DIDN'T KNOW THE MAN.

Two Strangers Met To Against Moses Frost and Were Surprised.

Moses Frost stood 6 feet 4 in his socks, and was called "the best man on the river"—a phrase that expressed admiration for his physical, not his moral, qualities. He was, nevertheless, generous, truthful, brave and altogether a fine specimen of the wilder Canadian backwoodsman. The title implied that he had successfully "tackled" all the famous "bullies" of the Upper Ottawa, even the terrible Joe Manfrond, thirty years ago champion of "the French." Moses, in a squeaky, shrill, slow, small treble, that came absurdly from so big a man, used to tell his experiences.

"Thar' is some one in herin the reputation of bein a purty good man," he squeaked modestly. "I reckon thar' hasn't been no peaceabler man on the river than me since they give up tryin to lick me, 'most three year back. Last time I fit was because two men that never seen me before didn't know me when they did see me."

"Tell me about it, Moses," said I.

"Well, surveyor, it was about New Year's, the time 'ma'n Lilly Ann got married. My woman was dead set on seein the fashions down to Portage du Fort, so we started two days after the wedding for to have a wedding trip. She said that was the right way. We stopped at Rattray's instead of Paddy Scully's place—the last time' was goin wasn't too good for Lilly Ann then days.

"Well, Lilly Ann was slightly took up with the circus picture on Rattray's barn. I'd 'a' took her in, too, ary it was gone mere's four months."

"Thin what about your last fight, Moses?"

"Yas—yas—I was discomforted. Well, it was when ma'n Lilly Ann was goin back home. You mind the bridge before you come to the Calumet?"

"The high bridge over Eralgon's creek?"

"Yes, that's th. I guess it's maybe the length of your cinch down to the creek in summer. That time the holler was drifted half full of snow. Well, there was tho'ms of 'em on the bridge—most of 'em looked like a good man. Says he to me: 'We're wantin a ride?'

"'I can't give ye no ride,' says I. 'Thar hain't room, boys, for I've got the woman, don't you see?'

"With that the big one rose to the head of my team. I didn't want to get out and hurt the man, but says Lilly Ann, 'Go you jest to stand that, Moses! If you be, I'll get out and whip the lot of 'em myself.' She'd 'a' done it, too, surveyor. Mebbe you never heard what Lilly Ann done to Joe Manfrond that time he?—

"You'll tell me that story another time, Moses. What did the two men do?"

"Oh, yas. Well, I jumped out and the other one come up, sparkin off. He fell easy. Then the big one rush in. Mebbe you never see a bull moose comin at you lickety split?

"The fellow ran at you head down, eh?"

"Jumpingcrickey. Well, I stood to one side sudden, and give him a trip. Then I taken him by the trousers and the back of his neck and pitched him over the rails.

"Was Lilly Ann says, 'You're purty good yet, Moses,' and she jumps out, laughing. Then we stood and looked over the bridge right down."

"Was the man hurt?"

"Hurtin! How could he be hurtin, an him fell into seventy feet of snow drifted in the gully? He did have some sensibleb trouble gettin floatin to hit out his head. Then he looks up and says he, 'Who in thunder be you, anyhow?'

"'He's Moses Frost,' says Lilly Ann.

"'Murderation,' says he. 'If we'd knowed that we wouldn't have wanted no ride.'"—Youth's Companion.

Monkeys and Troches.

As I was lingering before the monkey cage in the Dresden Zoological garden, a slight twitting in the throat, a sudden thumbs with my ribs, induced me to take out of my pocket a box of bronchial troches and to put one of them in my mouth. Instantly a large monkey of manifestly squinting nature thrust out his hairy arm and jabbed with a beseeching look that I would give him one. Why should he, too, not be allowed to enlarge his terrestrial experiences and share the joys of the sneezer being before him? So I gave him a troche, which he at once slapped in his cheek.

"Scarcely did the bitter taste strike him than he snatched it out with his fingers and began rubbing it violently on the hair of his arm, as if to rub off the bad taste. Seeing, however, that the sneezer being continued to suck his troche serenely, he soon put his own back in his chops to give it a fair trial. It proved too much for him instantly and he ran and jumped in a second time and began rubbing it on the sanded floor of his cage.

"Over and over the process was repeated, but each time as the unresentful eye fell on the sneezer being outside of paper fully sucking his gum, a reflective expression came over his face which as much as said, 'Surely if that manifest god and there enjoys the nasty thing there must be some redeeming quality in it that I am not developed enough to appreciate.' So patronizing the sniffing sneezer went on till he and dissolved the last particle of his troche."—Boston Herald.

A Foolish Question.

One of the peculiarities of human nature is to ask a question that is almost highly foolish. For instance, if one sees a friend knocked down by a cow call, the first question that he is apt to ask is, "Did you get knocked down?" At Troost park one evening a gentleman was standing on the edge of the lake when he slipped and fell in. Naturally his temper was at a white heat. He glared about savagely, when a stranger, who was standing by and had seen the accident, asked, "Did you fall in?" The fellow paused, and while his eyes were snapping fire remarked sarcastically: "No, I didn't fall in. The lake walked up on me."—Kansas City Times.

An Apt Reply.

"What is that," said an oriental ruler at his banquet, "which did not come last year, has not come this year and will not come next year?" An officer, unabashed, replied, "It must surely be our new pay," instead of being punished for his honor the man received what was the last gift and was promoted to a higher position.—San Francisco Argonaut.

A CLEVELAND BAY.

Picture from an Instantaneous Photograph of a Cleveland Bay Cracker.

Herein is pictured in the action of this Cleveland bay stallion as reproduced by the instantaneous photographic. There may be handsomer horses than a Cleveland bay carriage horse, but if so they have not yet materialized.

CLEVELAND BAY IN ACTION.

The fine fellow in the illustration is of a deep mahogany color and perfect in form and action. He is only 4 years old, but the splendid muscles of his neck and quarters stand out like those of a fully matured animal. When you get such you will probably have three of this breed to draw my lady's carriage. But somewhere then some horses will help you get rich, if you are successful in breeding them to draw other people's carriages.

To Stop Bulky Horses.

Following are six rules for treatment of bulky horses which are recommended by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. People who are unfortunate enough to own such animals are recommended to give one or more of them into a trial:

1. Put the horse upon the neck; examine the harness carefully, first on one side then on the other, speaking encouragingly while doing so; then jump into the wagon and give the word; go generally he will obey.

2. A teamster in Maine says to can start the most balky horse by taking him out of the shafts and making him go around in a circle until he wants to go, and then let him go.

4. The brain of the horse seems to entertain but one idea at a time, therefore continued whipping only confuses his stubborn resolve. If you can by any means give him a new subject to think of, you will generally have no trouble in starting him. A simple remedy is to take a couple of turns of sheet twine around the fore hoof behind the knee tight enough for the horse to feel it, and tie in a bow knot. At the first check he will generally go dancing off, and after going a short distance you can get on and remove the string to prevent injury to the tendons in your further drive.

5. Take the tail of the horse between the hind legs, and tie it by a cord to the saddle girth.

6. Tie a string around the horse's ear, close to his head.

Warm Water for Fattening Stock.

In an experiment made in feeding two lots of pigs of equal age and weight, one being in pens in a warm barn, and the other in open pens out of doors, the following results were obtained: From Nov. 27 to Feb. 2, in the warm barn one pound of pork cost 4.79 pounds of corn, and in the outside pens one pound of pork and 5.93 pounds of corn, a difference of about 20 per cent. But during the very severest weather for four weeks, in the warm barn one pound of pork cost 8.71 pounds of corn, and in the outside pens it cost 11.32 pounds of corn, or nearly double the amount.

Experienced feeders say that the effort of cold weather upon fattening stock is more marked upon other animals than it is upon swine, and if it takes twice as many pounds of corn to make a pound of pork out of doors as it does in the barn, it will certainly require much more, and perhaps twice as much, to make a pound of beef in a stable where water will freeze as it will in one where there is a moderate temperature, not lower than 50 degs., and also that the same amount of feed given before the weather is very cold will make much more fat than it will later in the season.—American Cultivator.

Chester White Hogs.

Among the breeds of swine which may be recommended to those who desire early maturing animals we would give the Chester Whites high rank. Originally these were large and rather coarse, and if kept to a considerable age this tendency to coarseness is still quite apparent, and is by some urged as an objection against them, but, having been crossed with the Poland Chinas, a breed has been produced that has a tendency to lay on fleshy from the first, and which, with good feeding, will make well developed pork in time or ten months. They are quite as disposed to good growers. They will keep on growing much beyond this, and, as a whole, not have then a tendency to coarseness, but if fed well and taken to market at the proper time this breed will not disappoint and they will be found very profitable and satisfactory.—Dakota Farmer.

Now is the Time.

Now is the time to get birds ready for winter laying. Keep them from getting too fat, and some pullets into condition by liberal feed, mostly good wheat. Feed a new warm mash for breakfast to all to get them ready for laying in a scratching manner all day. Do not fatten too plentifully of the soft food or the birds will sit and mope after eating, and let them have some small grain by hand for all day. Throw the grain in litter a few inches deep, and the exercise necessary to get at it is the best egg food you can give.—Canadian Poultry Journal.

Speaking with a Spanish lady about eating grapes she exclaimed: "Why, I never can eat a grape whole! I should so miss those of sweetening so much shut. In Spain we use swallows the seeds of grapes."

General Merritt is the third distinguished Confederate officer to have a desk in the war records office in Washington. The other two are General Morgan Wright and General George Field.

One of the sprightly old men in New England is Nathaniel Dame, of Boston, who was three years old when the century came in. Singularly enough he was in very poor health in his youth.

GRAIN GROWING.

Practical Questions Asked and Answered at a Nebraska Farmers' Institute.

The following is condensed from a non-complete report, made for The Farmer's Review, of questions asked by prominent farmers and answered by a prominent western grain grower at a recent institute:

Is sowing salt on your land how much do you sow to the acre?

I sow from 150 to 175 pounds of salt to the acre. I sow it from the third and at my timber wagon. Now I sow salt I sow and plaster with it.

At what time do you sow your salt?

Just as soon after sowing the grain as possible.

How much wheat do you sow to the acre?

When I sow wheat alone I sow 1½ bushels to the acre.

What time do you consider best for fall plowing?

August and the first of September.

You recommend dragging small grain after it is up to the spring, but will not this dragging after the plows is up kill the stand?

I don't drag when I sow clover with my grain.

In sowing heavy will it not do better to sow broadcast than with the drill?

Twenty years I do not sow any with the drill.

In dragging small grain how many times would you drag it?

That would depend on the condition of the soil; if the ground was pretty hard I would drag twice; I would drag diagonally.

When is your land?

A heavy clay; I am talking now from the standpoint.

Then on a poor soil would you sow thicker?

I would sow quite thick.

Would you sow thicker in a poor than in a rich soil?

I would sow thicker in a poor soil.

Have you ever sown plaster on your land?

I did years ago, but not of late years.

If the land is in a good state of cultivation what kind of oats will stand up best?

I have been asking for a kind of oats that will stand up well and I have found them, but they do not weigh more than thirty pounds to the bushel. I have never found a good oat that would stand good, but I sow salt and that strengthens them and helps them to stand.

Do you harrow your salt in?

No, sir; I drill it in on top.

What kind of wheat do you mix with the oats?

Lost Nation wheat.

Would you expect to get a good crop of wheat from land deficient in lime?

Certainly not, if the deficiency was to such an extent that there was not lime enough to make a good wheat plant.

If you sow salt on land needed to stand grain and clover will not the salt injure the clover?

No; it will benefit it.

Is salt a preventative of clinch bugs?

I have tried it on sod land and found that they worked only on the land where the salt had not been sown, and I think that salt will prevent the bugs.

Does not clover kill off the bugs?

It is sometimes good, but is not a sure all.

Does salt help plant growth?

To a certain extent; of course you can put on so much that it will kill the plant, but in a dry time it will assist it by holding moisture for the plant.

Does not salt retard the growing of the plant?

No; it makes a larger and stronger stalk.

Feeding Fowls for Eggs.

Injudicious feeding is one of the most prolific causes of disease and trouble in poultry. Overfed hens cease to lay or the eggs are soft shelled. No more food should be given than will be eaten up clean. American Agriculturist suggesting these facts, recommends the following plan of feeding: "Grown fowls should be fed only twice a day—at morning and evening. At noon on our place the different species are housed and separately into their scratching ground, where there is a pile of earth thrown up and sown with grain. They scratch into this heap for hidden food and strengthen their muscles while doing it. The food furnished grown birds should be of a kind to make muscle without too much fat. The greater the variety of food the better. The following mixture is found to be excellent for producing egg material and for making healthy, strong bodies: Three ounces of wheat, two ounces of mixed corn, two ounces of oats, one handful of ground oyster shells, one handful of bone, charcoal, one gallon of sulphur and one half bushel of salt, all thoroughly well mixed. Twenty-four chicks need some meat, and this, boiled and chopped fine, is given them twice or three times a week."

Costly Stocking.

No matter how well it is done, heavy loss of hay results from stacking, according to the New York Tribune; and a novice who has to do it can not get out in quality and rotted, worthless tops and sides. This waste is worse than to give away such a proportion of standing grass, for labor and time were required for stacking. Estimates from experience indicate that a poor man would better pay 10 per cent. interest and gradually reduce the principal borrowed, placing a good roofed barn where only "stack" and offered no shelter before. If stacks must be built, to stack pole cannot be allowed, or if such, should be sawed off close to the hay after final settling. Poles lack much water in that would not otherwise enter. Most water actually enters the top. A roof movable up and down on poles surrounding the stack is a good thing unless seen. Even waterproofed cloth stretched over a high pole and brought well down on the sides is not to be despised, if the pole holding it are driven to points up so they will not rail in water. Sometimes old canvas, at one cent per square foot, serves admirably. But at best, stacks of hay sort should be dispensed with.

Dr. Felix Oswald says narcotic drinks and indoor life have made our homes so brittle that ladies break their necks in falling down a stairway or fracture their bones in stepping from a street car. An African baboon, on the other hand, that lives outdoors and does not indulge in narcotic drinks, can jump down a precipice six feet high and scamper off unhurt.

SOWING SEED.

Depth at Which Seed Should Be Planted, Advantage in Using the Drill.

Even with full seedbed of grass, the time of sowing, the kind of seed and the condition of the soil must be taken into consideration in determining the depth at which the seed should be planted. Small, light seeds need but little covering, while the larger and heavier need to be covered deeper. When there is plenty of moisture one covering is used than when the soil is dry, and more covering is needed or can be given when the soil is warm than when cold. With all seeds a certain amount of heat and moisture is necessary before a germ germination, and while it is true in the case that seed will remain in the soil for a considerable length of time without germinating, because the conditions are unfavorable, yet also will start to and grow. In fact as a majority of seeds it is best to get everything in readiness so that at the proper time the seedbed can be prepared as rapidly as possible. With all crops, if the best yield is secured, it is necessary to secure a good stand, and while it is important to have the seed distributed as evenly as possible over the surface, it is also necessary to sow under as favorable conditions as possible, so that the seed will germinate and grow.

If the seed is covered too deep it is often the case that they will germinate and the plants smother and die before they reach the surface. This is especially the case when the soil is tenacious or clodd or where a crust forms over the surface, as it often does after a hard rain. Again, if the soil is not in good tilth, plants die after germination, because the roots have not been able to penetrate the soil sufficiently to keep alive. With the soil in good condition and sufficiently moist to induce a good germination, a very light covering is needed with all kinds of grass seed in the fall. A very light harrow or brush will usually cover sufficiently deep.

A Missouri correspondent, writing as above to Prairie Farmer, calls attention also to the fact that with wheat or rye the advantage in using the drill is that the seed can be covered at a more uniform depth than is possible when sown broadcast by hand and covered with the harrow or cultivator, and a better germination as well as a better start and growth can be secured, while considerable time will be saved in doing the work. By working ahead so that everything can be in readiness, and when the conditions are most favorable, the seeding can be done as rapidly as possible.

Vegetable Packages for Market.

Following is a summary by Rural New Yorker of the size and kind of packages in which vegetables are shipped to the New York market: The sizes of such packages vary in different localities, e.g., the Cape Cod cranberry crate holds thirty-two quarts, while the New Jersey crate holds thirty quarts. Cabbages, cauliflowers, lettuces and sometimes eggplants come in barrel crates. Beets, green peas, string beans, tomatoes, celery and some other similar articles use crates holding about a bushel. The smallest bushel crates come from Bermuda and the largest from North and Charleston south large numbers of original crates. Tomatoes from Key West come in crates holding about a peck apiece, each tomato being wrapped in paper. When potatoes in bulk are sold by the barrel 180 pounds are counted a barrel. The barrels have a capacity of about 165 pounds of packed tubers. English and Scotch potatoes come in 168 pound sacks. All the coarse vegetables, as well as apples, etc., come in ordinary barrels holding about 3½ bushels. A bag of pears means about a bushel. Some barrels, evidently made at a time when the pickets thus together are used for apples and other vegetables from the south. A barrel made from splints something like a basket, is sometimes seen. A dozen of celery usually means a dozen roots, though occasionally, when the roots are small, two or more roots are counted as one.

A Minnesota poultryman who raises 100 chickens annually sells off his hens and roosters for market in the fall and keeps the young ones at home. He says the latter pay better than anything else on his farm.

Deseret News' Agents.

The following are authorized Agents for the Deseret News in their respective towns:

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