sought but unmoved, while Lota Robinson, the southern beauty, has, untempted, laughed off her pursuers.

Back and forth they went. No amount of refusing daunted him. Then, in the late summer of 1911, it was rumored that he had won. Society believed it, but as time went on their belief wavered and today Miss Robinson is still unwed.

MILK FEEDING POULTRY IN CRATES SURE WAY TO LARGE PROFITS

Fattening for Market by New Method Takes Fourteen Days; Does Not Require Much Skill.

Good Eating Qualities Make Milk-feds Easy Sellers; Bring Higher Prices.

BY FRANK C. HARE, Poultry Husbandman, Clemson College, South Carolina.

Because of the big money in fattening poultry by the milk-feeding method, and because it requires less experience and skill than other branches of the poultry industry, many amateurs are taking up this department of the business exclusively.

Within the last few years there has been evolved a new department in the poultry industry which has become a national factor in the commercial poultry world.

A livelier demand, a greater consumption, a better price and customers fully satisfied are the results of this novel system of fattening chickens for market.

Only those who have eaten a prime milk-fed chicken, properly prepared for the table, understand the superiority of its flesh to that of the well-fed chicken allowed free range.

Milk-feeding chickens is a simple undertaking that can be successfully conducted by anyone. It is a money-making business, because the chickens are not required to exercise and waste their food, and there should be no loss from disease.

There are only four requisites: A supply of fattening crates in which the chickens are confined, suitable chickens for feeding, a mixture of ground meal and a quantity of buttermilk or well-sour skim milk.

CONSTRUCTION OF FEEDING CRATES.

Fattening crates are generally made about 16 feet long, 18 inches wide and 22 inches high, and set on legs about 20 inches above the ground.

Place the crates outdoors in any shed, or on the ground, or in an open shed. The chickens are confined closely and require abundant ventilation.

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They have counted for nothing—Philadelphia North American.

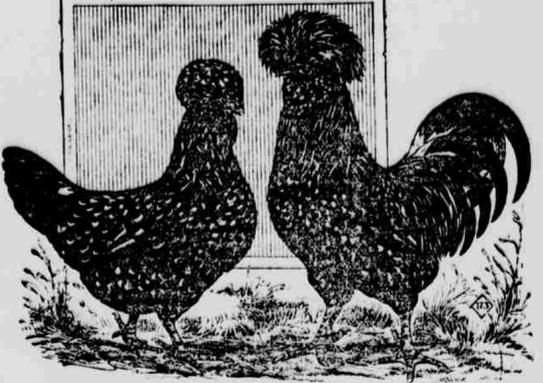
ACID TEST FOR HUSBANDS

How Many Married Men Can Qualify in Class One?

In a recent Husband Show each competitor was required to do certain things and answer certain questions. The ideal husband answered all the questions and did all his tasks without fail.

Do you give the day of the week you were married on, and its full date?

Do you know when your mother-in-law's birthday is?



HOUDANS. The Houdan is the most extensively bred fowl in France, where it originated. In America it has been popular since its introduction more than 50 years ago.

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The males weigh from seven to eight pounds and the females six pounds. For the average fowl this is a good-sized fowl. Their skin is thin and the flesh is fine grained.

making fries and should be finished when they weigh 12 ounces each. They do not milk-feed profitably when confined at an older age.

Chickens of any breed weighing from three-quarters to one pound each can be made fat milk-feds from 10 days on and tender as quail.

One secret of success in milk-feeding is to use a particular food that contains the proper constituents to maintain a normal condition during the confinement.

There are numerous mixtures of meal suitable for the purpose, but we will mention the ration that has given the best results in 17 years' experience.

Place the chickens in the crates and give them nothing in the trough but water to drink the first day.

Feed the last meal 12 hours before killing in order to clear the crop and intestines of food.

Can be dislocated of the neck. Hold the chicken's legs and wings in the left hand. Grasp the head between the first and second fingers of the right hand, with the comb in the hollow of the hand.

When you left for the office this morning what kind of dress was your wife wearing?

Can you say offhand what the market prices of eggs, butter, cheese, meat and poultry are?

Do you know the cheapest shopping places in your neighborhood?

One of the tests the husbands had was as follows: The wives stood behind a curtain and placed on hand above it. Each husband was required to pick out his wife's hand. A good many failed.

Do you mark a point of always praising your wife when she has cooked anything more daintily than usual?

Do you still tell her she's the best wife in the world?

Have you ever acknowledged to her that you are wrong and she is right in any argument?

Do you ever answer these questions satisfactorily then you can put yourself down as the perfect husband according to this interesting and instructive test, at any rate.—Pearson's Weekly Magazine.

LITTLE MORE SPED NEEDED.

Though the Vermont Bar association at its annual gatherings never fails to impress upon its members the fact that lawyers should endeavor to expedite court matters by having cases ready for trial when called upon it would appear that the advice, admonition or suggestion, whichever it may be termed, falls upon deaf ears.

Do you mark a point of always praising your wife when she has cooked anything more daintily than usual?

hold the legs against your left hip and the head against your right knee. Bend the head back as far as possible, and at the same time push it down. It will separate about one and one-half inches from the neck and the blood will collect in this cavity, neck. The head is attached to the body simply by the outside skin of the neck. Hang the chicken by the feet to bleed. Then immerse the body in cold water and remove the feathers in scalding water and remove the feathers. This is the simplest method for the amateur.

It is preferable to dry pick chickens when entering to the best trade. The chicken is killed by dislocation or by bleeding in the mouth. Plucking commences at once. The feathers of this wings and tail are removed, then the back, neck, sides, breast and legs. In formation about killing poultry can be obtained from the Food Research Laboratory, Department of Agriculture, Philadelphia, Pa.

EXERCISE CARE IN SHIPPING.

Chill the plucked chickens in ice water, then hang them on nails or racks in a cool room for 12 hours. Line sugar barrels with heavy paper, place three inches of cracked ice in the bottom of the barrel, then a layer of chickens and ice alternately. Cover the top with a burlap sack. About 15 pounds of chickens can be packed in a barrel.

Ship by express. Where a considerable number of chickens are to be handled, it is advisable to build an ice-cooled chilling and packing room and separate the chickens into different weights. Pack dry and ship in a refrigerator car.

Eighteen pounds of chickens fed by farmers who had no previous experience in milk-feeding gave the following results:

Table with 2 columns: Item, Amount.

Similar chickens sold for 2 cents per pound in Atlantic City, and 25 cents per pound in New York city. After paying three cents per pair for the plucking, and the cost of the ice, barrels and express, the net prices received by the poultry raisers were 18 1/4 cents and 23 1/4 cents per pound, respectively. These farmers are milk-feeding more chickens.

Milk-feeding chickens is a simple business. Why not make a crate and feed a trial lot for your own table?

Under cut.

be in shape at the opening of a term to keep the wheels of the institution revolving have but little effect on a certain type of lawyers. Procrastination in this line not only spends the money of the State needlessly but imposes a hardship and a heavy expense on litigants.

Comparisons are odious and for that reason The Herald will not indulge. However, it must be confessed that some of the judges of a few years past who have been elevated or died were stalkers for exposing their prerogative as regards speeding up the wheels of justice. They had a habit of announcing at the opening of a court term that no dilly-dallying tactics would be permitted.

This announcement was accented at face value and certain offenders in this respect soon learned that if they were to create a possible non-act entry against their names on the docket they must be on the job, so to speak.

It may be part of the ethics of the law to delay but there used to be certain judges in Vermont who apparently had eliminated that phase of procedure from their rule of conducting court proceedings.

OUR JUNEY OFFER—THIS AND SO. Don't miss this. Cut out this slip, enclose with five cents to Foley & Co., Chicago, Ill., writing your name and address clearly. You will receive in return a trial pack containing Foley's Honey and Tar Compound, for coughs, colds and croup, Foley Kidney Pills, and Foley Cathartic Tablets. J. W. O'Sullivan. (Adv.)

You may "fuss" and fret about the clothes-problem—or you may solve it without such annoyance by studying the store ads.

money crowded to the best shows. Their stay was limited—a short look at the animals and time for a ride on elephant or camel. A terse description of the chief spectacles, followed by a darting exhibition of lion-taming, with much noise and some real fire and the public are shepherded out, bubbling with excitement, to advertise the show and make room for the waiting crowd.

Lion tamers are strange men, big and bombastic on the stage, but quiet and unassuming away from it. They are a business like any other, liable to playful scratches no doubt, but with cards, not likely to yield anything worse. Training is a question of youth and patience and attacks have to be met with the homely broom on a rough-and-ready ash plant, which, thrust in the open mouth of the beast, is usually enough defense. The tamers are usually very light drunks.

FAITHFUL TO THE END

Great Moral Lesson Drawn from the Life of a Cow.

There had the other day at the old homestead of N. S. Dunmer, the prominent agricultural scientist of the Province of Ontario, a noble cow who for several years, prominent scientist of the Maritimes, estimated from the appearance of the foreign substance, had lived with a genuine seven-penny way mail up to the very bill in her heart.

FORTUNES IN FINES.

French Distiller Paid \$45,000 for Making Absinthe.

Soon after the beginning of the war the French government absolutely forbade the manufacture of absinthe. Devotees of absinthe were naturally willing to pay almost any price for their poison, and it was soon found that certain manufacturers were distilling secretly.

ettes made out of government tobacco which she had purchased. It appears that she acted in ignorance, but this was held to be no excuse. She was fined \$250, and as she could not, of course, pay such a huge sum, was sentenced in default to two years' imprisonment.

In this country there is a law that every company must forward yearly to Somerset House its returns, a register of its members and a summary of its accounts.

The directors of a London supper club were hauled up for selling liquor after prohibited hours, and for supplying non-members. There were six summonses and each of the three directors was sentenced to pay \$250 on each summons.

The record in fines was that incurred by Messrs. Durren, the act dealers. They were charged with defrauding the United States Government out of duties on their importations.

PREFER FARM MORTGAGES

Insurance Companies Now Hold More of Them Than the Banks.

The ninth annual convention of the Association of Life Insurance Presidents, held in New York the 8th and 9th, devoted much time to a discussion of agricultural problems, says the New England Homestead. As chairman, W. D. Wyman, president of the Berkshire Life Insurance company, stated that the life insurance companies are now the largest holders of farm mortgages in the country.

LITTLE TIME FOR WOOING.

In fact, they had little time in which to do their wooing. The sought-after lady was too busy. First she had her suffrage work to do. There was her army. She was weeks in recruiting it for the proposed march upon Albany.

Miss Carol was then just out of a boarding school and ripe for her appearance in society. She made an impressive debut, despite her retiring preferences, and was the center of many young ladies with marital intent.

People liked her for her own individuality. Men fell in love with her from afar, but few dared make any advances. There was something in her determined about her, which was not easily discouraged them. It was rumored at one time that one of them did become her intimate friend, but that she could not bring herself to love him; so he, too, fell back, disconsolate.

Her life she is now around 42 years of age has been bristling with activity. Young people, especially young men, who have her charitable enterprises, she has been, forbidding to suitors. So full of purpose, so cold toward social campaigns and a life of frivolity, men have instinctively feared to throw themselves at her feet.

If men are interested in her enterprises among working girls, they are curious about her labors as a teacher in the slums, she will talk to them and be as kind and spontaneous as any of her sex; but as for their company and society as men, she turns back to her desk.

A strange combination of talents and inclinations she presents. With, gifted in music, a talented pianist, she has been a financially disposed man of all ages and descriptions. Her millions are her own and she doesn't intend to have them bequeathed to her children.

Four children of Mrs. Oliver L. Jones will divide the \$600,000 which the property holder left at his death. At present five of the hands of the widow, but when she dies it will be divided, with its accruing value, among the children, two of whom are unmarried women.

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