

FARM AND GARDEN.

WINTER DAIRYING.

It Pays Well, But Requires Careful Attention to Details.

When convenient to a good market a better profit can be realized from winter dairying than in summer. There is a better demand for milk and butter, and if care is taken to produce a good article a better price can be realized. But it is not advisable to go into the business haphazard. The desire to change from one thing to another is a prevailing one with the American farmer. First one thing is tried and then another, and often there is a shifting that is profitless. While there are circumstances that often make it necessary or desirable to change, such changes should be made only after due deliberation.

So far as can be done, the farmer may seek to diversify his products. The conditions under which the farm work must be done should determine what line of farming should be the principal industry.

One of the first essentials in profitable dairying is good cows, and in winter dairying it is quite an item to have them come fresh in the fall.

Another item that must be looked after in good season is good shelter for the cows. There must be plenty of room; the quarters must be comfortably warm, and yet clean and well ventilated, so that there will be no foul odors. In order to economize time, and in this way lessen the cost of production, the quarters should be arranged conveniently, both as regards cleaning and feeding.

To make dairying most profitable liberal feeding is necessary. This means that the cows that are giving milk must have as much wholesome, nutritious food as they will eat and digest. There must be a good variety; this is necessary in order to keep up a good appetite. A cow must eat well if she is to milk well. She may eat well and convert her food into growth or gain, but she cannot milk well unless she is well fed.

The farmer who makes the most out of his dairy raises all the feed he can, growing a variety, not only to be able to supply a variety, but to lessen the risks of failure. But in addition to raising all he can, he must be willing, if necessary, to buy feed in order to be able to feed well, understanding that in feeding his cows well, he is not only making them most profitable, but at the same time is feeding his farm and making it capable of producing better crops.

Wheat bran, shipstuffs, cottonseed meal and linseed meal can in many cases be purchased and fed to dairy cows on the farm with profit through the winter, especially when there is plenty of roughness to go with them.

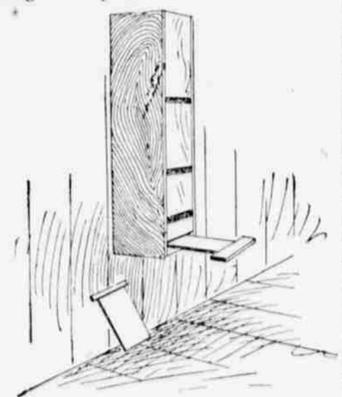
There must be in addition to this a willingness to feed and milk regularly; to take the proper care as regards cleanliness with the cows and with the milk, cream and butter, and to give such management to milk and cream as is essential to the production of the best quality of butter.

This means a careful attention to details, so that a uniform quality may be secured. A very little carelessness in any one of the essentials of butter making will affect the quality, and the difference in price as the effect in such carelessness is so much difference in the profits.—St. Louis Republic.

LABOR-SAVING DEVICE.

How to Build a Combined Grain Chute and Measurer.

Where the grain is stored above the cattle or horse stable it can be brought down to the first floor by a chute running directly down from the bottom of



GRAIN CHUTE AND MEASURE.

the bin or bins. Put a slide at the bottom. To be able to measure out various quantities have slides arranged at different distances above the bottom, the space between each one and the bottom slide holding quarts, a peck, half bushel, bushel, etc., as desired. One slide will answer for all the openings above the lower one. A bit of leather over the slots inside will keep the grain from coming out of the open slots. This device will be found a very great convenience and labor saver.—Orange Judd Farmer.

Fruit Marmalade.

Pare equal quantities of apples, pears, peaches and quinces. Allow a pint of water to six pounds of fruit and boil till thoroughly done. Mash well, put into a clean kettle, add two-thirds the weight of the fruit in sugar and cook gently for two hours.—Detroit Free Press.

GOOD LAND MEASURE.

This Handy Contrivance May Be Used by One Person.

When measuring land it is sometimes necessary or desirable to do the work more accurately than it can be done by pacing. The accompanying cut, from the Farm and Fireside, shows a land measure which can be used by one person to better advantage than a chain or rope by two. The wheel measures just 8 1/4 feet, or half a rod in circumference, and is made of one-inch band iron or of barrel-hoops. The spokes are a cross of light wood an inch square, halved together with a piece of half-inch siding nailed on each side over the joints. These act as washers and make the wheel run more smoothly. To keep the spokes in place nails are driven into



GOOD LAND MEASURE.

the ends through punched holes in the hoop. A quarter-inch hole in the center to receive the bolt completes the wheel.

The fork is also made of sticks like the spokes, with a short piece for a handle nailed between. This latter should be a little wider than the hoop and rounded off at the end.

As the revolutions of the wheel have to be counted, it is handy to have one of the spokes plainly marked. Paint or a string tied around it will do this. If smaller divisions than half rods are desired, the spokes indicate eighths of a rod.

MILLIONS IN PRUNES.

Magnitude of One of California's Newest Industries.

The magnitude of the prune industry of California, writes a Los Angeles correspondent of the Chicago Record, is little realized by the people of the eastern states. In a decade the growing of prunes has gone forward in California by leaps and bounds, and to-day \$20,000,000 is invested in it—that is, in lands, trees, irrigation systems, agricultural tools and packing houses. Notwithstanding damaging frosts last spring throughout the lower part of the San Joaquin valley, and all over the horticultural valleys of Pomona, San Gabriel and Santa Ana, the total product of green prunes now on the trees in this state is estimated at \$3,000,000. Of this quantity about one-fifth will be shipped east as green fruit, for sale at fruit stands and for canning purposes; the remaining four-fifths will be dried for market, making about 24,000 tons of dried prunes.

Ten years ago the total area of bearing prune orchards in California was less than 7,000 acres. In 1888 there were 11,000 acres of bearing prune trees and about 6,000 acres more of young prune orchards. There was an import duty of 2 1/2 cents a pound on dried prunes in those days, and the growers sold their crops on the trees for sums varying from \$55 to \$50 a ton. In 1890 the total area of bearing prune orchards was 13,000 acres, and there was an enormous planting of prune trees that year in all of the fruit growing valleys of California, because of the large profit in the industry. Twelve thousand acres of prune orchards were set out in the winter of 1890-91, and 24,000 acres more were planted in the next two years. These orchards have now come into bearing, and the state board of horticulture finds that there are 53,000 acres of bearing prune orchards in California to-day and about 8,000 acres more to come into bearing. Conservative estimates put the total crop of California prunes in a favorable year at not less than 90,000 tons. In a few years more a full yield of the fruit in California will be more than 110,000 tons of green fruit.

How to Fatten Dry Cows.

The most good we ever got out of pumpkins was to take a dry cow we wanted to fatten, tie her in the barn and give her all she would eat and she would seem to fatten very fast. Then sell her to the meat man; don't kill her yourself. Our method of feeding western feeds is to purchase that kind that will, with the kind we have, bring the ration up to one of protein to four of carbohydrates, and that is generally largely cotton seed with some shorts.—R. W. Ellis, in Farm News.

Salt for the Creamery.

As much of the flavor of butter is strongly brought out in the salting of the same, it is therefore greatly to the financial value of the butter to salt with only the best salt, which has been kept in a cool pure place. The value of salt, aside from its pureness, largely depends upon the dissolving of the crystals—the length of time it takes. We should keep this in mind in buying salts for the creamery.—Dakota Field and Farm.

WHERE THEFT IS LEGAL.

Land Where a Man Wears All His Clothes in Order to Keep Them.

A land where wholesale thieving is legalized and where the sixth commandment has never had any recognition is the queer little republic of Herero, situated in the Damacaland region of South Africa, near the domains of Paul Kruger.

Neither love nor money in any quantity could buy even an inch of ground in the republic of Herero, for everything there is common property. Even the birds of the air, the fishes of the river and all the game of the woods are common property.

One man cannot safely own even two shirts in Herero, for so great is the liberality of communistic freedom that unless a man keep his personal belongings directly under his eye his neighbor is at perfect liberty to help himself.

Rev. Carl G. Buttner, a German missionary, has made a study of these odd people, and he illustrates the absurd lengths to which the communistic principle is carried by telling of an incident which happened to him down there.

"A wealthy old chief who had hundreds of dependents, possessed numerous articles of European clothing without owning one complete suit of clothes, yet every time he went out from his hut he would put on all of his clothes, no matter how hot the weather might be.

"He came to me to be photographed one day, having on a pair of shoes, three pairs of thick moleskin trousers, a waistcoat over an indefinite number of shirts, a large shawl around his body, a thick jacket, a shawl around his neck, with a large dressing gown over the whole, and on his head a kerchief, a Calabrian cap and a velvet cap with pearl ornaments, and all this in a heat in which his aboriginal nakedness would have made him much more comfortable.

"When I asked him why he wore so many things at once he said that he was afraid that if he left the garments at home the members of his household would appropriate them to their own use.

"If a man's clothing is put into a box or trunk and the cover is securely tied down they would be entirely safe, for the Herero law makes it stealing to take clothing thus secured, but if the lid is left open or is not tied down the law allows anyone to help himself to whatever he pleases.

"Any man can build a house for himself on any plot he finds vacant, and the house and plot are his own property as long as he personally occupies them, and no other man can come along and force the first man out."—N. Y. Journal.

Prejudice Easily Overcome.

A curious incident characteristic of the proverbial conservatism of the Chinese occurred when the first cable was laid along the coast from Peking to Shanghai. Soon after it was laid a lottery drawing came off in Peking, in which many of the residents of Shanghai held tickets. One of the gamblers so far overcame his distrust of the cable as to have the winning numbers sent him, and he bought the tickets bearing them from his more skeptical townsmen, realizing a small fortune on the transaction. At about the same time there was a scanty rice crop in the upper provinces, and a Shanghai merchant telegraphed to Peking instructions to buy heavily, the ultimate result being that he sold out at an immense profit and retired in opulence. After two or three practical lessons of this nature the Chinese came to the realization of the fact that the telegraph is a good thing to have around.—Telegraph Age.

THE GENERAL MARKET.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 7.	
CATTLE—Best beefs	4 50 @ 5 00
Stockers	3 75 @ 4 30
Native cows	2 25 @ 3 05
HOGS—Choice to heavy	3 35 @ 4 25 1/2
SHEEP—No. 2 red	2 85 @ 3 50
WHEAT—No. 2 hard	91 @ 92
CORN—No. 2 mixed	85 @ 86
OATS—No. 2 mixed	27 @ 27 1/2
RYE—No. 2	17 @ 18 1/2
FLOUR—Patent, per barrel	4 50 @ 4 70
Fancy	4 20 @ 4 30
HAY—Choice timothy	7 00 @ 7 50
Fancy prairie	5 00 @ 5 25
BRAN (sacked)	43 @ 44
BUTTER—Choice creamery	14 1/2 @ 15 1/2
CHEESE—Full cream	8 @ 8 1/2
EGGS—choice	10 @ 10 1/2
POTATOES	45 @ 55
ST. LOUIS.	
CATTLE—Native and shipping	4 00 @ 5 05
Texas	3 25 @ 3 55
HOGS—Heavy	3 30 @ 4 40
SHEEP—Fair to choice	2 25 @ 3 05
FLOUR—Choice	3 40 @ 4 10
WHEAT—No. 2 red	96 @ 96 1/2
CORN—No. 2 mixed	28 @ 29
OATS—No. 2 mixed	19 @ 19 1/2
RYE—No. 2	49 @ 50
BUTTER—Creamery	15 @ 19
LARD—Western mess	4 62 1/2 @ 4 70
PORK	9 50 @ 9 75
CHICAGO.	
CATTLE—Common to prime	3 90 @ 5 30
HOGS—Packing and shipping	3 50 @ 4 50
SHEEP—Fair to choice	3 25 @ 4 20
FLOUR—Winter wheat	4 60 @ 4 70
WHEAT—No. 2 red	93 1/2 @ 94
CORN—No. 2	29 1/2 @ 31
OATS—No. 2	19 @ 19 1/2
RYE	50 @ 51 1/2
BUTTER—Creamery	12 @ 17
LARD	4 75 @ 4 82 1/2
PORK	8 85 @ 8 95
NEW YORK.	
CATTLE—Native steers	4 30 @ 5 40
HOGS—Good to choice	4 20 @ 4 85
WHEAT—No. 2 red	1 01 @ 1 01
CORN—No. 2	30 1/2 @ 31 1/2
OATS—No. 2	23 @ 24 1/2
BUTTER—Creamery	12 @ 18
PORK—Mess	9 75 @ 10 50

An Expensive Bovine Habit.

Among the number of Baltimore fresh air fund children who passed through Washington a few days ago, bound for the cool hill country of Virginia, there was one little fellow who found the very best quarters in a hospitable farmhouse at Front Royal. When the cows came up in the evening to be milked, so a friend down there writes me, the little Baltimore boy went down to the barnyard with his host to see the operation. The cows were standing about placidly, and, as is their custom at that time of the day, were contentedly chewing the cud. The boy watched the milkmaids at work, and his eyes dwelt with growing wonder on the ceaseless grind of the cows' jaws. At length he turned to his host and said: "And do you have to buy gum for all them cows?"—Washington Post.

Boundless Egotism.

"You ought to give up trying to sing. Don't your neighbors smash your windows when you sing of an evening?" said Gilhooly to a vocalist. "They don't do that because my singing is bad; on the contrary, they smash my windows so they can hear better."—Tammany Times.

The Main Thing.

"These here quick-firing guns," said Rubberneck Bill, critically examining the weapon left by the gentleman who was being buried—"these here quick-firing guns ain't so important as a quick-drawing man behind 'em."—Indianapolis Journal.

More Terrible.

Hewitt—My wife was looking for a dry goods store yesterday and by mistake she walked into a saloon next door. Jewett—That was terrible. "Yes, she found me inside."—N. Y. Truth.

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A Sunday-school Interruption.—Clergyman—"St. Paul made one error, my dear children." Juvenile—"Did it let in a run?"—Truth.

To Cure a Cold in One Day. Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

When a woman takes off her coat at church it is not necessarily a sign that she is too warm.—Washington Democrat.

Mere Bundles of Nerves.

Some peevish, querulous people seem mere bundles of nerves. The least soundly agitates their sensoriums and ruffles their tempers. No doubt they are born so. But may not their nervousness be ameliorated, if not entirely relieved? Unquestionably, and with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. By cultivating their digestion, and insuring more complete assimilation of the food with this admirable corrective, they will experience a speedy and very perceptible gain in nerve quietude. Dyspepsia, biliousness, constipation and rheumatism yield to the Bitters.

Where He Agreed with Him.

"What! What!" The irate old man choked with indignation—"You want to steal my child from me, to rob me of my daughter? Why sir!" His rage got the upper hand of him, and he gasped some more. "Rascal is no name for you!" The young man was perfectly calm. "You bet it isn't," he said, slowly; "and if anybody says otherwise there's liable to be trouble." In the face of such sublime gall what could the old man do?—Puck.

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Via Burlington Route. One fare plus \$2.00 for the round trip to Nebraska, Kansas, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Black Hills, certain portions of Iowa, Colorado and Utah. September 7th, 21st, October 5th and 19th. Ask your ticket agent for additional information. L. W. WARELEY, General Passenger Agent, St. Louis, Mo.

Outdone.

Prof. Braintank—Newton was a great philosopher. By observing the mere fall of an apple he discovered the law of gravity. Smithers—That's nothing. By simply biting an apple Eve discovered the gravity of law.—N. Y. Journal.

Hall's Catarrh Cure Is a Constitutional Cure. Price 75c.

Great minds may run in the same channel, but there is plenty of room for more.—Washington Democrat.

I use Piso's Cure for Consumption both in my family and practice. Dr. G. W. Patterson, Inkster, Mich., Nov. 5, 1894.

Nobody is too poor to have lace curtains.—Washington Democrat.

The Blue and the Gray.

Both men and women are apt to feel a little blue, when the gray hairs begin to show. It's a very natural feeling. In the normal condition of things gray hairs belong to advanced age. They have no business whitening the head of man or woman, who has not begun to go down the slope of life. As a matter of fact, the hair turns gray regardless of age, or of life's seasons; sometimes it is whitened by sickness, but more often from lack of care. When the hair fades or turns gray there's no need to resort to hair dyes. The normal color of the hair is restored and retained by the use of

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THEY USED TO SAY "WOMAN'S WORK IS NEVER DONE."

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