

THE FARMING WORLD.

DAIRY COW RATION.

Some Valuable Hints Furnished by Prof. W. A. Henry. A correspondent of Breeders' Gazette asks some one to formulate a ration for his dairy cow. He says: For roughness I have enough shredded corn-fodder to give one feed a day and alfalfa and sorghum hay for the other feed. For grain, old-process oil meal at \$20 per ton, wheat bran at seven dollars and corn at 13 cents per bushel. I prefer to feed corn with the husks on, depending on hogs to clean up the waste, as I allow them to work over the manure before hauling to the field. I am making butter at 20 cents per pound and want the most economical production. To which Prof. W. A. Henry replies as follows:

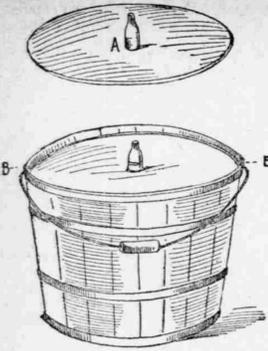
Our correspondent can present a most excellent bill of fare to his cows, and with the feeds at the prices named can still make a good living in selling butter at 20 cents per pound, provided everything is well managed and he has good cows. Do not think of using oil meal at the price named, for it is much the dearest food on the list. The alfalfa hay furnishes a good deal of protein, making the necessity for bran not quite so great as if no alfalfa were fed; on the other hand, bran is cheap at seven dollars per ton. The eastern farmer would consider it almost a gift at such figures, and when corn is 13 cents or less per bushel, or less than five dollars per ton, all comparisons are of little avail. Give the cows all they will eat of the roughage just as proposed; then feed the equal of ten pounds of shell corn per thousand pounds of animal, and give four pounds of wheat bran additional. On this ration you should get about a pound of butter per cow daily with part of the herd fresh in spring and fresh part in fall. Be very careful to make the best use of the skim milk, for no small part of the real profit comes from this. Aim to feed not over three pounds of skim-milk to one pound of corn to the pig. More milk than this means a waste of a most valuable by-product.

With corn at 13 cents per bushel and pork at three cents per pound, the skim-milk should be worth 25 cents per 100 pounds. In its effect on young pigs in building bone and muscle it is most valuable. It is a necessity in the west, where bone and muscle-building feeds are of the highest importance, because corn is apt to be overfed.

FEEDING THE CALVES.

A Cheap and Handy Device Designed for This Purpose.

It is claimed that young calves when fed on skim-milk in the usual way, from a bucket or a trough, gulp it down too rapidly for best results. A cheap and handy device is made by using a piece of light wood board, cut round, so as to fit loosely inside of a common pail.



CALF-FEEDING DEVICE.

Insert in the center of this float a spile (A) of size and shape of the cow's teat. Cover this spile (or teat) with some suitable material—a piece of old gum boot top will answer. This may be tacked securely to the float. The hole in the spile should be small, so that the flow of milk through it when in use shall correspond with the natural flow from the cow's udder. As the milk in the pail is used, the float follows downward, enabling the calf to get all the milk in the pail. To prevent the calf from throwing the float out of the pail two cleats are tacked on inside of same, at B B. These cleats are so arranged that the float may be readily removed by the operator.—G. W. Waters, in Ohio Farmer.

Exercise for Dairy Cows.

The moderate exercise of cows has a favorable influence on the quantity and quality of milk. Heavy and fatiguing exercise or work diminishes the quantity of milk, but the effect on its quality is not so clear or uniform. This is the conclusion arrived at by Henkel in Germany, after many experiments and an exhaustive study of the literature of the subject. It confirms the judgment of our best American dairymen. The health of the cow and best results in milk and butter require moderate exercise outdoors during winter, instead of being kept constantly tied up in close barns, as is the practice with many dairymen.—Orange Judd Farmer.

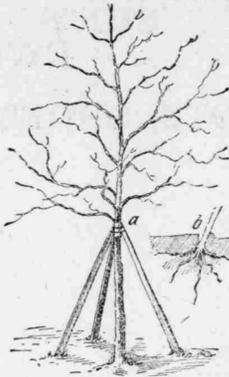
Why Milk Should Be Aerated.

Do not put milk into closely covered cans immediately after milking, as by so doing it will be forced to retain any foul odors it may have absorbed. By aerating, all animal and other odors may be removed, and this is the better way to treat milk which is to be set for cream in covered cans, or to be put into cans for immediate shipment or delivery; but some milk comes from the stable too rank to be worth giving very much care. It will be folly to preach the finer principles of good dairying to him who has never learned his first lessons. Many a farmer does not know good milk from bad.—Rural World.

BRACING FRUIT TREES.

An Explanation of the Tripod Method and Its Advantages.

In the accompanying sketch, which represents a newly planted tree, ten feet in height, there is shown one of the most effective braces that can be provided for a subject of this size. It consists of three light oak or other stakes, about five feet in length, driven into the soil, tripod-like, each two feet away from the tree, and with the right slant to just meet the trunk with the end, as at a in the engraving. Here a piece of matting is wound around the



HOW TO STAKE A TREE.

trunk to protect it from the ends of the several stakes, which are then secured to the trunk, and to one another by means of tanned cord or by wire. Such a tree is held perfectly secure. Surely it is giving the subject the rational care which is its due in the crisis of transplanting.

To make this lesson of the tree's security the more impressive, I show a side sketch at b which indicates the bad predicament into which newly planted trees not rarely get. When I say that I have seen unstacked fall planted trees literally blown from the ground before spring, this present sketch need not be looked upon as fanciful. It represents, in fact, quite a common state. Not only does the injury come from a general loosening up of the roots and their displacement, but an opening is made around the trunk which will fill with water, which may cause damage in one of two ways; first, water that follows readily down the root hastens the softening process of the soil, and further aids the loosening of the roots; second, to have water stand next to the bark, which in case of a sudden freeze up is turned to ice, may work serious harm to the bark throughout.

The advantages of this tripod method of staking trees over the single stake plan are several; first, the tree is held more firmly in place than is possible to be done with the use of but one stake; secondly, these stakes are not driven into fresh earth, but into that just outside of the hole that was excavated and filled in during the planting process.

This method of staking is suited to trees in almost any situation. In the street, for instance, by having two of the stakes enter the soil at the curb, and these spread a little farther apart than the distance to the other stake, the tree may be brought within a foot and a half of the curb (and it should never be closer). It is at once apparent how easily the tripod may be made to serve as a tree-guard against horses and dogs by running wire, held in place by staples, horizontally from stake to stake around the tree. The first wire may be a foot above the ground to admit of the lawn mower passing underneath; above this they might be three or four inches apart.

The plan here illustrated is best suited to trees ranging from six to twelve feet in height. In the case of transplanting larger trees (except in the street) the same plan may be modified by substituting the use of wire for the stakes. In that event the stays may be attached higher up in the tree than when stakes are used; even among the branches, say at two-thirds the height of the tree, provision being of course made for attaching the wires both in the tree and at the ground. In the tree two iron half-bands fitted with L ends and short bolts should be made to tightly encircle the trunk at the proper height. To this completed band the wire stays are attached, extending to the ground. Here they are made fast to three stout stakes driven into the ground at equal distance apart and some feet away from the tree. Ordinary fence wire will answer very well for the purpose. If the trees are quite large the wire may be doubled.

Some one may say that the stakes, wires and the work involve expense. This is true, but the outlay is a mere trifle as compared to the cost and value of the tree.—Elias A. Long, in American Gardening.

ORCHARD AND GARDEN.

Give young trees good protection and good cultivation.

When not mulched, the winter is a good time to manure all kinds of small fruits.

In the winter when the ground is frozen hard is the best time to transplant large trees.

Feed the trees and fruit plants with an application of manure or wood ashes scattered evenly.

The demand now is for quality rather than quantity in all kinds of farm products, especially fruits.

Use wood ashes in the orchard or coal ashes on heavy clay land. Both are too valuable to be allowed to go to waste.

There are few if any kinds of fruit more easily raised or more highly prized than the different varieties of raspberries. By planting in rows sufficiently far apart to cultivate they can be grown with very little trouble.—St. Louis Republic.

FAMINES IN INDIA.

Records of Some of the Most Destructive in Former Years.

With an overcrowded population of 200,000,000 of peasants whose annual supply of food depends upon a rainfall subject to decided irregularities, it is inevitable that India should suffer from frequent and destructive famines. Meteorological observations have disclosed no rule of periodicity in these failures of rainfall by which these seasons of drought can be forecast with certainty. They have, on the other hand, established the fact that the fall is never either deficient or excessive in any single year throughout the whole of India. There is thus always a reserve of food supply in some parts of its area, which may be drawn upon for use in the needy districts. It has been discovered, too, that winters marked by a heavy snowfall in the Himalayas are always followed by diminished summer rainfall, generally in northern India, but sometimes in other portions of the great peninsula. Apart from these few facts gathered within the past quarter of a century, there is little data from which seasons of drought may be forecast though it is known that a drought, once begun, generally extends over two or more years. The approach of scarcity can be determined only in the year in which it actually occurs, and by a system of observations beginning with the June rainfall and continuing until the autumn has made certain and insufficient supply for the winter crops.

Of the extent of the suffering from drought and crop failure in the Asiatic world western peoples have but a faint conception. In the great droughts in northern China in 1877-1878 no less than 9,500,000 persons perished; and although during the present century at least no single famine in India has attained that magnitude, it is estimated that in the score or more disasters of the kind which have occurred, between 15,000,000 and 20,000,000 lives have been lost. That which began in 1875 and culminated in 1877 was the most prolonged and destructive, resulting in the death of 5,500,000 persons. In 1865-66 a third of the population of 3,000,000 starved to death in Orissa, and in 1869-1870 about 1,500,000 died from want in Rajputana. The famine of 1861 in the northwest provinces was a huge calamity, and the Berar drought of 1873-74 was only prevented from becoming so by lavish expenditure on the part of the Indian government. Prior to the white conquest famines of immense dimensions devastated the peninsula, resulting occasionally in an appalling decimation of the feebler classes of the population. These classes, numbering approximately 40,000,000, are always so near starvation that a season of drought reduces them at once to extremities of hunger.

In the old days the devices for famine relief in India were of the usual Asiatic sort. First, the shops of the grain dealers were sacked and their owners murdered. When that failed, the offices of the native governments were besieged and when the royal granaries were emptied the gods were propitiated with sacrifices, ending with the slaughter of human victims and the distribution of their flesh over the barren fields. But during the past 30 years these devices have given way to remedial measures of a more practical and effective kind. Taught by long experience, the government of India has elaborated a system of relief, machine-like in its operation, capable of being put into effect at any time, and of adjustment to the needs of any particular scarcity. The old notion that a government cannot be made responsible for deaths from starvation any more than deaths from fever has disappeared. Every rural official is made to feel his responsibility, and is minutely instructed beforehand as to his particular duty in each stage of scarcity. First, a system of crop forecasts gives notice of the possible approach of famine. When the possibility becomes from further reports probability the government begins active preparations to meet it. Its forecasts may not prove correct, but it acts at once and energetically, knowing that if it waits to verify its estimates action will be too late to be effectual.—N. Y. Observer.

A Mysterious Animal.

In describing his recent explorations among the Solomon Islands, Lieut. Somerville, of the British navy, tells of "a rarely seen hairy animal" inhabiting the jungles in the interior of New Georgia island. The natives fear it as an evil spirit, believing that it can inflict sickness and death upon those who see it. Lieut. Somerville was unable to obtain a glimpse of the animal, but his companion, Lieut. Weigall, on one occasion saw a hairy animal at the edge of the jungle, but could not get near enough to form a clear idea of its appearance. It is thought that it may resemble an anthropoid ape, but a native who had seen a monkey on shipboard said it was not very like the animal of the jungle. Great difficulty is experienced in penetrating the jungle on account of the wonderful density of the vegetation.—Youth's Companion.

An Unpleasant Place.

India is a very uncomfortable place. This year is worse than common. Drought makes every road a river of dust; other rivers are dried up. Grain is poor, as well as scarce, and garden products are sapless. If the traveler eats meat or fruit he is threatened with cholera; if grain or vegetables, he is reminded that the bubonic pest (which is the fatal "little sickness" of Bombay) chiefly affects vegetarians. Fish is forbidden by taste as well as by prudence. Milk must be rigorously eschewed, and butter is not less baneful. Bread and tea are both poor in India, and water is always dangerous.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Kind of Him.

Ele.—Everybody says you married me only for my money.
He.—But I didn't, dear, I know you look it, dear, but I didn't.—Indianapolis Journal.

FLORIDA BLIGHTED.

Cold Snap Causes Havoc Among Crops and Orchards.

Thousands of Acres of Vegetation Turned from Healthy Green to Black and Yellow—Loss May Amount to Millions.

From every section of the state of Florida save the extreme southern portion come stories of blighted truck farms and grave fears for the orange groves, which were just beginning to recover from the blasting effects of the blizzard that swept over the state in February, 1895. In northern and western Florida nothing escaped the blight of the wintry weather that came with the stiff wind from the northwest. In these sections, but few oranges are grown, and nothing had been done to rehabilitate the groves killed in 1895. But there were immense areas devoted to truck, and these areas look as if they had been swept by fire, so black and yellow are the plants that but two days ago were green.

In the section south of Jacksonville, where the blizzard raged most fiercely, were located all the great orange groves, which were a gold mine until the freeze of 1895, all of the strawberry farms which yielded rich returns, many pineapple plantations and lemon groves, and thousands of acres of Irish potatoes, cabbage, beans, lettuce and other vegetables.

The orange trees were shoots of one and two years' growth, full of sap, and incapable of resisting cold like trees that have attained greater age and in which sap had given place to hardy fiber. If the young shoots have been killed, as now seems likely, the blow will be a terrible one to the growers, for hundreds of them have invested their all in the attempt to rehabilitate their groves.

It is estimated that there were 200,000 acres in vegetables south of Jacksonville, and the crop would soon have been ready for the northern markets. Ninety per cent. of this crop is lost, and the truckers are now contemplating a heavy outlay and no hope of returns. The vegetable acreage was much larger than usual, because since the destruction of the orange groves in 1895 growers generally had turned to vegetables for revenue while engaged in rehabilitating their groves.

The loss will reach hundreds of thousands of dollars, and if the orange shoots are killed will run in the millions. The loss will fall heavily on the country merchants and the country banks, which have made advances to the truckers. The railroads also, which received fancy rates for carrying the vegetables to market, will suffer greatly.

REUNITED AFTER TWELVE YEARS

Wife and Family of an Armenian Finally Permitted to Leave Turkey.

Garabed Assadorian and his family have been reunited after a separation of 12 years. He left Ichmah, Turkey, in 1884, to seek an education in this country, intending to remain three years. He was without means, but succeeded in reaching Ann Arbor, Mich. He entered the university, and for the first year earned a living at carpenter work, and then opened a small store for the sale of oriental goods. At the end of three years he determined to remain in this country and went to Grand Rapids to engage in business. He wrote for his wife and child, whom he had left behind, but before they could start, the sultan issued a firman forbidding his Armenian subjects leaving the country. The family could not come to this country, and Assadorian dared not return to his native land for fear of being detained. Assadorian endeavored in every way possible to obtain the consent of the Turkish government to release his family, that they might join him, but the efforts were in vain, until recently. The case was brought before Secretary Olney, and he made such a vigorous protest that the sultan finally granted the petition. The wife and child reached Harpoot, where they were detained several weeks before being allowed to proceed. They finally reached France and thence sailed for this country, arriving in New York last week and in Grand Rapids they met Assadorian, and the reunion was a happy one.

THE MARKETS.

Table listing market prices for various commodities such as LIVE STOCK, CALVES, MIXED PUCKERS, SHEEP, LAMBS, FLOUR, GRAIN, CORN, OATS, HAY, PROVISIONS, BUTTER, APPLES, POTATOES, and various types of FLOUR and GRAIN in different locations like CINCINNATI, NEW YORK, BALTIMORE, and INDIANAPOLIS.

Specially Remember That the Cleveland, Akron & Columbus R'y. is still selling round trip tickets between all stations on its line, good going and returning Sunday, at a rate of one fare for the round trip. Ask any agent for particulars, or write to C. F. Daily, General Passenger Agent, Cleveland, O.

"As I understand it," said the Innocent Man, "the main thing in poker is to be lucky in the draw." It ain't so much in being lucky as being quick, out our way," explained Rubberneck Bill.—Indianapolis Journal.

Fits stopped free and permanently cured. No fits after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Free \$2 trial bottle & treatise. Dr. Kline, 933 Arch st., Phila., Pa.

When a boy comes home from college and doesn't wear glasses, it is a pretty good sign that he has considerable horse sense.—Washington Democrat.

When bilious or costive eat a Cascaret, candy cathartic, cure guaranteed. 10c, 25c.

She—"Do you love me for myself alone, dearest?" He—"Of course, I do. You don't suppose I want your mother about all the time, do you?"—Judy.

Slipped and fell; bad sprain. Never mind. St. Jacobs Oil will cure it.

"Do you like cabbage?" "Well, I never eat it, but I smoke it sometimes."—Chicago Record.

Made worse by cold. Neuralgia needs St. Jacobs Oil to cure. It cures.

Many a boy's first step towards the penitentiary is being irregular at school.—Washington Democrat.

Any ache, from toothache to backache, St. Jacobs Oil will cure.

Let a lot of men get together, and it is remarkable how soon they will go to talking about good things to eat.

A LETTER TO WOMEN

From Mrs. James Corrigan.

For seventeen years I have suffered. Periods were so very painful that I would have to go to the doctor every month.

He said that I had an enlargement of the womb, and told my husband that I must undergo an operation, as I had tumors in the womb, and it was a case of life or death.

I was operated upon twice, but it did not seem to do me any good, it made me very weak. I was troubled with the leucorrhoea a great deal.

I also suffered with the sick headache, vomiting, spells, backache all the time, terrible pain in my left side, chills, loss of appetite, and could not sleep nights. After taking several bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, some Liver Pills, and using your Sanative Wash, I recovered.

I can eat well, and every one that sees me tells me I am a different person. I can do all my own work, sleep well and feel well. I am growing stronger every day, and am able to go out and enjoy a walk and not feel all tired out when I return, as I used to. I doctored for sixteen years, and in all those years I did not feel as well as I do at the present time. I wish that every woman that is troubled as I was, would try that medicine. Oh! it is so good to feel well, and it is all owing to Mrs. Pinkham's kind advice and medicine.—MRS. JAMES CORRIGAN, 284 Center St., Jamaica Plain, Mass.

Advertisement for Heart Failure medicine, featuring an illustration of a person and text describing the symptoms and benefits of the treatment.

Advertisement for 'Soft Cure' medicine, highlighting its effectiveness for various ailments and its long history of use.

Advertisement for 'Burlington Route' playing cards, mentioning the quality of the cards and the company's address.

Advertisement for 'SOUTHERN HOMES IN TEXAS', promoting real estate opportunities in the region.

Advertisement for 'LIVE STOCK CUTS', offering various types of meat products.

Advertisement for 'GREAT WORD CONTEST', offering a prize of \$2,000 in gold.

Advertisement for 'BIG FOUR' trains, listing routes and schedules between major cities.

Advertisement for 'PENSIONS' for soldiers and widows, detailing application procedures.

Advertisement for 'DROPSY' treatment, claiming quick relief and cure.

Advertisement for 'OPIUM HABIT DRUNKENNESS' treatment, promising a cure for addiction.

Advertisement for 'USE NO OTHER THAN YUCATAN' cigars, emphasizing quality and flavor.

Large advertisement for 'Walter Baker & Co.'s Breakfast Cocoa', listing reasons for using the product and providing directions.

Large advertisement for 'Candy Cathartic Cascarets', featuring a large illustration of the product and text describing its benefits for constipation and liver regulation.