ANGLING FOR A PLACE

Dalton's air of preoccupation was not quite pleasing to the girl. He was seated on the bank of the stream just beneath her, selecting a fly and whistling contentedly.

"You seem very happy," she said at length, coldly.

"I am tolerably happy, considering the fact that last night I was grossly intemperate."

"Intemperate?"

"Drank too hard of the May moon and wild blossom scents. Drunk you know, drunk with the hush, the glory, the perfumes, and the girl; grew hilarious and asked her to marry me—to share my ups and downs in life. She refused to do it. I might say it's what I expected. You see I wasn't sober; and then she had led me on, yes I'm sure she led me on. Why, she told me a lot of complimentary things about myself. Said my money had not spoiled me, and that I was so easy to get along with it was just like having nobody around. Said she knew that the inventing and flying of the aeroplane was a great achievement for a mere millionaire to effect, and that she felt awed in my presence. When she grew solicitous for my welfare and asked me to give up aviation, I misconstrued her meaning, I guess. At any rate, I proposed to her and she laughed at me."

"She must have possessed a strong sense of humor."

"Undoubtedly. She told me I was foolish to think of anything outside my hobby, seeing it was such a nice hobby and one I could really ride. Oh, she was very sarcastic! She went so far as to say that a man who was already married to a flying machine had not the right to propose. Now what am I to do? I want her today more than ever!"

"If you love the girl, you should respect her wishes sufficient to give up risking your life, should she ask it of you."

"I never pay any attentions to requests—I obey orders. If she were my wife now she could order me to stop taking risks."

"But you didn't ask her to be your wife, did you? You asked her to share your ups and downs, wasn't that it?"

"Your sympathies seem to be altogether with the girl."

"And why not? Surely you are bird enough without wanting to fly artificially."

"Not even to soar to her heights?"

"Not even to soar anywhere, when soaring means courting disaster. Will you do something grand and splendid for the girl—if I ask you to?"

"Yes, on condition that you in turn will persuade the girl to do something grand and splendid for me.

"No, I won't do that; but I'll tell you what I will do. I'll fish against you to see which of us does the other the favor."

"Meaning that if I catch the first fish—?"

"But you won't catch the first fish."

"Then if you catch the first fish—?"

"You give up your hobby—for the girl's sake."

"And if I catch the first fish you give up the girl for my sake—very well. Any time limit?"

"None. Finish fight."

The reels sang as the flies fluttered across stream.

When, after a strenuous fifteen minutes' fight, he landed the trout and glanced triumphantly at the girl, it was to meet a pair of laughter-filled eyes. On a rock at her feet lay a fish—a much smaller one than his own, but a fish nevertheless. "I guess I win," she said softly.

"I congratulate you," he answered. "Yes, you win; I'm ready to pay."

She laughed then, and sliding from the rock, put her hands on his shoulders.

"If the girl had not cared, you know," she whispered, "she wouldn't have asked you to give up flying, Harry. But I'm sure she would be willing to share your ups and downs now, dear, if you cared to ask her again."

Then he took her in his arms.

Opera Glasses in Parliament.

The rights of visitors to the house of commons came under discussion oddly the other night, when in the midst of a debate upon the treatment of the suffragette prisoners Joseph King, M. P., suddenly sprang to his feet and demanded to know whether a stranger in the gallery was entitled to level a pair of opera glasses at Mr. Speaker.

The house gasped and then tittered. The stranger hurriedly hid his binoculars and looked as if he wished he were well out of the scrape. The speaker also looked uncomfortable and dodged ruling on the delicate point, vaguely remarking: "I can only say that this is not a theater."—New York Sun.

Actors Dread "Marrowskying."

All actors live in dread of marrowskying, that curious transposition of syllables which often illustrates the truth of the saying that from the sublime to the ridiculous there is but a step. The actor who said, "Stand back, my lord, and let the parson cough" (instead of "coffin pass") may have made a solitary slip, but in some persons marrowskying amounts to a veritable infirmity.

Marrowskying is not confined to the tongue, but occurs in writing. This is one of the many sources of error in copying printed or manuscript matter. The mind runs on ahead of the eye and a jumble of syllables is the result. —London Globe.

The Advisibility of Creamery Building in Idaho.

During recent years there have been so many failures in the creamery business of this state that a community or an individual should think twice before erecting a creamery. In communities where these failures have taken place in the dairy business has suffered a setback of about 10 years. These failures have been due to various reasons. In many instances promoters have started Farmers' Co-opertative associations and caused them to erect creameries when there were not sufficient cows in the community to warrant the erection of a plant. These promoters have also charged the farmers enormous prices for machinery and buildings. In most instances the choice of machinery has shown decided lack of knowledge concerning modern creamery practice, the main object of the promoter being to sell the machinery whether it were needed in the creamery or not. In several of the propositions which have been brought to the writer's attention the promoter was asking from two to three times the price for a plant what it should cost ordinarily.

A community should have at least four hundred cows actually producing milk tributary to the creamery in order to make a creamery pay the running expenses. A creamery to handle the output from that number of cows should not cost over $2,500 complete and in many instances could be erected for much less. The cows which people say they are going to buy or bring into the community should not be depended upon because four hundred cows are necessary from the start.

Before contemplating a creamery the community or individual should also consider as to whether there is a satisfactory and convenient market for the out-put.

The ability to secure and hold a market depends to a great extent upon the ability of the manager and the buttermaker. Too often men are employed who have not had sufficient dairy training and who lack the business ability. The department of dairying would gladly give assistance to those who wish to start a creamery and need help in selecting the size and kind of machinery as well as to plan the building. The promoter should in no instance be allowed to build the creamery for co-operative association without a thorough investigation of his profession as to prices, kind of machinery, and general creamery plan. Prices on machinery may be secured from any of a half a dozen different dairy supply houses of the northwest.

The dairy department is training men for creamery work and will be glad to recommend first-class men to any concern that contemplates starting a creamery.

G. E. FREVERT,
Dairyman, Idaho University.

Inflamation of the Bowels in Hogs.

On account of the rainy autumn, which is responsible for much decayed and moldy forage, a great deal of sickness among hogs has been reported. The symptoms closely resemble cholera and, in some instances, may be the real thing.

The prominent symptom noted seems to be a bluish or dark discoloration of the lining of the intestines. During the attack the animal shows severe pain, becomes restless, has an intense thirst, at first being constipated, being followed by diarrhea. Temparature may be high and practically every symptom of cholera may be present.

Causes may be many and varied. As above mentioned, mouldy forage, especially plentiful in stubble, may be the inciting factor; ergot found in rye pastures; wheat or barley beards lodging in the stomach or bowel walls; soap or alkali in slop, cotton seed, mildewed alfalfa, or, genuine hog cholera.

The treatment is wholly preventive. Figure out a possible cause and then remove it. Soothing laxatives, such as a tablespoonful of castor oil or epsom salts are always indicated. Remove at once the healthy from the sick. Give bran mashes containing a tablespoonful hyposulphite of sodium per pig dissolved in water.

If a veterinarian is avilable have him make a personal examination of the premises and prescribe suitable treatment.

All inquiries addressed to the Veterinary Department of the Idaho Experiment Station will receive prompt attention.

E. T. BAKER,
Veterinarian.

Experiment in Feeding Lambs.

The Idaho Experiment station is conducting an experiment in feeding lambs in southern Idaho, for the purpose, primarily, of determining the feeding value of alfalfa hay; secondly to find out the best combination of Idaho grains to be fed in connection with alfalfa hay.

Five hundred grade Cotswold and grade Shropshire wethers have been purchased, and are being fed on the Caldwell sub-station

The lambs are divided into two lots A and B, both lots get all the alfalfa hay they can consume. Lot A gets a grain ration of one part of oats and three of barley. Lot B gets one part of oats and three parts of wheat.

Accurate weights of all feed used are kept, and the lambs are weighed weekly to determine gain. During the fattening period each lamb gets 90 pounds hay and grain, and conducting the above experiment, the exact feeding value of the hay and the better of the two grain rations will be determined.

The experiment is conducted by C. B. Hampsen, under the direction of Professor E. J. Iddings.

Fall Plowing vs. Spring Plowing.

Throughout the entire state of Idaho there is a lack of water in the latter part of the growing season. Notwithstanding this there is ample water precipitation each year to give a crop during that year. The extreme southeast corner of the state is the only exception to the last statement. Why, then, do we have that lack of sufficient moisture in the latter part of the growing season? The rainfall of any locality has three ways of getting away from the farmer; run off, seepage and evaporation. There is little possibility of preventing the loss by seepage but proper cultivation will aid very materially in preventing loss in the other two ways.

Maintenance of a loose crumbly structure in the soil at the time the loss is greatest is necessary. The loss by evaporation is much greater in the season of highest temparature, but there is also a material loss in the late fall and early spring. This loss can be avoided to a great extent by loosening the soil in the fall so that the capillarity is broken up. Spring plowing will prevent it in the spring and summer- cultivation of hoed crops will prevent it in the summer.

The loss from run-off is greatest in the rainy season and the season of melting snow. The loss caused by the runoff can be avoided by reservoiring the water in such a place that it can be used when needed. Large reservoirs are often built in the mountains for this purpose, but the best reservoir and the least expensive is the soil itself. An open structure in the soil when the winter rains or snow fall allows the rain to sink in as it falls and the water from the snow to sink in as the snow melts. Plowing increases the pore space in the soil and when the rains come the spare space is not increased until after the runoff has taken place and hence aids not at all in the conservation of the water lost by the run-off. The disk plow may be used with only slightly less efficiency in this respect than the moldboard plow.

To recapitulate, we may say that fall plowing in that it breaks up the capillarity of the water in the soil between fall and spring by evaporation and it also increases the pore space in the soil thereby increasing the power to absorb and hold more water during the season of the run-off.

P. P. Peterson.

For The Grain Farmer.

For the year 1912, Idaho is credited by the "Crop Reporter" with the production of 14,521,000 bushels of wheat (9,656,000 of winter and 4,865,000 of spring wheat), 17,017,000 bushels of oats, and 6,916,000 bushels of barley. To anyone who is familiar with the topographical features of the state and who have noticed the vast areas of uncliamed desert lands within her borders, this production speaks well for the future of the state as a grain producing section.

There is one point connected with grain growing which needs to be brought over and over again to the intelligent consideration of grain farmers. That point is the absolute necessity of providing adequate amounts of nitrogenous (organic matter containing the chemical element nitrogen) plan food in their grain producing soils. Wheat, oats, and barley require liberal amounts of nitrogen in the elaboration of stalk, leaf, and seed. For the production of a forty bushel wheat crop, a seventy bushel oat crop, and a sixty bushel barley crop, the growng plants require approximately the same amount of nitrogen, viz., 70 soils in which they grow. Many representative samples of soil have been examined for their total nitrogen content in the chemical labratories of the Central Experiment Station at Moscow. From the data at hand we believe that 2,500 to 3,500 pounds is a liberal estimate of the nitrogen contained in the surface nine inches of the average acre of grain producing soil. How many times can seventy pounds be taken from 2,500 pounds? The answer should suggest at least what we firmly believe will prove to be the case, nitrogen will sooner or later become the limiting factor in grain production unless steps are taken to maintain the soil's nitrogen content at somewhere near its present amount. Far too few of Idaho's grain farmers are at present rotating their grain crops with clover, alfalfa, field peas, or other nitrogen gathering crops. It is safe to say that in the older grain growing sections of this state a well-planned scheme of rotation of the grain and legume crops would even now materially increase the average yield of grain per acre.

J. S. JONES,
Station Chemist.

Plans for Great Poultry Show.

As a result of recent action on the part of Lewiston business men, funds are now being provided for the coming poultry show to be held in Lewiston during the week of the livestock show, December 13.

The show, which will be held under the auspicies of the Asotin County Poultry association, promises to be as large as any in the northwest this year, and the secretary, J. W. Eastwood, of Clarkston, Washington, has on file communications from all sections of the west asking for premium lists and information. Preparations will be made to care for 2,000 birds in order to be prepared for a gigantic exhibition, the coops of the Colfax Poultry association have been secured, as the cooping owned by the local organization will be inadequate to house the feathered specimens that will be shown from all parts of the northwest. Stockmen are pleased to hear of the consolidation of the shows and many are also interested in the poultry department who will be inclined to swell the exhibits.

The big skating rink in Lewiston has been leased for housing the birds.

Ringworm in Cattle.

Ringworm is a contagious disease due to fungus. Man, horses and cattle are commonly affected and it is easily transmitted from one animal to another.

The affection first asserts itself as ringlike patch with the hair broken off like a stubble field. The usual location of the skin around the eye brows, or muzzle scattering from there over different parts of the body.

Treatment is sometimes easy, more often difficult to completely eradicate. All brushes and utensils in contact with the infected animals should be sterilized. Wash the patch with soap and water and apply tincture of iodine or lard and salicylic acid, six parts lard to one of salicylic acid. As this is an infectious disease, all outbreaks should be reported to the state veterinarian.

E. T. BAKER,
Veterinarian, Idaho, Exp. Station.

Black Locust.

The writer has frequent calls for information relative to trees suitable for wind breaks. Such trees must be rapid growers and most farmers are inclined to plant populars and box-elders because they are in a hurry for shade and protection. The objection to both these trees is that the wood is very soft and weak having little value for either posts or fuel.

The black locust when properly cared for will make good wind breaks in three years from the seed and five years will grow good four and five inch posts of very hard and lasting wood. The writer has seen this tree growing in Idaho in many places and it always makes an excellent showing It is free from the attacks of insects and is most hardy in all of the coldest parts of the state.

At Moscow, three-year-old trees will average three inches on the stump and are about eleven feet in height.

The Department of Forestry at the University of Idaho has now on hand for distribution to farmers at the cost of raising about 70,000 black locust seedlings, from three to four feet in height. These will make a good wind break in two years.

C. H. SHATTUCK,
Professor of Forestry.

Short Course for Forest Rangers.

Beginning January 6, 1913, the School of Forestry at the University of Idaho will offer a ten-week course in general forestry subjects to forest rangers and others desiring to fit themselves for such positions with the U. S. Forest Service.

Instruction will be given in forest protection, forest botany, eendrology, silviculture, forest law, forest measurements and lumbering. In addition to the regular faculty of the school of forestry, there will be given lectures by some of the leading supervisors and other forestry officials in the northwest.

For bulletin giving further particulars, address

C. H. SHATTUCK,
Professor of Forestry.
University of Idaho.

Starting Gas Engines in Cold Weather

Many engine operators have difficulty in starting their engines these cold mornings. The trouble comes from the slow evaporation of gasoline at low temperature and the weak ignition current supplied by cold batteries. In the cold chemical action in a battery is very sluggish and the current generated is small. The above troubles combined with a stiff engine because of cold lubricating oil are at times very trying. The slow evopration of gasoline may be gotten around in a number of ways. Perhaps the simplest and also the most effective is to allow more time for evaporation by flooding the cylinders and inlet passages with gasoline or heavy priming the cylinder and letting the engine stand some time before attempting to start it. The time can be put in oiling the engine and machinery. If the engine has a priming cup or other means of dosing the cylinder with gasoline it will pay to keep on hand for priming a bottle of light gasoline of 86 degrees used in gas machines. This gasoline evaporizes so easily that there will be no difficulty in securing an explosive mixture for starting.

Other methods that are used for overcoming this difficulty are filling the cylinder jackets with hot water and applying heat or hot irons to the inlet pipe. The first remedy is very satisfactory when there is little danger of actual freezing if engine fails to start quickly.

The weak spark may be entirely remedied by storing the battery in a heated room hours before use. The battery should not, however be heated by baking or the like, the heated room being ample.

Give the gasoline time to evaporate and if necessary warm the battery and much of the annoyance often experienced in starting gas engines in cold weather will be eliminated.

E. W. HAMILTON,
Agricultural Engineer.
Idaho Experiment Station.

Winter Feed For Dairy Cows.

Dairymen in Idaho are realizing the importance of winter dairying and are interested therefore, in winter feeding. While alfalfa is one of the best dairy feeds, yet the most economical milk production cannot be realized when fed alone. To maintain a high level of milk production, pasture conditions should be imitated as nearly as possible throughout the year. During the fall and winter the ration of the dairy cow lacks succulence. By succulent feed we mean a feed which has the property possessed by green grass. Not only does such a feed have nutrinent value but it is of great importance in that it aides in digestion and is also very palatable.

Succulence may be provided in the ration with root crops or silage. To the man with a few cows, roots should be used. Root crops well adapted to Idaho conditions are mangel wurzels, carrots, sugar beets, and many farmers are getting good results by using their cull potatoes. Beets contain a higher amount of nutrients than the mangel wurzels, but as a larger tonnage of mangel wurzels can be realized, it is more economical to grow the latter. But the dairyman with a large herd should, by all means, feed corn silage. While the silo is not yet in general use throughout Idaho, there can be, in many sections of the State, a very fine quality of corn silage grown. Silage not only provides succulence in the ration, but when used to supplement alfalfa hay will be a more nearly balanced ration for the dairy cow than is possible to get with any other feed.

There is no better way by which the corn crop can be used than through the silo. Probably more feeding value can be secured from an acre of corn utilized in this way than from an equal amount used in any other way.

Experiments have shown that cows unaccustomed to silage will become very fond of it in two or three days.

They then eat of it more greedily than they did of green fodder. They eat more of it than dry feed and therefore have more feed in their systems with which to make milk after they have subtracted their required allowance for the support of the body. It improves the general tone of the cow, which insures health, easy delivery of calves, and lastly, will give more milk and butter fat per amount of feed eaten than those on dry feed.

E. V. ELLINGTON,
Department of Dairy Production.

Obedient.

A mother led her six children to the apple tree. It had borne but a single apple—no longer visible to the casual observer. "I told you not to pick that apple," she said sternly.

"We didn't pick it," the children answered in chorus. And the oldest girl added, in an injured tone: "You can see for your-self that it's still on the tree. I—I mean—the core is. We only climbed up an'—an'—took a bite once in a while. We didn't pick it!"—Youth's Companion.

They that govern the most make the least noise.—Selden.

Vote on President and Governor

County—	Taft	Wilson	Roosevelt	Haines	Hawley	Martin
Ada	3,198	2,569	3,512	2,443	2,972	4,186
Adams	....	....	....	....	....	....
Bannock	2,323	1,471	470	2,513	1,365	676
Bear Lake	1,272	916	274	1,312	950	203
Bonneville	1,169	864	628	1,510	718	456
Bingham	1,440	814	453	1,554	772	402
Blaine	1,050	1,035	307	1,101	1,095	313
Boise	350	429	208	297	405	209
Bonner	665	952	1,156	669	956	1,306
Clearwater	301	619	165	383	527	405
Canyon	1,842	2,437	2,846	1,592	2,166	3,339
Cassia	1,224	681	257	1,363	748	177
Custer	303	491	398	349	504	398
Elmore	359	432	309	309	417	316
Fremont	3,064	1,960	1,120	3,152	1,997	909
Idaho	878	1,487	856	1,135	1,444	....
Kootenai	1,600	2,329	1,138	1,900	2,189	....
Latah	904	1,540	1,940	1,398	1,249	1,555
Lewis	436	1,131	694	548	1,145	501
Lemhi	666	899	215	754	914	161
Lincoln	1,195	1,543	1,646	1,064	1,856	1,423
Nez Perce	1,014	1,303	806	1,104	1,420	822
Oneida	2,716	1,325	....	2,737	1,443	....
Owyhee	391	419	310	355	492	277
Shoshone	1,282	1,389	973	1,470	1,632	744
Twin Falls	1,074	1,741	1,650	1,364	1,687	1,415
Washington	723	1,052	786	790	982	792
Totals	31,439	31,828	23,117	33,167	32,045	20,979
Pluralities		389		1,122		

Official—Ada, Blaine, Bonneville, Bingham, Canyon, Fremont, Latah, Lewis, Lemhi, Lincoln, Twin Falls—11.

Practically complete but unofficial—Bonner, Clearwater, Cassia, Bannock, Bear Lake, Kootenai, Idaho, Nez Perece, Shoshone, Washington, Oneida—11.

Partial—Boise, Custer, Elmore, Owyhee—4.