

FARM AND ORCHARD.

Pastures and Dairying—The Real Value of Milk.

Weight the Growing Live Stock—Fertilizers With Wheat—A Hint for Some One—Dutch Cheese—Special Farming—Farm Notes.

As long as the farms are large and land cheap the pasturing of cattle will probably be preferred to soiling. Soiling permits of more stock being kept, and less area of land is required, but when the pasture is used the profit therefrom must be determined by the conditions of climate, soil, crops and location. One point in favor of the pasture is that the cows harvest the crop of grass and bring it to the barn, where the disposition converts it at once into milk or manure without the necessity of labor or storage. This fact has been the strongest incentive to the use of the pasture, whether the interest on the value of the pasture be included in the cost of the milk or not, as the land does not lose any of its value in some sections, but increases, though the milk carries away a portion of its fertility about.

About two pounds of milk make one quart, and the average proportions of solids in the milk is 12 per cent. If 100 pounds of milk be sold it is equivalent to a fraction of over eight pounds of solids. At two cents per quart the 100 pounds (about fifty quarts) will bring \$2, or twelve and a half cents per pound for the solids. At four cents per quart each pound of solid matter brings twenty-five cents per pound. A large proportion of the solid matter (from 3 to 4 per cent) is butter fat, which costs the farmer nothing, as it does not come from the soil.

The substances taken from the soil, if the milk sells at 4 cents per quart, deducting three pounds of butterfat from twelve pounds of the solids, increases the price of the seven pounds of solids, not butter fat, 25 per cent. more. If the farmer will only sell a high price for the milk, which does not come from the soil, he will be aware of the fact that he derives a very large sum of the solid matter taken from the soil, which he can scarcely discern that to them milk is costly luxury, and at 4 cents a quart is higher in price than butter at 30 cents per pound, in proportion to solid matter contained therein.

Dairying is a business that pays the farmer better than any other, because it enables him to secure a steady income of substances that sell in bulk. Milk is largely composed of water and is sold by liquid measure, the water costing him nothing at all. There is also a heavy accumulation of manure, which is also brought from the pasture. Where the farmer buys feed and allows his cows extra rations, he can secure a large amount of manure also, and should return to the pasture all that is taken from it. The grain food is concentrated, but the milk is bulky; the concentrate being a heavy food is bought to assist the pasture in providing for the cows the farm is sure to increase in fertility.—Philadelphia Record.

WEIGHT THE GROWING LIVE STOCK. One of the very best means of eliciting an interest in the growing and feeding of live stock, especially such as are being grown and fed for their flesh, is the adoption of a regular system of weighing. There is no one too old to begin and follow this up, and as a lesson to the young men of the farm, the hands employed thereon it would be of the highest value. No plan will show so promptly as this one which animals to eliminate from the herd as being unworthy to be retained as breeders of meat producers, as the progress in growth and fattening is indicated by unerring certainty by the evidence brought out in the scales.

The use of the scales when the animals are sold off the farm is of course of value and a necessity, but throws but little light upon the comparative gain upon a given system of pasturing or grain feeding. The process of weighing at stated periods would enable the farmer to detect accurately the loss or gain of the animal, and very rarely of the corn feed. A system of weighing would materially suggest the putting of that and that together, and, while not lessened, would lead to a proper system of weighing and estimating pasture at its value and charging for grain by the bushel there would be no cropping in the farm as now. Business off the farm falls flat when a balance sheet does not make a favorable showing. It lives on the farm too often because the farmer and his patient, who suffer the family shrink expenses when necessary, a thing the merchant can not to any great extent do. Under a squeeze that the farmer can stand the weight would be forced to make an assignment. Yet this don't show that the farmer is making money. He may have leads that will sooner or later take half his farm.—Prairie Farmer.

FERTILIZERS WITH WHEAT. One of the essential conditions in growing a good crop of wheat is a good soil worked into position, and the difference in the yield will often determine the question of profit or loss by a few bushels increase or decrease. One plan of supplying fertilizer is to apply it to the soil and applying farm-yard manure, and after the ground is plowed for the next crop is a good time to apply. Gather up, haul out and apply all that can now be made, scattering as evenly as possible over the land. The work necessary to prepare ground for seeding will incorporate it with the soil. Manure made on the farm, or one of the cheapest that can be used, but even with the best of management it is difficult to secure anything like an adequate quantity.

Another good plan of manuring for wheat is by allowing clover to make a good growth and then plowing it under. It can be improved by giving a good dressing of lime before turning under. The lime hastens the process of decomposition and also to make growth stronger.

The third plan is by the use of commercial fertilizers. One advantage with these is that a large per cent. of them is readily available, and while the benefits are not as lasting an increase is secured, and in a majority of cases this is sufficient to make the cost a profitable investment. These can be applied when the seed is sown, either by scattering broadcast over the surface or by using an attachment with the drill that will distribute the fertilizer when the seed is sown. All things considered, the latter plan is supposed to be the most economical, as all the work is done at one time. Continued cropping with wheat in many fields has so exhausted the available supply of plant food that a good growth and yield can not readily be secured without the addition of some material that will supply what is deficient. When there is not sufficient supply of animal manure to apply, or of clover to plow under, the next best plan is to secure an use commercial fertilizers.—Prairie Farmer.

A HINT FOR SOME ONE.

I visited a popular seaside summer resort for several days last summer, and one morning while walking along a road much used for driving and a fashionable walk, I came across a little bit of an old house standing well back from the road, with a generous expanse of yard in front

of it. This yard was simply gorgeous with flowers and these big red poppies. And-fashioned kind that our grandmothers always had in their "posy beds"—poppies, pinks, marged robins, lady-in-the-green, ruffled arkapans and a host of all kinds. Almost every foot of the entire yard was one big flower-bed.

On a board at the front gate were the woman that she was "very sorry," but all her poppies and roses and many of the other flowers were sold, "and I could sell a good many more if I had 'em," she added.

"You find a ready sale for your flowers, then?" I said.

"Oh, la, yes," was the reply, "specially the roses and these big red poppies. And I sell lots of those old-fashioned flowers, too. People come walking or driving by and see 'em, and I guess it kind of reminds 'em of their mothers or their grandmothers' gardens, and they stop and buy big bouquets of 'em on that account. And one of the big hotels takes the big bouquets a day for its diners' tables. My girls are making up these bouquets now, and I've orders for six extra ones to-day, on account of a ball, something going on at the hotel. I do real well all summer long with my flowers, besides enjoying 'em myself. If I could sell almost nothing to raise 'em."—Vicks Magazine.

DUTCH CHEESE. I do not remember ever having seen in a household paper or magazine a recipe for making what old-fashioned country people call "Dutch cheese." It is too bad that the making of such an inexpensive, and to my taste delicious, little "extra" should become "one of the lost arts." Of course one could not expect it to have the richness of "real" cheese, but it is, especially in the spring and early summer, the simpler foods, and I have seen many a time when milk rather than a generous slice of Dutch cheese than one of its more pretentious cousins.

To make this, take several pails (I usually take two, but that makes a very small cheese) of new, thick cream, and set them where they will get warm, and not hot. When well warmed through break or cut up the curd so as to allow the whey to seep. This will be a long, the warmer the milk the shorter the time required for the whey to separate itself from the curd. Spread a strainer in a colander and dip the curd into it to drain. You will soon have a snug, firm little bit of curd ready to be salted, unless you wish, as some do, to salt it, to take the saltiness out of it, and to harden it. I do not think this a very great improvement, and seldom do so.

Your cheese is not ready to be pressed. I make such small ones that I press them in a large bowl by putting weights on them. A good way to do with large ones is to hang them up in the strainer, and they will press by their own weight. Persis E. Darrow in the Housekeeper.

SPECIAL FARMING. There has been some controversy in regard to the comparative merits of special farming, but the general opinion is in favor of a general opinion that special farming was the most profitable. Undoubtedly it is so in many cases, where the farmer has a special talent in some one of his business and an adaptation to it, and is in a locality or upon a soil peculiarly fitted for it. He gives his whole attention and energy to it, and he has no other business to distract him, and he strives to do the best thing in the best manner, he could scarcely fail achieving success. Yet every successful one has had a host of failures, who have failed to attain anything beyond mediocrity, and financially have not obtained good results. They either are not adapted to special farming, or they are not fitted to it specially yet, and a specialty in farming, as in anything else, requires patience, perseverance and courage to stick to it despite discouraging failures, and to wait until by many errors the right methods have been found. Again, there must be behind all this a capital to carry them through the unfavorable seasons and the losses which seem to come at some time in any kind of business.

FARM NOTES. Cut down the old fruit trees that may be standing in the pastures that have passed beyond their period of usefulness. Unless they are taken care of they will become nests for the various fruit pests, and will in turn be the means of poisoning your orchard with undesirable colonies.

Not three farmers in a hundred raise the delicate vegetable asparagus, which comes into use more than a month before peas, and is less trouble to grow than anything of equal value which the garden produces. It is best to start it in the soil after the middle of April, in early seasons. A single row of asparagus ten rods long will furnish a large family for the year, and the plants are so hardy that they will endure climatic adversities some 200 or 250 miles further north than they can be grown by any other mode, and this one method is "topgrading" standards high, upon perfectly sandy, tree-growing, congenial soils, previously grown by root-grafting, or in other words, by double working.

Those who select fruit and vegetables to use in the home garden should let the new varieties severely alone, taking those that have stood the test of cultivation for a number of years. So much satisfaction, and the ease and safety of growing from an abundant supply of small fruits that it seems exceedingly unfortunate for any one to get a wrong start, which might cause him to lose all the other varieties he has proved a grand success.—Webb Donnell.

Within the past thirty-five years the amount of sheep produced in the United States has doubled. This is due to the fact that sheep have been better

Women are not slow to comprehend. They're quick. They're alive, and yet it was a man who discovered the one remedy for their peculiar ailments.

The man was Dr. Pierce. The discovery was his "Favorite Prescription"—the boon to delicate women. Why go round "with one foot in the grave," suffering in silence—misunderstood—when there's a remedy at hand that isn't an experiment, but which is sold under the guarantee that if you are disappointed in any way in it, you can get your money back by applying to its makers.

We can hardly imagine a woman's not trying it. Possibly it may be true of one or two—but we doubt it. Women are ripe for it. They must have it. Think of a prescription and nine out of ten waiting for it. Carry the news to them!

Miscellaneous.

Hotter the Weather Bigger the Proof.

As the weather grows warm, the sale of James Pyle's Pearline Washing Compound rapidly increases. This proves that many women recognize the fact that PEARLINE makes washing and cleaning very much easier than when done with the ordinary means. Proves also that summer clothing, being of delicate texture and color, will not stand the rough usage necessary when washed with soap, and establishes the fact that PEARLINE, in doing away with the rubbing, lessens the wear and tear and fills a very important place. Delightful for bathing in fresh or salt water. Its ingredients render it harmless to the most delicate skin. Especially during the hot weather it is to your advantage to use PEARLINE, and only humane to supply your servants with it, and thus lighten their labors; besides you insure much better results. Beware of imitations. JAMES PYLE, New York.

YOLO FAIR.

The District VIII offer a Good Racing Programme. The directors of the District Fair to be held at Woodland, commencing Tuesday, September 1st, and continuing five days, have announced the list of races for which purses will be offered. The district is meant to embrace the counties of Modoc, Trinity, Del Norte, Siskiyou, Humboldt, Mendocino, Shasta, Plumas, Lassen, Yuba, Sutter, Sierra, Nevada, Placer, Colusa, Butte, Yolo, Colusa and Glenn.

First day—No. 1, running, 4 mile and repeat, purse, \$200; No. 2, pacing, for horses without record, purse, \$100; No. 3, trotting, three-year-old class, purse, \$500. Second day—No. 4, running, 4 mile and repeat, purse, \$200; No. 5, trotting, two-year-old class, "district," purse, \$500; No. 6, trotting, 2 1/2 mile class, purse, \$200. Third day—No. 7, running, one mile and repeat, purse, \$200; No. 8, trotting, three-year-old class, "district," purse, \$400. Fourth day—No. 10, running, 1 1/2 mile dash, purse, \$200; No. 11, trotting, 2 1/2 mile class, purse, \$500; No. 12, pacing, 2 1/2 mile class, purse, \$500.

THE CHAIN-GANG.

The Sheriff Denies that It Was So Very Expensive. Sheriff Stanley does not appear to be much worried over the abolition of the chain-gang by the Supervisors. "While the chain-gang was not the expensive luxury to the county it was nevertheless a very great nuisance to me. I never felt at rest while they were out for fear of escapes and other trouble. In one way I am glad that it is abolished."

Obstructing the River. A Dam in the Upper Sacramento Which Should be Removed. The attention of the Fish Commissioners is called to the fact that a lumber company having a sawmill on the bank of the Sacramento River near Lower Soda Springs, Shasta County, has a dam across the river at that point, which is said to obstruct the passage of trout and salmon up that stream.

CAST YOUR SICK OVER THIS.

Unprecedented demand for MASTIFF smoking tobacco. Everybody is using it, because it is the best package to carry. Ask your dealer. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE. Manufactured by J. B. PACE TOBACCO CO.

PATENT SCREENS.

Doors and Windows. AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES. DOORS.....\$1 50 each. WINDOWS.....30c, 40c, 50c and 60c each. A full carload in stock and for sale.

WHITNER, FULLER & CO.

DO YOU USE A TYPEWRITER? We are sole agents for the best line made of TYPEWRITER RIBBONS for all machines. Typewriter Supplies of all kinds.

H. S. CROCKER & CO.

Hardware, Blacksmith Supplies, Lawn Mowers, Rubber Hose, Wire Cloth. Schaw, Ingram, Batcher & Co., 217 and 219 J Street, Sacramento, Cal.

IRRIGATION DISTRICT BONDS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE East Riverside Irrigation District at their office, in East Riverside, San Bernardino County, Cal., for the purchase of three hundred (300) bonds of said district of the denomination of five hundred (\$500) dollars each, till 1 p. m. on THURSDAY, the 14th day of August, 1891, at which time and place said board will open the proposals and award the purchase to the highest responsible bidder.

Syrup of Figs. Produced from the laxative and nutritious medicinal virtues of plants known to be most beneficial to the human system, acts gently on the kidneys, liver and bowels, effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds and headaches, and curing habitual constipation.

Real Estate Transfers. The following real estate transfers have been recorded since our last report: C. A. and M. L. Hines to Mary A. Stackhouse Lot 5, block bounded by Front, Cross, Second and Oak streets of town of Antelope; \$50.

John McNulty is Wanted. Inquiry was made at the police station yesterday for a man named John McNulty, who left his home in the southern portion of the State last April, and has not been heard of since. The inquiry was made at the request of McNulty's wife, who is alarmed at his long absence. The police were unable to give any information.

Changed Daily for the Red House.

TO-DAY

Gents' Flesh-colored Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers.....25c each. Gents' Fancy-striped Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers.....50c each. Gents' State Overshirts, fancy patterns.....44c. Boys' Flannelette Overshirts.....21c. Boys' Fine Gray Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers.....35c each. Gents' Fancy Overshirts, light colors, large variety of patterns.....50c and up.

THURSDAY NEXT,

Commencing at 9 o'clock, in our Clearing Sale of Millinery, we shall offer the best values in Ladies' and Misses' Toques, Dress and Sun Hats.

(Now on display in show window) that have ever been seen in this city: Milan Braid Dude Hats.....10c. Sun Hats, plain braid, in different colors.....10c. Sun Hats, fancy braids, in different colors.....10c. Wide-rim Cartweaves, white tan braid.....10c. Misses' Straight-rim Sun Hat, fancy braid brim.....10c. White Pearl Braid Sun Hats.....10c. Milan Braid Turbans, in black and colors.....10c. Milan Braid Toques, fancy crowns.....10c. English Milan Braid Toques.....10c. Fancy Braid Toques, in colors.....10c.

TRIMMED HATS AND TOQUES.

On sale same day in all the leading shapes and styles of the season: Milan and Fancy Braid Trimmed Toques.....95c and up. Trimmed Sun Hats.....65c and up. Trimmed Dress Hats.....\$1 80 and up.

Why we are making these large reductions is that we must close all summer millinery and make room for our coming fall stock.

C. H. GILMAN, RED HOUSE, SACRAMENTO.

GRIFFIN The Lightning Newsdealer and Stationer, 603 K STREET.

Unprecedented demand for MASTIFF smoking tobacco. Everybody is using it, because it is the best package to carry. Ask your dealer. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE. Manufactured by J. B. PACE TOBACCO CO.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

THE REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING OF the stockholders of Pioneer Milling Company will be held at the office of the company, at northwest corner Broad and First streets, City of Sacramento, on MONDAY, July 14th, at 3 p. m., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for ensuing year, and for the transaction of any and all business which may come before the meeting.

ST. MARY'S HOLY ROSARY ACADEMY.

WOODLAND, YOLO COUNTY, CAL. WILL RE-OPEN AUGUST 24, 1891.

THE ACADEMIC COURSE IS THOROUGH in all its Grades. INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC AND VOICE CULTURE. DRAWING AND PAINTING. Receive particular attention. Photography, Type-Printing and Bookkeeping taught. The Health, Moral and Comfort of the pupils have the most careful attention.

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Edwin K. Alsip & Co., THE OLDEST AND LEADING Real Estate and Insurance Agents, No. 1015 Fourth Street, SACRAMENTO.

Houses Rented, Rents Collected and Money to Loan. OFFER FOR SALE FOR \$350 Cash AND \$12 87 PER MONTH, PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST, will purchase a new one-story cottage containing four rooms and closets; lot 32x160, in a good location.

ALSO— For \$2,500 A one-story and basement frame dwelling, situated on H Street, between Nineteenth and Twentieth; lot 40x130. A great bargain.

ALSO— \$9 per Acre 990 acres of land in El Dorado County, 1 1/2 miles from railway; fenced and cross fenced; has a small dwelling and barn. A bargain seldom offered for sale.

To Let for \$35 A fine dwelling, containing 7 rooms and bath. Also, fine stable and carriage house for 4 horses lot 48x160, No. 1808 P Street. Also, No. 610 Seventh Street, between F and G—a nearly new frame dwelling, containing 7 rooms; rent, \$35 per month.

REMEMBER— EDWIN K. ALSIP & CO., SACRAMENTO. CATALOGUES ISSUED MONTHLY. FOR SALE. Ten Thousand Acre Ranch. One thousand acres good farming land. Nine thousand acres fine grazing land. Situated in Mendocino County, forty miles north of Ukiah, and known as the EDEN VALLEY RANCH.

ALSO— Three Thousand Acres Of Grazing and Farming Land. In and adjoining CAPAY VALLEY, Yolo Co.

ALSO— FIFTEEN HUNDRED ACRES Grazing Land. On west side of tules and south of Putah Creek, ten miles southwest of Sacramento.

For further particulars enquire of R. S. CAREY, Sacramento, or JOHN T. CAREY, 104 Sutter Street, San Francisco.

W. P. COLEMAN, Real Estate Salesroom, 325 J St. North. Vine Street. Sargent, 110 acres. Carpenter's, 100 a. Benton, 80 a. Benton, 80 a. Benton, 80 a. County Road. S. These 80-acre tracts at \$60 per acre; GOOD LAND; \$1,000 down, balance in 5 years, at 8 per cent. per annum.

MONEY TO LOAN. P. BOHL. E. A. CROUCH. LOOK! LOOK! LOOK! AT THOSE— Fine Residences. Now building in OAK PARK. A few lots left to be sold this week. Great Bargains. CITY AND COUNTY PROPERTY. Lots of Money to Loan.

STEPHENSON & HARTMAN, Real Estate and Insurance Agents, 1007 FOURTH STREET. FOR SALE. WE OFFER FOR SALE AT A LOW price a splendid 1777 Ranch of 200 acres, only four miles from Sacramento. Splendid land and the improvements. Residence, barn and other buildings cost \$10,000. One thousand five hundred dollars received for pasture last season. A good portion now in alfalfa. Anyone wanting a nice home and a productive place will do well to call on us.

MILLS & HAWK, Real Estate Dealers, 301 J St. AGENCY INSURANCE COMPANY. FOR SALE 1 1/2 ACRES OF NO. 1 BOTTOM LAND for sale cheap; does not overflow. Apply to F. A. FISCH, 621 Twelfth Street, 31st fl.

FOR SALE. FIFTH STREET, BETWEEN J AND K. 50x200—vacant lot. South-east corner Tenth and N streets—North 120 feet of lot 1. Apply to LAWTON, BARNETT & CO.

RICHARDS & KNOX, DEALERS IN LUMBER. Northwest Cor. Second and M Sts. Branch Yard, Front and Q. lot 14. FOR THE INTERIOR OF CALIFORNIA THE RECORD-UNION is the best to advertise in.

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