

# A Betrayal

By EUNICE BLAKE

When the revolution in Russia was brewing—that revolution which resulted in the establishment of the duma, or representative assembly—two young men, friends, were coworkers in the cause of the people against the government. Peter Vronsky and Alexander Niehoff were members of the same secret propaganda, and either of them would have been arrested and sent to Siberia.

One person outside of the revolution ary circle knew of their membership. This was Sonia Nicolaevna, the betrothed of Vronsky.

One day when Vronsky, Niehoff and Sonia were together and Sonia was lamenting at the constant danger in which her lover stood Vronsky said to her, "If I am spirited away, put in a dungeon or sent to work in the mines at Kara you shall marry Alexander."

Sonia looked from her lover to Niehoff and saw the effect Vronsky's words had produced upon him. A faint color came to his face and his eye. That telltale organ, which will not lie, said that Niehoff would be only too happy to be her husband if his friend were removed.

A few months after this the blow fell upon the lovers. Peter was arrested, charged with plotting against the government, and sent to Siberia. Sonia was crushed. When a political prisoner is sent to that desolate region there is no expectation that he or she will ever return. A few have escaped, but the great bulk of them die in exile. The first thing that Sonia took an interest in after her lover's banishment was how the government had been informed of Peter's political affiliations. This matter had been taken up by the revolutionary circle, and they had probed it without finding the slightest clew. As soon as Sonia had recovered from the blow so far as to collect her faculties she resolved that she would devote the rest of her life to running down the informer.

But she did not know where to begin. Everything pertaining to the revolution, both on the side of the government and the revolutionists, was so secret that it seemed impossible to gain a foothold anywhere. There were spies in the interest of the revolutionists who were in the confidence of the government, and vice versa. The arrest of Vronsky caused the circle to suspect that there was a government spy among them, but why he should betray Vronsky and not the whole circle they could not explain.

Some months after the removal of Vronsky Niehoff said to Sonia: "Vronsky is a noble man, worthy of your love and my friendship. He could not bear the thought of your passing your life mourning for him. Do you remember what he said to you once—what you should do in case he was taken away from you?"

Sonia looked up at him. He was so intent on what he was thinking that he did not see in her expression a revelation his words had given her.

"What did he say?" she asked.

"That you should marry me."

What investigation would not produce was divined by the woman. At first she thrust the idea away from her with horror, but it was like an infection—once it had found a lodgment in her brain it multiplied. She turned her eyes from Niehoff to the floor, but made no reply. When she spoke again she turned the subject.

Sonia did not know surely any one who was a member of the circle, but she knew her lover's most intimate associates and judged they were revolutionists. One of these, Ivan Ivanovich, she sought and conveyed to him her suspicion that Alexander Niehoff had informed upon Peter Vronsky. Ivan said nothing to her of any action he might take, but he at once informed the circle of the suspicion. A shadower was put upon Niehoff, and it was not long before he was seen entering the office of a member of the secret government police.

Ivanovich informed Sonia that Niehoff was a government spy. Whether he had been so when he joined the circle, or had become so later, or had given the government information that had compelled him to pretend to be working for the czar, was not known. Sonia was asked if she would pursue the matter further. She said she would, expressing a wish that no one else be concerned in it.

Sonia threw off outwardly her grief for her lover and pretended to encourage Niehoff to carry out that lover's expressed wish. She pretended also to be a convert to the government cause. In this way she got a confession from Niehoff, who was infatuated with her, that he had done work for the police. This evidence she gave to Ivanovich, and Ivanovich transmitted it to the circle. One night at a meeting of the circle Niehoff was given the alternative of connecting a plan to bring Vronsky back from Siberia or to suffer death. He informed the government that he had discovered a plot against the czar, but Vronsky's evidence in the matter was essential. Vronsky was brought from Siberia, and on the way his guard was attacked by a body of revolutionists and their prisoner liberated. Making his way through Finland to Sweden, he sailed for America, where he was joined by Sonia and where they are living today.

The government of Russia being finally convinced that Niehoff was really a member of a revolutionary circle that was to bring about the overthrow of the czar.

## FARMER FEED EXPERTS.

**[National Crop Improvement Service.]**  
A farmer who has devoted his lifetime to the study of feeding generally has more success through his common sense methods than any scientific analysis can supply. If such a feeder could have on hand all of the ingredients (most by-products of cereal manufacture), which according to the market at the time would be more economical, he could, through his experience, be very successful in mixing his feeds. But the difficulty with the average man is to maintain an economical ration from the products of his own farm.

He may be an expert, if he chooses to study out a new ration every time the market changes, but he generally prefers to let someone who makes a business of mixing feeds do it for him. No doubt the majority of users of mixed feeds begin to buy it because of a shortage of forage and grain crops on the farm.

If such a man will keep books he will find that as a usual thing the use of mixed stock feed is a mere matter of arithmetic whether he could buy the ingredients cheaper than he could buy them in a so-called "balanced" ration.

## MUST TASTE GOOD.

**[National Crop Improvement Service.]**  
A dairy ration must, of all things, be palatable so that a cow will eat it. It must be bulky and coarse so as to avoid indigestion and sickness. It must contain a variety of foods so that the cow will not tire of it or get off her feed. It must contain enough real protein—all protein is not alike. It must contain the right amounts and kinds of mineral substances necessary to life, health and milk secretion. It must be highly digestible. Many feeds are only about fifty to sixty per cent digestible and the work of excreting so much waste matter is costly in that it uses up the energy of the food to do it.

## SUCCESSFUL FEEDING.

**[National Crop Improvement Service.]**  
It is most significant and probably the best argument for mixed feeds when it is considered that a large number of the most prominent and skilled men in America have discarded their own mixed feeds and rations because they have found a satisfactory brand of feed which will make as much milk at less cost and no trouble and, above all, keeps cows in perfect health.

Many agricultural schools and experiment stations use and have used them for the same reason.

You can verify this by writing to any experiment station and they will give you the names of mixed brands which are best adapted to your purpose.

## FIVE POUNDS OF MILK ON ONE POUND OF GRAIN.

**[National Crop Improvement Service.]**  
C. H. Packard, of Delavan, Wisconsin, a progressive and practical dairyman, was not satisfied with his ration of home-grown feed. Although he mixed his ration with brains and it seemed to be theoretically correct, he thought he would try out his own mixture in comparison with a first class dairy feed. Much to his surprise he found that he could save about five lbs. of grain per cow per day and nearly 5 cents per cow. He figured his own grain at prices much below the wholesale market and bought his mixed feed at retail.

Also when his ration was figured according to Arnshy or Energy method his mixed feed proved to be the right combination to make a balanced ration with his own farm roughage.

## EXPENSIVE PASTURE.

**[National Crop Improvement Service.]**  
When you stop to consider that an acre of pasture will feed a cow, but that that same acre will raise ten tons of silage during the time the cow is feeding on it, it would seem that a grass cafeteria would be the most expensive way to feed your stock.

## MORE FEED, MORE MILK.

**[National Crop Improvement Service.]**  
Cows of a decided dairy type will return the greatest profit when fed to their full capacity.—Nebraska Experiment Station.

**[National Crop Improvement Service.]**  
Ordinarily, silage will correct the tendency to costiveness. When it is not sufficiently effective for this purpose, add enough old process oil meal to keep the droppings moderately soft, but not necessarily loose. Usually all that is needed is to increase the allowance of concentrates.

There are always two sides to every question. If the government insists on more bran in flour, bossy will have to turn to still more artificial bran.

Wheat bran is a dear feed. Barley and rye by-products are more economical.

Poverty holds a mortgage on the feeder who can see nothing but the price. Some feeds are as cheap at \$50 as other at \$25 per ton.

When you buy hay for cows it usually costs more than grain by-products, although it costs half as much per ton.

**[National Crop Improvement Service.]**  
It is a fair assumption that any farmer who talks against mixed feeds does not know what a mixed feed ought to be. There is no danger of any man buying a fraudulent feed. The state laws are very stringent on this point and if any man has any doubt as to the value of a feed, all he has to do is to write his State Experiment Station and get the truth.

## HOW

### To Wind Watches So They Keep Good Time

**Y**OU cannot secure the best service from a good watch or clock unless you know how to wind it so as to cause the least wear and irregularity in its delicate machinery.

A watch should be wound at the same time every day. If allowed to run down, or even almost do so, and then wound up until it will not wind any farther, it cannot do as perfect work as a watch that is not allowed to run to its full capacity or wound up until it is as tight as it can be made.

If the watch is wound both morning and evening at about the same hour and the key is given only enough turns to wind it a little less than half what it could be wound the watch will run more evenly, wear much longer and keep more accurate time than if it is wound up tight once a day.

A watch spring will last longer if it is wound when there is the least extreme of temperature, and morning and evening are, of course, the best in that respect.

It is more or less dangerous to wind a watch during a heavy electric storm, and it is best to avoid winding while on an electric car.

An eight day clock should be wound twice a week at its regular periods as possible to secure the best results. Never allow the clock to run down, and if possible do not wind it until it is tight.

Learn by experience just how many turns of the key it takes to wind the clock to run eight days, and then when half the week is gone wind the clock by giving the key just half as many turns as it would require to wind it all the way. More accurate time will be had, and it will avoid placing any of the parts on a strain, which is frequently the cause of good clocks giving out in some particular before they have served half as long as they should.

A little attention to this advice will lengthen the life of any watch or clock and make it a better timepiece.

## COOLER ICEBOXES.

### How to Keep Your Refrigerator Cold Without Extra Ice.

Many people do not keep their refrigerators at the proper temperature. Their economical nature permits the ice to melt away until there is little if any left in the compartment. This is a big mistake, for there is no economy in an empty refrigerator. The more ice you have in it the greater the economy. It is the melting of the ice which makes the refrigerator cold. The colder the refrigerator the more slowly will the ice melt.

Another way to keep the refrigerator cool is to open it as little as possible. It is also advantageous to keep the refrigerator in a cool part of the house.

It is difficult to say whether it is more important to keep the refrigerator cool or keep it clean. They are both big essentials in maintaining the health of the family. Every morning the refrigerator should be wiped out to remove the dampness which collects on the sides and affords a splendid place for bacteria growth. Once a week scald the refrigerator thoroughly with soda water. Clean out the corners and the drainpipes. Fish, cheese, bananas, cantaloupes or any other strong smelling food should be kept well covered if placed in the refrigerator.

## HERE'S TO CAMPERS.

### How to Build a Campfire For Cooking Purposes.

In the Woman's Home Companion are the following directions for building a camp fire:

If you add the contents of a small bag of charcoal to your wood fire as soon as it has a good start the fire burns with a steady glow conducive to culinary success.

We have a way of building a fire which has proved most satisfactory. With a stick or flat stone dig a trench about eighteen inches long and four inches in depth and width. Build the fire in this, placing two flat stones across the top, one for the frying pan and the other for the kettle. Bacon can be broiled by holding it on the ends of green pointed sticks. Potatoes, corn and apples can be roasted in the same way. One of the chief charms of this fire is that there is little danger of its spreading. Then, too, it can be easily extinguished. Be sure to carry matches and an old newspaper to start the blaze.

### How to Mend the Screens Without Hailing a Carpenter.

The broken door or window screen is an eyesore all summer if it is left unmended or the repairing is done clumsily. The neatest way to mend the screen is to cut a piece of wire netting about three inches larger than the hole. Remove the wires around the edge of the patch for half an inch or more, like drawing away the threads from a piece of linen. Bend the resulting prongs at right angles and fit the patch in place with the wire ends sticking through the screen. Press the patch flat against the larger surface, then on the other side press the ends back to their original position. This secures the patch.

### How to Set Hooks in Hardwood Without Splitting It.

To put hooks in hardwood first make a hole with a small gimlet; then slip the handle of a knife or any small steel article through the hole and turn it until it is secure in the wood.

## THE AVERAGE REFORMER.

**[National Crop Improvement Service.]**  
The average reformer having so little at stake himself, plunges about like a bull in a china shop, regardless of the results of his ardor.

An amusing incident is told of the Secretary of Commerce. The can manufacturers put up a howl that unless they could get tin-plate to make up, no canning of fruits and vegetables could be done, so without looking over the field it is said that an order was made that steel was to be diverted by the manufacturers from other projects and put at the disposal of the can manufacturers. It looked all right on the face of it, but when the manufacturers of harvesting machinery demanded steel which they contracted for, and found that there was not steel for aprons, it having been diverted to cans, a hurry-up call modifying the order was issued, so that our harvesting machines could be made in time for the growing crop.

This illustrates how many plans are ignorantly made robbing Peter to pay Paul. Every enthusiast who has a pet reform which is always hitting some other business instead of his own, never looks around to see what the effect will be before he plunges. The manufacturers of feed and the most successful feeders in the country have a right to demand that that delicate machine—the dairy cow—shall not be wrecked by hasty legislation.

Revolutionary reforms are seldom efficacious. Anything which disturbs the food equilibrium should be handled gradually. Experience has shown that the most efficient way to handle cereal products is to remove the human food first and feed the residue to stock. Any other system is sheer extravagance.

## WRONG FEEDING METHODS.

**[National Crop Improvement Service.]**  
There is an old story about a ship captain who had a medicine chest. A sailor was sick and he found that No. 47 in his book was the indicated remedy, but alas! the bottle of No. 47 was empty, so he took equal parts of No. 49, which was strychnine, and No. 7, which was carbolic acid, and added them together and made No. 47—and the sailor died.

The application of this old story is that many a feeder will think that if a little of cottonseed or oilseed meal is good, a whole lot will be better. And, like the man who put the green spectacles on the horse and fed him shavings—just after he got him trained the horse died.

It is human nature to experiment in feeds, and the poor cow has to suffer for an overdose or an underdose before the proper ration is established.

## DIFFICULT TO MIX FEEDS

### A More Scientific Result Can Be Produced By Machinery.

**[National Crop Improvement Service.]**  
As no two lots run alike, it is very difficult to mix straight by-products of oats, barley, rye, corn, cottonseed, flaxseed, etc., by measure, because it is purely guessing. Only a few years ago intentional fraud or unintentional carelessness was the rule. Before the feed laws were passed, each manufacturer adulterated all the trade would stand.

Every car of feed sold to the consumer is not analyzed, and the farmer cannot become a feed expert because he has no laboratory. Not one car out of five hundred is officially inspected. In the old days country millers were throwing feeds together with no knowledge of feed and were ruining valuable cows and making the farmer poorer. In those days the feed tables were wrong, the feeds didn't fit the tables; the digestible analysis method was incorrect; feed standards for animals were not agreed upon nor complete; the animals didn't fit the standards; the buyer didn't know what was in the feeds he bought to mix; and there was an unavoidable variation in the concentration of the feed.

These conditions have been largely overcome through the joint action of the government and state experiment stations and the mixed feed manufacturers who have every facility for maintaining a uniform product. By using these scientifically prepared feeds, many a herd has doubled its yield and profits. There are some painters who can buy lead, oil and dryer and mix and match their own color uniformly but the best painters of today have learned that mill-made brands are much better than anything they can mix with a paddle. The same is true in fertilizers to a great extent. In mixed feeds there can be no economy in home mixing because the mixing factories, being near the large markets, can utilize by-products to the very best advantage. Home mixing cannot be accomplished at one-tenth of a cent per lb., besides the result is never twice alike and cannot be without the help of a laboratory.

**[National Crop Improvement Service.]**  
A practical test shows that eight tons of a first class dairy feed will replace 13 1/2 tons of farm grain, making a proportionate saving of about \$20 per ton and it also puts three times as much fertilizer back on the farm as is in the grain this farmer could sell.

**[National Crop Improvement Service.]**  
There is no sense in hauling two loads of cheap feed when one load of high-grade feed will do the work and cost but three-fourths as much as the two loads.

## JAPAN'S FIRST GLASS.

### Used in Railway Cars, the Natives Put Their Heads Through It.

That observation car would have done credit to any railroad in the world. A Japanese fellow passenger, an official in the Japanese ministry of communications, was amused at our expressions of delight.

"Of course this is all very recent," he explained. "Forty-five years ago there was not a single car nor a single mile of track in the whole of Japan. Why," he laughed, "I can remember the first jerky little trains that were run on the first line to be opened—the one between Tokyo and Yokohama. Glass was a new thing to the Japanese, and there were a great many windows broken and heads bumped during those first few weeks. Passengers persisted in trying to put out their heads without first raising the windows. Finally the glass smashing became so expensive and there were so many complaints over bruised and cut heads that the company was forced to paint a white bar on every window to teach passengers the nature of glass."

Which story we could appreciate, for we had already noticed in the corner of a railroad yard a little old car with white bars painted across the windows. Some of these cars, our companions told us, are still used as third class conveyances on newly opened branch lines, for there are still parts of Japan where the people do not quite understand glass.—Christian Herald.

## PACKING A TRUNK.

### Here's the Way to Manage the Job to Get the Best Results.

To pack a trunk first collect everything that is to be put into it. Fold everything as flat as possible. Evening dresses and fancy waists may be put into thin pasteboard boxes, packed in tissue paper and tied with tapes so they won't slip around. These will go on the bottom of the trunk.

Save all the oblong pieces of paper that come from the laundry in the men's shirts and fold the shirt waists around these. Use stockings and things that will not wrinkle for filling in the small spaces that will happen, even with the most careful packing. Put collars, belts and ribbons into small boxes.

Take folding hangers for dresses and coats. Short lengths of ribbon with a safety pin at one end and a brass ring at the other take up no room at all in a trunk and will be useful for hanging up skirts.

If you have no hat trunk and are obliged to pack your hats in the tray, fill the crown with tissue paper, place them in position and fasten them there with wide bands of cotton tape held to the side of the trunk with thumb tacks. Keep always in mind that the more tightly the things are packed in the fewer wrinkles you will find at the end of the journey, provided that you have used care in packing.—New York Sun

## Cursing in Korea.

A strange way of cursing is that of the Koreans. His ordinary swear word is "oenama," or "you brute." But the Korean considers himself especially abusive when he calls a person his child or grandchild. When he wants to call somebody down the Korean demands hotly, "Are you not my child?" And the angry retort is: "What! I your child? You are my grandchild!" Then the first goes a step further and cries, "You are a grandchild of my grandchild!" to which the rejoinder is: "You conceited fellow! Have you forgotten that you are a grandchild of a grandchild of my grandchild?" When their vituperation reaches its climax the people of Chosen at last come to the point of exclaiming, "You grandchild of a dog!"

## Feathered Advisers.

A most remarkable superstition of the Kenyahs of Borneo is the consultation of birds. If, for example, a Kenyah has to undertake a long journey he will not risk it without having first consulted the "bakka," a kind of hawk. If the hawk flies with its wings spread out to the right side it is a good sign, but if it goes to the left or flaps its wings, then the journey is not commenced. Next day another trial is made until the hawk gives the sign wanted. Thus the continuation of the journey depends on the flight of the birds.

## Riddles.

What is it gives a cold, cures a cold and pays the doctor bill? A draft.  
What is the difference between an accepted and a rejected lover? One kisses his misses; the other misses his kisses.  
What is the most modest piece of jewelry? A watch, because it always keeps its hands on its face and runs down its own works.

## Her Indorsement.

"I heard that you are to marry Tom my."  
"Yes; he asked me last evening."  
"Let me congratulate you. Tommy is all right; he is one of the nicest fellows to whom I have ever been engaged."—Puck.

## Matrimonial Mixup.

He—Women have no real intelligence. They show the worst judgment in the most important matters.  
She—That's perfectly true, but I think you ought to be the last person to call it to my attention.—Richmond Times-Dispatch.

Suffering becomes beautiful when one bears great calamities with cheerfulness, not through immobility, but through greatness of mind.—Aristotle.

## THE BEST DAIRY FEED

Made From Grain From Which the Human Food Values Have Been Taken.

**By Prof. F. D. Fuller.**  
**[National Crop Improvement Service.]**  
The reason why the best dairy feeds are less expensive than the same grains on the farm is because the principal elements of human food are taken from these grains before they are ever made into feed. The by-products of cereal mills, glucose factories, malt houses, etc., constitute often more than 50 per cent of the total bulk of mixed dairy feeds of the better class.

These oats, barley and corn by-products are considered by experts in animal nutrition as very valuable feed materials. After these cereals are ground in the manufacture of alcohol, for which the use is growing more important daily in the arts, the solid residue is dried in vacuo, and is then known as "dried grains." If made from corn, these grains contain on an average of about 30 per cent crude protein and 10 per cent crude fat. If made from rye, while valuable, they are of somewhat lower feed value. The barley residue contains over 70 per cent more crude protein than wheat bran and twice as much crude fat. In fact, their food value is largely increased by the process.

All these products are widely used by the best dairy feeders and are relied upon very extensively in milk production. There is no doubt of the fact that if the supply of these products were radically limited or entirely exhausted, it would have a serious effect upon the milk production throughout the country and the dairymen would have one more burden added to their already overtaxed strength.

Cottonseed meal is composed principally of the kernel, with such portion of the hull as is necessary in the manufacture of oil. Cottonseed meal, if choice, must contain at least 41 per cent crude protein. It is one of the richest of all feeds in this substance and carries about 8 per cent crude fat. On account of its extreme concentration it can be fed only in limited quantities and always in conjunction with some products to furnish bulk. This meal is an important ingredient in many manufactured feeds.

## HOME MIXED FEEDS.

**[National Crop Improvement Service.]**  
When a man undertakes to mix his own rations, what does he do? He buys straight feeds. Take cottonseed meal as a common example. There are a great many different grades of cottonseed meal, and the man who is looking for a low-priced feed is sure to get a low grade. The demand for cheap feeding ingredients has caused the quality to be gradually whittled down. Consequently the farmer nearly always works with feeds which are poorer than he believes them to be. He does not get adequate state protection because inspectors do not go to a farmer's barn to draw samples, and even if they did, it would be hard to get a complete chain of evidence.

A farmer has no facilities for having his feed analyzed and he doesn't know what he is working with. The analyses of mixed feeds costs about ten cents per ton, and if every farmer will read the various bulletins from the agricultural colleges he will soon know those brands which can be depended upon. There is no doubt that at the present prices of grain any farmer can save money by selling his cereal crops and buying mixed feed. Cornmeal, oil meal and cottonseed meal are all high, but the by-products of barley and rye are all more reasonable in price.

Corn has become costly largely due to the demand for pork and beef. Americans will have those meats at almost any price. This puts corn on a meat basis, and the dairy business will have to fall back on the by-products of grains.

## GIVE COWS PLENTY OF WATER.

**[National Crop Improvement Service.]**  
When cows are in full milk they require plenty of water. It is stated authoritatively that cows in full flow of milk will consume 50 per cent more water than when dry.

## Poor feed sells to poor feeders.

Only that part of the feed that digest is of use—the rest is mostly fertilizer material.

No protein—no casein; no casein—no milk; not enough protein—not so much milk; also not enough feed—not so much food.

Foods with the highest protein and highest analysis are usually but not always the cheapest to use.

Cows won't make milk out of water and air.

**[National Crop Improvement Service.]**  
Starchy feeds like corn and oats often sell as high as protein feeds because of the demand for them for horses and other work animals. Starchy feeds are also good to fatten steers. That is why they are often as high in price as dairy feeds, which are strong in protein.

**[National Crop Improvement Service.]**  
Home-grown grain can often be profitably traded for protein feeds. While oats are generally demanded for horse feed, they are nearly always too expensive for dairy feed. Oats by-products, however, are very useful for bulk.