

# South-Jersey Republican

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HAMMONTON, N. J., MARCH 16, 1889.

NO. 11.



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## SCHOOL REPORT.

The following pupils have received an average of 90 in department, 80 or above in recitations, and have been regular in attendance, during the week ending Friday, March 8th, 1889, and thereby constitute the

### ROLL OF HONOR.

#### HIGH SCHOOL.

W. B. MATTHEWS, Principal.

Ida Vaughn	Alma Stone
Mamie Wood	Bertie Edsall
Lizzie Gross	Florence Jacobs
Lilla Ruby	Sophie Muhl
Nettle Monfort	Ida Morton
Etha Jfall	Chas. Moore
Milly Jones	Harry Baker
Nellie Tudor	Henry Stockwell
Leona Adams	Chester Crowell
Myra Patten	Charlie Jacobs
Mabel Darphiley	Chas. Cawther
Helen Miller	Willie Hoyt
Lucy Hood	Bertie Jackson
Laura Baker	Will. Parkhurst
Kate Fitting	Eddie Crosby
Minnie Thomas	Sammy Newcomb
Lizzie Seely	Barton Champton
Annie Fitting	Horton Jones
Lella Walthers	James Scullin
Della Loveland	

#### GRAMMAR DEPARTMENT.

Miss Annie L. Weston, Teacher.

Mattie Tilton	Chas. Bradbury
Minnie Cole	Victor Moore
Belle Hurley	Harriet Tomlin
Russell Treat	Lizzie Laver
Harry Treat	George Lawson
Sarah Carney	Will Proud
Nat Black	

#### INTERMEDIATE.

Miss Susie L. Moore, Teacher.

May Simons	Maurice Whittier
Nellie Hurley	Lydie Allender
Herbert Cordery	Willie Sooy
Bertha Matthews	Robert Miller
Harry Thomas	Frank Tomlin
Annie Walthers	Willie Smith
Charlie Dilkes	

#### PRIMARY.

Miss Nellie D. Pogg, Teacher.

Parker Treat	Raymond Wilde
Beulah Jones	Amos Hurley
Harry Pether	John Myers
Katie Davis	Willie Myers
Albus Withur	Howard Bakely
Harry Longham	Harry Roberts
Joe Baker	Billie Mier
Mary Burgess	Archie Potter
Willie Simons	Nick Mink
Roy Alendar	Elwood Jones
Charlie Laver	

#### LAKE SCHOOL.

Miss Sarah Crowell, Teacher.

Mary Tell	Lulu Honning
Alfred Nicolet	Rosa Passalunigo
Francesca Passalunigo	Rosa Tell

#### MAIN ROAD SCHOOL.

Miss Grace U. North, Teacher.

Mattie Swift	Alle Shack
Bertie Adams	Neino Abotto
Chas. Fitting	Louis Fester
Willie Weckerly	

#### MIDDLE ROAD SCHOOL.

Miss Clara E. Cavilleer, Teacher.

Nina Monfort	Arehle Klotley
Rob Farrar	Angelo Juliana
Alfred Patton	James Anderson
Phoebe Newcomb	

#### MAGNOLIA SCHOOL.

Miss Currie L. Carhart, Teacher.

No Report.

#### COLOMBIA SCHOOL.

Miss Minnie Newcomb, Teacher.

John Westcott	Emma Shields
Fessie Westcott	Mary Reed
Albert W. Westcott	David Thomas
Mary Piper	David Westcott
Jennie Stewart	Josephine Craig
John Abbott	John Reed
Joseph Abbott	

#### ELM SCHOOL.

Miss Laura B. Dudley, Teacher.

Mabel Cordery	Ruth Wilson
Monroe Cordery	Chas. Wilson
Donald Chapman	

### STATISTICS.

SCHOOLS.	Total on Roll.	Average Attendance.	Present on Day of Examination.	Present on Day of Recitation.	Present on Day of Final Examination.	Present on Day of Final Examination.
1 High School	55	51	43	42	42	42
2 Intermediate	40	32	29	29	29	29
3 Grammar	50	35	24	24	24	24
4 Primary	25	63	47	47	47	47
Total Central	170	151	123	123	123	123
5 Lake School	30	19	16	16	16	16
6 Main Road	15	12	10	10	10	10
7 Middle Road	30	28	25	25	25	25
8 Magnolia	30	25	22	22	22	22
9 Columbia	40	21	18	18	18	18

## Beef Prices.

Beef being lower in price at the present time than ever before in recent years, we intend to give our customers the benefit of it. Look at our prices:

Soup meat, 3 to 4 cents.  
Stewing pieces, 5 to 7 cts.  
Roasts, 8 to 12 cts.  
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**Allen Brown Endicott,**

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A handsome residence on Bellevue Avenue, ten minutes walk from station, with large barn and other buildings; 24 acres of good land, all cultivated, mostly in fruit and berries. This will be divided, if desired.

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Also—3½ acres on Valley Avenue, in blackberries—full bearing.

Also—Ten acres on Myrtle Street,—3½ acres in fruit.

Also, Two valuable building lots on Bellevue Avenue, near the Presbyterian Church.

Also, Thirteen acres on Pine Road, 1½ acres in bearing grapes (Moore's Early), 3 acres in cranberries three yrs. old, 7 acres cedar timber.

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FOOD FOR THOUGHT.

When a scorner is punished the smile is made wise.

Knowledge, like money, increases in proportion to the amount obtained.

Face it, my lady; you will find, nine times out of ten, that danger will thus turn out to run.

Most things come to a man who works, but very few to the man who calmly sits down and waits.

Self, trained in the best way and developed in the noblest parts, is ever giving itself out for the welfare of others.

There is nothing more universally commended than a fine day; the reason is that people can commend it without envy.

After trying for more than forty years to have my own way, I have finally come to the conclusion to split the difference with my neighbor.

If a man has got eighty thousand dollars at interest, and owns the house he lives in, it is not much trouble to be a philosopher.

One rich fellow is aping another rich fellow, and some poor fellow is aping both the rich ones.

Without money, without friends, and without a name, is about as low down in this world as any man can get, and keep virtuous.

The study of the human nature is the only way to increase wisdom, but it is quite often as if we were peering into the secrets of the dissection room.

Those things are generally best remembered which ought most to be forgotten. Not seldom the surest remedy of the evil consists in forgetting it.

It is not a few minutes, and then all is over.

Never build after you are five and forty, have five years' income in hand before you lay a brick, and a wayside castrate the expense double the estimate.

If a man does not make new acquaintances as he advances through life he will soon find himself left alone.

A man should keep his friendships in constant repair.

Let no one suppose that by acting a good part through life he will escape scandal. There will be those even who will find his qualities that ought to procure him esteem.

It is doing some service to humanity to amuse innocently; and they know very little of society who think we can be always serious.

Let us be always serious, and we shall be duller or meditations without any relaxation.

An instinctive taste teaches men to build their churches in flat countries with steeples, which in mountainous countries are not referred to any other object, point as well silent finger to the sky and stars.

The affection, like the conscience, are rather to be led than driven, and it is to be feared that they who marry where they do not love will love where they do not marry.

Do not undertake to do more work than can successfully be mastered. What is worth doing is often made valueless by a little oversight or neglect.

It is easy to get swamped in our work, and when once behind we work continually under disadvantages.

Love is the ruling power of the moral world. Looking out into the universe through the prism of love we see all nature dressed in robes of beauty.

But to the life over which love does not predominate, the world is without a charm, existence is a burden and each moment of breath is drawn with increased pain.

The essence of all life breeding in the gift of conciliation. A man who possesses every virtue is only a question except that of courtesy to his neighbor, rendering his own liable to affront. He is never without dignity who avoids wounding the dignity of others.

Whenever and wherever the conditions of successful marriage are not complete then marriage is a failure. Marriage is a failure when it is entered into merely as a civil contract. There are men who hunt for wives as they would hunt for husbands as they would hunt for carriage horses, and when they are merely a civil contract, it is a failure when it is merely a matter of convenience, or for money, or for social position.

Truth is stronger than any network of deception, however complex may be its weaving, and sooner or later the truth will break through and make itself manifest. It is only a question of time when he who pretends to wisdom which he has not is weighed and found wanting.

Let the betrayal of his neighbor be the cause of his own penalties he will have to suffer. The greatest mistake he has made has been in supporting that which he has known whose esteem he covets, and whose knowledge above all else he prizes, and whose disgrace that nothing can wipe out.

SCIENTIFIC.

The cheapening of oxygen by the newly discovered processes appears to have put into the hands of metal-workers a new power.

The compressed oxygen and coal-gas show that with one-half inch gas supply a joint can be brazed in a two-inch wrought iron pipe in about one minute.

The heat being very short and the redness not extending over one inch on each side of the joint.

Furthermore, success is a remarkable degree of uniformity in the operation of welding on this principle, a process which is not possible with ordinary coal gas and tar.

The formation of magnesia oxide on the surfaces, a good weld being obtained on an iron wire one-eighth inch in diameter, with a very small blow pipe, having an orifice about one-thirtieth of an inch in diameter.

It is believed that the welding of boiler-plates can be done perfectly, and with far less trouble even than that required to braze an ordinary joint.

The great advantage claimed for this is the absence of any necessity for handling the boilers, they being by this means welded with an ordinary large blow pipe in position and about one-tenth the labor usually required.

The cost of the oxygen is but small, and it would appear from the above that the use of this process would be a saving in brazing that the consumption of gas must prove considerably less than one-fourth that necessary with an air blast.

It is possible with an oxygen blast, whereas it is not possible if air is used. The surface of iron heated to welding heat, by this means comes out scale-free from the action of free scale, and a small bottle of compressed oxygen, with a blow pipe and a moderate gas supply, would, it is claimed, make the repairs of machinery, boilers and other unwieldy apparatus a simple matter.

In Vienna Dr. Roth and Professor Reuss have devised an instrument for illuminating from the outside some of the cavities of the body, such as the arxax and nose.

The instrument is a well polished glass rod, one end of which is a small electric incandescent lamp is attached.

The light of the lamp is reflected equally through the whole glass rod to its other end, which is placed on the skin of the throat in the case of a laryngoscopic examination.

Then the interior of the arxax becomes illuminated sufficiently to permit of a clear view. The luminous glass rod is applied to the sclerotic, the interior of the eyeball can be examined in the same way as by means of an ophthalmoscope.

A French meteorologist has, in the exposed courts of his house, two bars of iron planted in the earth, to each of which is fixed a conductor of coated well insulated wire, terminating in a receiver.

His practice is to consult the apparatus twice or three every day, and it is said to never fail through its indications of earth currents. It gives notice of the appearance of a storm twelve to fifteen hours ahead.

A new method of annealing small pieces of steel in use among some machinists. The objects to be annealed are first placed in a piece of gas-pipe two or three inches in diameter.

One end of the pipe is then heated and drawn together, the other end being left open to look into. On the pieces becoming hot, a cherry red, the fire is to be covered with sawdust, and charcoal fire is used for this purpose and the steel is left in over night.

In the report made by Professor Deal upon his examination of the Jack Pine Plains of Michigan, he says: "In watching the rapid flow of the Au river, and the manner in which the plains which were thriving for water, it often occurred to me, 'Why not turn the waters on the fields and make them lush, instead of using them to float logs to the lakes?'

A thing so easy to do. I believe one day will be done, and done with great profit, not likely by those owning small farms, but by those who own large tracts of land, and by turning them into sections. If we could control the water on these plains, so they should not lack for it, we could grow good crops, and with good crops the soil would rapidly improve in fertility."

Scientists maintain, and generally succeed in proving, that the germs of an epidemic exist in the air which passes into human lungs. Will science ever be able to discover the locality and nature of the germs that make possible such epidemics as cholera, railroad wrecks, fires and the like?

It is beyond peradventure that the death dealing railroad wreck assumes an epidemic form, and that the advent of one such is almost certain to be followed by another even though the breadth of an ocean lies between where the first outbreak spreads death.

So, too, is with great fires that for fuel have human bodies, and with suburban areas that contain coal mines and gas works. They appear in epidemic form often than as isolated cases. There would seem to be a subtle influence at work in a realm as yet unexplained by science, and in this place of unknown influences shall human skill and science ever enter? Who knows?

Dr. O. Ilenzoff proposes a new method of forming anthracene. When this is heated with phosphoric anhydride a violent reaction takes place. On distilling the product a semi-solid mass is obtained which, when crystallized from glacial acetic acid, forms glittering monoclinic plates of anthracene, melting at 202°.

HOW JIM WAS BADLY SOLD.

And His Brother Explains That the Reason Was Not Soared for a Cent.

"Yes, I'm in mourning," said the man by an earnestly returned, and gazed at the pieces of crape which hid the head.

"It's for my brother Jim, who was planted about five months ago. We are sure to answer 'Sick long?'

"Not a minute," "Accidentally killed, then?" "By no means," he called it accident, but it wasn't. It was a case of misreading human nature."

The man tenderly brushed some dust off the crape, put on his hat, and after getting good and ready started out with a large crowd.

"Me and Jim had a ranch on the Republican River, out in Kansas. I didn't amount to much, but Jim was a dandy. He could size up a man as quick as you could halve an apple.

Didn't know what fear was, and he wouldn't be afraid of him, and he I've put up a \$300 monument at his grave, and you can judge by that he must have been a pretty good man."

"Well, late last fall, when we had a stock sale at the ranch, a sort of tramp came along and got in Jim's yard. Jim run over him and they had a battle. The tramp wanted to fight, and the boys put Jim up to steer the liver out of him. I'm free to say I didn't like the fellow's looks. There was something back of his every look, which had a gleam of danger in it. Jim sized him up for a runner, and when I said the chap would fight, Jim whispered:

"'Pete, ye never knew me to be wrong. I'll keer him till his hair loosens at the roots.'"

"It wasn't much of a spread of it, but they fastened the two together by their left arms and gave each a bowie knife. They thought the tramp would back out, but he came to the tying, but he didn't. He was right then, and didn't even turn pale. It was agreed that they should fight at the word, and the word was held five minutes to let the boys get ready. He stood like a rock, and Jim couldn't back, you see, without losing character."

"And they fought?" "Yes, they fought. Jim was as handy with the knife as any man within a hundred miles, but he stood no show in that rumput. The word was given, the tramp made a lightning motion, and the other's head was in the grass, his head cut almost off. That wasn't but one lick struck."

"What happened then?" "Nothing much. The tramp untied himself and walked off, as cool as a cucumber. The boys were all right, and Jim on a 'krack. 'What did the crowd say?'"

"'Said that my brother Jim had better stuck to readin' the character of mules and steers and let strangers alone, and he agreed to do that. I'll allow he shouldn't be could chaw, and he shouldn't a done it. Crape looks well on mouse color, don't it?'"

"Life will be my mark up the wrong tree."

Gems Which Should Adorn a Fair Sacrifice to Hymen.

A solitary diamond ring in slender, delicate setting is no longer the only choice for engagement rings, as those with colored stones are now favored, especially when associated with diamonds.

These are set in a ruby, sapphire, emerald and two smaller brilliants on either side. When the lady gives her lover a betrothal ring it has a single diamond, set in a diamond, and in gypsy fashion. The wedding ring, of purest gold, is plain and unobscure.

Others no longer believe pearls are tears for a bride, as groom wedding gifts are now quite as often pearls as diamonds, consisting of a pearl necklace, a pair of pearl earrings, a pair of pearl ear-rings complete the parure, and may be either screws or drops, and if they are drops, and if they are drops, they should be given diamond earrings, they should be solitaires or more than three or four carats the pair may be set in a diamond, and if they are screws, weighing not over two carats the pair. Large diamonds are for elderly women—for dowagers, not for brides.

Brazelets given to the bride by the groom are slender and flexible, set with diamonds alone, or else pearls with diamonds. Instead of the crescent or star of diamonds, a diamond ring is a new brooch given brides for fastening the lace of the corsage or the bridal veil.

Tribute to Woman.

True, she cannot sharpen a pencil, and outside of construction, she can't tie a package to make it look like anything save a crooked cross section of cheese; but had of miracle she could do that, she could do it. She cannot walk so many miles around a billiard table with nothing to eat, and nothing to (speak of) to drink, but she can walk the floor at night with a fretful baby. She can run five hundred miles without going into a smothering car to rest (and get away from the crowd) she can enjoy an evening walk without smoking cigars, which she can endure the distraction of a household of children all day, while her husband sends them all to bed.

A great nature is calm and quiet and self-reliant.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

SUNDAY, MARCH 17, 1906. Christ's Love to the Young.

LESSON TEXT. Mark 10: 13-22. Memory Verse, 21:23.

LESSON PLAN. TOPIC OF THE QUARTER: Jesus the Mighty Worker.

GOLDEN TEXT FOR THE QUARTER: Receive me that I am in the Father, and the Father in me, or else believe me for the very words' sake.—John 14: 11.

LESSON TOPIC: How to Serve. I. CHILD-LIKENESS COMMENDED. I. CHILDREN WELCOME: Suffer the little children to come unto me; forbid them not (14).

He called to him a little child (Matt. 18: 2).

Forbidden them, not to come unto me (Matt. 19: 14).

Let the children first be filled (Mark 7: 27).

It is his promise, and to your children (Acts 2: 39).

II. CHILDREN COMMENDED: Of such is the kingdom of God (14). Except ye turn, and become as little children (Matt. 18: 3).

Of such is the kingdom of heaven (Matt. 19: 14).

Of such is the kingdom of God (Luke 18: 16).

As new-born babes, long for the spiritual milk (1 Pet. 2: 2).

III. CHILDREN BLESSED: He took them in his arms and blessed them (16).

Whose shall receive one such little child, I receive him (Matt. 18: 5).

He laid his hands on them (Matt. 19: 15).

Straitly the damsel rose up, and said (Mark 5: 43).

Deacons, imitators of God, as beloved children (Eph. 5: 1).

1. The disciples rebuked them (17).

2. He was moved with indignation. (17).

3. He said to them, Let the children of men first be filled (Mark 7: 27).

4. He took them in his arms, and he blessed them. (16).

5. He laid his hands on them, and he blessed them. (16).

6. He called to him a little child, and he laid his hands on him, and he blessed him. (16).

7. He said to them, Let the children of men first be filled (Mark 7: 27).

8. He took them in his arms, and he blessed them. (16).

9. He laid his hands on them, and he blessed them. (16).

10. He called to him a little child, and he laid his hands on him, and he blessed him. (16).

11. He said to them, Let the children of men first be filled (Mark 7: 27).

IF ANY MAN SERVE ME, LET HIM FOLLOW ME.

(John 12: 26). I. HOW TO REFUSED: Let us away sorrowful (22).

He said, ...cast away your cords from us (23: 1).

Suffer me first to go and bury my father (24: 1).

First suffer me to bid farewell (Luke 9: 61).

We will not that this man reign over us (John 6: 15).

1. "I will whatsoever thou hast, and give to the poor." (1) The universal rule; (2) The universal distribution. (1) None for self; (2) All for others.

2. "Thou shalt have treasure in heaven; Heavenly treasures: (1) Their nature; (2) Their source; (3) Their superiority.

3. "He went away sorrowful." (1) A way from Christ; (2) Away with sorrow; (3) Away to doom.

LESSON HIGHLIGHTS. CHRIST AND THE YOUNG. The young who served him (Matt. 21: 15, 16; Mark 14: 50, 51; Luke 9: 43-44).

The young whom he would heal (Mark 7: 24-30; Luke 9: 38-42; John 4: 47-53).

The young whom he healed (Mark 7: 24-30; Luke 9: 38-42; John 4: 47-53).

The young whom he used as an example (Matt. 19: 10-26; Luke 15: 11-24).

LESSON SURROUNDINGS. The discourse from which the last lesson was taken is given more fully in Matthew (chap. 18). But both Mark and Luke pass over in silence a period of about six months, only noticing a journey from Galilee through Perea (Matt. 19: 1; Mark 10: 1).

But Luke and John give more space to the history of this interval (Luke 9: 51 to 18: 14; John 10: 40 to 11: 54). For to any other period of our Lord's ministry save the closing week, The arrangement of the events in chronological order is a matter of conjecture. The problems in the gospel narrative, John, however, makes some definite statements as to time, and an outline of the story can be constructed.

Of such is the kingdom of heaven (Matt. 19: 14).

Of such is the kingdom of God (Luke 18: 16).

As new-born babes, long for the spiritual milk (1 Pet. 2: 2).

He took them in his arms and blessed them (16).

Whose shall receive one such little child, I receive him (Matt. 18: 5).

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7. He said to them, Let the children of men first be filled (Mark 7: 27).

FARM NOTES.

FRUIT GROWING AND MOISTURE.—The Rural is asked if it will pay to arrange pipes that will carry water from a tank filled with water by a windmill, so as to supply water for small fruits.

The same correspondent also asks if the pipes might not run under ground with advantage. We are sure to answer the questions, and we doubt if anybody can answer them definitely. Even if such a system worked well with one man, and we believe that such a one fruit grower who has adopted some such system or irrigation—he could hardly say whether it would pay another man or not. It is certainly very desirable to have water both for fruit and for vegetables. Not to have it is to lose the crop in some cases. To have it artificially supplied is to save the crop very often. We think there is no way for anybody to settle the question of profit, but to sit down and give the subject his own close study. It is usually carried more than to give a variety because in order to secure all the elements of nutrition in proper proportions to feed a growing plant, it is necessary to secure a variety of other essentials so that a better proportion of what is needed to sustain animal life can be secured by making a variety of plants grow together. By planning ahead the poultry food can be secured, much of it of materials that would otherwise go to waste and that are practically worthless. There are quite a number of materials that can be used with profit. If food must be purchased it is profitable to buy a variety of such foods and at the same time make up a variety taking the cost always into consideration.

With animals of all kinds a certain amount of life. This must be supplied first; after this flesh or growth may be secured. We can call this the first and second law of nature as to sustain animal life there will be no growth and with poultry no eggs. Let the cost of the foods be what they may we are looking for the best way to secure the amount to maintain animal life is supplied; we must be able to secure some thing over and above this, or we lose our profit. It is not the quantity of dissolved bones which has quickened the mass and given it the only vitality it has. Dissolved bones can be mixed with them beyond the chances of dissolving any better than they could with some meal. Dissolved bones can be effectively practiced with the partially acidulated bone than with the raw bone. The sulphuric acid employed in dissolving such materials, which is not a part of foreign matter, it is better for farmers to use strictly pure dissolved bones than to invest the same amount of money in a mixture of such things. Other points are doubtful, but the three (Synoptic) accounts come together again with the blessing of the little children. Mark and Matthew place a few lines of the Lord's benediction before (Mark 10: 13-16); but all three accounts connect together the incidents in this lesson.

WHEN ALL THE MILK FROM A DAIRY HERD IS PUT IN THE SAME CAN ANY OF THE MILK WILL BE COMMUNICATED TO THE OTHERS. It may be the contents of the can. It may happen that one particular cow may be fond of some weed (or find a small quantity of it) that other cows would not touch, and she will thus influence the odor of the milk from the other cows. Some cows will not eat garlic and others will eat it. Some cows prefer the garlic. The individual characteristics of each cow should be studied by the dairymen, and he should know every animal in the herd.

THE BEST GRASSES ARE THOSE NATURALLY ADAPTED TO THE SOIL. In America about one dozen varieties are made specialties, while in England the grasses vary, and in some cases the same variety is found in the barest soil to keep alive beyond the period at which he should have been killed. This makes a loss on the legs of Missouri of from \$2,000,000 to \$10,000,000, according to the number kept. Since the market demands light-weight hogs, the folly of keeping pigs to fatten the age at which they should be killed must be apparent.

AN ACRE OF LAND WILL PRODUCE FIVE OR SIX TIMES AS MANY STRAWBERRIES, IN BUSHES, AS IT WILL OF WHEAT, AND THE PRICES USUALLY OBTAINED FOR STRAWBERRIES ARE MORE THAN THREE TIMES AS MUCH AS WHEAT. One acre of strawberries will bring more than three times as much as wheat, while the cost of growing the strawberries is proportionately but little more than that of growing wheat.

FEEDING CHEAPLY.—Much of the profit in keeping poultry as well as other stock is determined by the cost of feeding. There are so many different conditions under which poultry may be kept that it is difficult to give a rule that under any thing fair conditions can be considered as being the best.

It is always an item to feed economically. And to do this requires to some extent at least that the subject of feeding should be carefully examined into, and the best way to feed poultry and other kinds of stock to feed each animal according to its wants, yet it is possible to feed each breed according to its needs. A large breed will naturally require a larger amount of feed than a small one and what may be sufficient to keep one breed in a good thrifty condition will keep others of the same variety entirely too fat. It is an item to keep the stock in a good thrifty condition and either extreme from this is to be avoided. Continual overfeeding is usually carried more than to give a variety because in order to secure all the elements of nutrition in proper proportions to feed a growing plant, it is necessary to secure a variety of other essentials so that a better proportion of what is needed to sustain animal life can be secured by making a variety of plants grow together. By planning ahead the poultry food can be secured, much of it of materials that would otherwise go to waste and that are practically worthless. There are quite a number of materials that can be used with profit. If food must be purchased it is profitable to buy a variety of such foods and at the same time make up a variety taking the cost always into consideration.

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HUMOROUS.

A WRETCHED looking tramp went into a saloon and begged with tears in his eyes for the bartender to give him a drink of whisky which he got something to eat. He got it. As soon as he got it in his hand he stopped it down on the bar and said in a loud, confident, and somewhat boastful voice:

"Well, if that ain't gall I hope I may never live to see any. Why, you—you—you—"

He said several minutes before the bartender could catch his breath, and then he was eloquent.

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