

THE FARMING WORLD.

FORCING THE COWS.

A Practice Which Has Many Arguments in Its Favor.

It is an interesting question, and one worthy of some thought, how far we may force the cow when seeking for a big yield of milk or butter, and whether such forcing is ultimately desirable. There exists a prejudice against forcing at all, and this prejudice is not without foundation, as the premature death of some cows that have been forced up to the limit testifies. It is argued that this high feeding weakens the constitution of the cow, and sooner or later must tell on her general health. This may all be true, but there is another side to the question that is sometimes overlooked. No one denies that the daughter of a cow giving 15 pounds of milk will in her turn give more butter than the daughter of a cow that gives only three. And as the cow that makes 15 pounds of butter and the cow that makes three pounds were originally descended from the same cow the question arises: What makes the difference? Breed, is answered. But breed is after all only generations of feed and care, so we find that it is by this same forcing in feeding that the cow has been brought up from a yield of three pounds of butter to a yield of 15. In other words the 15-pound cow has had her organs developed so that she will turn a larger quantity of feed into butter than will the cow whose ancestors have not received this extra care. This forcing not only makes the cow receiving this treatment give more milk, but by reason of her development her calves are able to give more milk.

Now the question arises: How far may we go with the forcing process? We force one cow, and by reason of the forcing her calf can stand more forcing than she could, or the calf has greater capacity for turning feed into butter than had her mother, and if she is forced her calf in turn has a still greater capacity.

It is not hard to remember when a horse was fast that could go at a 2:40 gait, but now we are getting mighty close to a 2:00 gait, and we cannot say that the limit has been yet reached. So it seems reasonable to suppose that the limit of milk production in a cow has not yet been reached, and if occasionally a cow that has not a good constitution is somewhat hurt by overfeeding, yet it is only by forcing that we can hope to increase the milk producing capacity of the cow to its fullest extent.—National Stockman.

CARE OF DAIRY HERD.

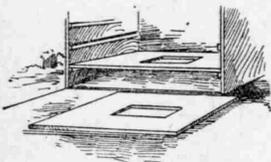
Palatability of Feed Has Much to Do with the Milk Flow.

The feed must be sound. We cannot feed musty, moldy hay or decayed feed and keep the cow's system in order and produce perfect milk. I have had trouble from feeding moldy hay from top of stack and bottom of mows, from feeding moldy ground feed and also from feeding decayed silage, says Mr. Gurier. Many dairymen expose too much surface at one time in their silos; so much that they cannot keep ahead of decay. In constructing a silo, plan to have no more than eight surface feet per cow to be fed exposed at once. Make the compartments of such size that this object will be secured. One point we must be always looking after is palatability. We cannot expect a cow to do profitable work with food that she does not like or relish. We can by neglecting this matter secure no profit from cows that would with proper treatment produce 300 pounds of butter per annum. There does not a year pass that I do not have this point impressed upon my mind by my own experience and also by the experience of many of my patrons. The average dairyman does not commence cutting his hay as early as he ought; neither does he cut his corn as early as he should to secure the best results. We should not blame the cow for our mistakes, neither for our ignorance. If we do not know how to feed and care for her intelligently, let us learn. If we know how and do not do it, we deserve to be kicked by the cow until we promise to do as well as we know.—Western Plowman.

GOOD BUTTER CARRIER.

Just the Thing for Dairymen Who Have Private Customers.

Many dairymen either put up their pound prints in the form of bricks wrapped in parchment paper, or in a broader, flatter, rectangular form, with quarter-pound divisions marked off in it. These are difficult to lift out of a box when once packed snugly in it. A handy plan is shown in the sketch. The



HANDY BUTTER CARRIER.

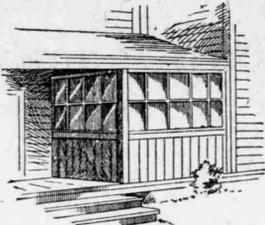
box opens at the side and has shelves to slide in and out. Each shelf has a rectangular opening in the center, so that when the row of "bricks" is laid about the opening, the edge of each brick will project a little over the opening. One can thus lift out a pound of butter easily because he can get his fingers beneath it. A shelf can thus be removed from the box and carried to the customer's door and the customer allowed to pick up the number of pounds desired. It is best for the seller not to handle the butter at all in the presence of the customer, even though it be paper-covered.—Orange Judd Farmer.

Some of the Japanese plums are noted for their purplish foliage in the fall; besides that they appear to be a good deal more curculio proof than ordinary ones.

PIAZZA GREENHOUSE.

How to Utilize Porches for Both Pleasure and Profit.

Thousands of farm houses have piazzas upon the sunny side that might be utilized for both pleasure and profit in the winter. Such utilization, moreover, would entail no great expense outside of the small amount of home carpentering that would be required. There are two or three points to be considered when making a plant room of a piazza. First, as to floors. The ordinary piazza has no tight underpinning to keep out the cold. Usually it has only lattice work, while the floor, also, is usually more or less open. It would be no great trouble to lay a new matched floor over the few feet of space to be occupied by the plant room. Then



A PIAZZA GREENHOUSE.

cover the lattice work around the base of the piazza with heavy, resin-sized, or tarred building paper, tacking it tightly and bank with evergreen brush. Now, as to the outer walls. The greater part must, of course, be of glass, but it is not advisable to have the sash extend to the floor. From the piazza rail down let the wall be of matched boarding. Along the front this should be screwed to the inside of the rail. Sash to fit any opening can now be bought very cheap. It is desirable that communication with this plant room be from a living room rather than by a hall door, so it may be found desirable to cut down a window and make a door of it. This will obviate the necessity of having a door in the outside, temporary partitions.

The heating of such a plant room can be done in a number of ways, but the simplest and most satisfactory for the average farmhouse will probably be by the use of an oil stove. These little sitting-room oil heaters have been so greatly improved and made so reasonable in price that they will be found wonderfully convenient for just such use as this. Care should be taken, however, to get a make in which the flame will not "crawl up" and smoke, if left by itself. The accompanying illustration gives a suggestion as to the making of a plant room upon a piazza. Of course, piazzas differ in shape, but the same principle of treatment will apply to nearly all cases. Make all as tight as possible, then an oil stove will give sufficient heat to keep the plants in health.—Orange Judd Farmer.

SMALL FRUIT CULTURE.

How to Secure an Ample Supply of Nice Berries for Home Use.

M. A. Thayer, of Sparta, Wis., writes the Western Plowman as follows: Mature plants for the season; select your plants; order them early; and let this be your first work in the spring. One-quarter acre of good land set with proper varieties and well cultivated, should produce from 20 to 40 bushels of nice berries every season. This would give an ordinary family fresh berries every day in the season and a liberal supply of canned, preserved or dried during the entire year. Plants for such a garden may be purchased direct from a reliable grower for \$10 or \$15, and should include the following varieties: 300 strawberry plants, early, medium and late; 100 blackberry plants, early and late; 50 black raspberry plants, early and late; 75 currants, red and white, early and late; 25 gooseberry, early and late; 18 grapes, three varieties, early. Multiply this list by four for one acre, or by 20 for five acres, and you have the right proportion for a continuous supply of different varieties for market purposes. Good berries may be grown on any soil, sandy, clay, muck, loam, gravel, or a combination of each, provided the same be highly fertilized, well drained and thoroughly cultivated. Early fruits are usually most desirable, and light soils with southern exposure are best adapted for that purpose. Light soils, however, require heavy fertilizing, more mulch in summer, are more liable to injury by drought and produce lighter crops. Clay soil must be well drained, is more difficult to prepare, mature later crops and not so favorable for winter protection. The ideal berry ground should be (1) a rich sandy loam with clay subsoil; (2) a dark loam or gravelly loam mixed with clay, and a clay subsoil, all having a southerly or easterly slope. Any of these mixed soils will make good berry gardens by applying good barnyard manure, which contains all the essential elements required. When such manure cannot be obtained then commercial fertilizers rich in nitrogen and potash should be applied. Avoid low, flat land unless under drained, it is usually cold, late and more subject to frosts. Avoid steep hillsides as being more subject to drought and wash of soil by severe rains.

Slaughter of Animals.

Two Maine game wardens, who have been wandering through the woods on snowshoes, bring back to Augusta great stories about the slaughter of moose, caribou and deer. They say that in many places they found deer caught in rope nooses suspended along paths frequented by the animals, and at several lodging camps evidences of ruthless slaughter were discovered. They report that moose are scarce, and will soon be exterminated, if stringent laws for their preservation are not passed and enforced at once. The caribou are holding their own fairly well, while the other deer are increasing, despite the relentless war waged upon them. A beaver dam was discovered and this is now a rare thing.—Albany Argus.

THE FIRST RAILROAD.

Originated in a Coal Mine and Was a Crude Affair.

The primitive railway appears to have been the product of the coal mines in Great Britain. History records that in the early part of the sixteenth century rails of timber were laid at the collieries near Newcastle-upon-Tyne, over which, by means of bulky carts provided with rollers, one horse could draw four or five tons. For fully 200 years the use of these rude railroads was confined to the collieries. Improvements developed slowly. The first change was in securing the wooden rails, by means of pegs, to cross ties or sleepers placed two or three feet apart. The rails were six inches high and six inches broad. On top of each rail a strip of hard wood was fastened, which could be renewed whenever occasion warranted without disturbing the remainder of the structure.

Flat iron bars were first substituted for this temporary strip of wood in 1738, and about 30 years later cast iron bars were forged for that purpose. These cast iron bars were each five feet long, four inches wide and one and three-quarter inches thick, with holes for spikes to secure them to the wood. Toward the close of the eighteenth century the practice was adopted of casting the rails with a perpendicular ledge on the outer edge to prevent the wheels from leaving the track. Subsequently the ledge was transferred to the inner side of the rail.

It was not until 1789 that the present type of rail and car wheel appeared. Flanged rails and flat wheels were discarded and the flange transferred to the tire of the wheels. Mr. Jesup introduced, at that period, rails cast in lengths of 15 feet, with the top 1 3/4 inches wide. They were of the fish-belly pattern; deeper in the middle than at the ends. After various experiments it was found advisable to set the ends of the rails in cast iron chairs, which were bolted to the wooden or stone, ties, and into which secured by a key or wedges. Cast iron, however, proved to be too brittle for the passage of heavy loads at high rates of speed, and about the year 1820 malleable iron was substituted and the length of the rails was increased.

The idea of using steam as a motive power on the tramways in the English collieries was first broached by James Watt in 1784, when he applied for a patent for a steam carriage. In 1804 Richard Trevethick built a locomotive engine which was tried upon the Merthyr & Tydvil railway, in Wales, and which drew wagons containing ten tons of coal each, at a rate of five miles an hour. W. Hassell Wilson, in his "Railway History," says that in 1812 Blenkinsop's engines began running between Middleton collieries and Leeds (a distance of 3 1/2 miles), and continued in use for several years, being the first instance of the regular employment of steam locomotives for commercial purposes. It was in 1814 that George Stephenson's first steam engine was placed on the Killingworth railway. It drew 30 tons at the rate of four miles an hour upon an incline of one foot in 450. Improvements in locomotives followed gradually. When the Stockton & Darlington railway was opened for public use in 1825, one of Stephenson's locomotives drew a train composed of 22 wagons loaded with passengers and 12 wagons loaded with coal, making a total weight of about 90 tons, including the engine and tender, at an average speed of about five miles an hour, but attaining a maximum rate of 12 miles.—N. Y. Times.

DRIFTS FOR SIX YEARS.

Remarkable Voyage of a Derelict on the Atlantic.

After a career unparalleled in the history of maritime affairs, the derelict schooner Wyr G. Sargent, abandoned at sea March 31, 1891, in latitude 34.42, longitude 74.40, while bound here with a cargo of lumber—her crew being rescued by the schooner H. E. Thompson—after battling with the storms of the Atlantic for nearly six years, has drifted ashore on the uninhabited island of Conception, one of the most dangerous of the Bahamas, and there will end her days. She is shattered and covered with barnacles. Her cargo of lumber long ago has been emptied into the sea through her capsizing, but her stout hull is still held together as firmly as the day on which she was launched at Sedgwick, Me., in 1881.

This most remarkable career just ended has for years past attracted the attention of shipping men all over the world, as her erratic courses about the Atlantic were for months most accurately plotted on the pilot charts issued by the hydrographic department at Washington. Her drift was indeed more singular than that of the famous old schooner W. L. White, which, although abandoned in the same locality, drifted ashore ten months afterward at the Hebrides islands, off the northwest coast of Scotland.

The Sargent, in about three months from the date of her abandonment, reached the center of the North Atlantic. Here she drifted about in a most peculiar and erratic manner for some time until October 12, 1892, when she got into the Sargasso sea, and experienced shipmasters do not doubt that in this sea she remained until carried out of its influence by unusually fierce easterly gales this last winter.

The theory is that the Sargent, after being freed from the Sargasso sea, came down to the southward and westward with the trade winds and currents, as did several other derelicts.

The Sargent was 209 tons register and was built in Sedgwick, Me., 16 years ago. She was 31 feet long, 3 1/2 feet beam and 11 1/2 feet deep. Her cargo consisted of about 350,000 feet of lumber.—Chicago Chronicle.

—A woman does as her conscience dictates during Lent, but she has a conscience that was built up particularly for the Lenten season.—Acheson Globe.

A COUNTERFEITER CAUGHT.

The Police of Syracuse Make an Important Capture.

On Monday the 15th Harold Marquisee, of Utica, N. Y., was arrested in Syracuse, N. Y., on a warrant sworn out by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., charging him with forgery. On the 15th of December Marquisee visited a photo-engraver in Syracuse, saying he was the representative of the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., and arranged for the making of a full set of plates for the printing of medicine labels, etc., of the famous Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. News of this reached the home office, and no time was lost in arranging for his arrest when he should return for the plates. He returned on the 15th, and was accordingly arrested and is now in jail in Syracuse awaiting examination, which occurs on March 2d.

This arrest proves to be an important one. In addition to various plunder, such as medical books, typewriters, rugs, etc., found in Marquisee's trunk when arrested, the police also found counterfeit coin both in the trunk and on his person; and in a search of his apartments in Utica found a complete outfit for counterfeiting consisting of crucibles, bellows, nickel, lead, bismuth, antimony, a small blacksmith forge, a charcoal furnace, and several plaster-of-paris molds. The United States marshals want him just as soon as Dr. Williams' Medicine Co. are through with him, and no doubt, he will be sentenced for a long period.

In selecting Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for his counterfeiting operations, he showed his knowledge of the proprietary medicine business; for these pills are in such great demand that they are easily sold at any drug store in the United States. His scheme was to work the country druggists and sell his imitations at a discount of from 2 per cent. to 5 per cent., explaining the reduced price by the fact that he had picked them up in small lots and at a discount from dealers who were overstocked. By working fast and making long jumps, he would have secured many hundreds of dollars in a short time. The proprietors of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are most fortunate to have caught the rogue, before he had fairly started, and to have thus kept these spurious goods out of the market.

A woman's idea of a man good and true is one who, on Sunday afternoon, reads to his child the little paper it received at Sunday school that day.—Acheson Globe.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, Lucas County.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the city of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of One Hundred Dollars for each and every case of catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1888.

A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

A girl from a big town always wears her party dresses cut too low in the neck to please the people in the smaller towns she visits.

Letters from Farmers

In South and North Dakota, relating their own personal experience in those states have been published in pamphlet form by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, and as these letters are extremely interesting, and the pamphlet is finely illustrated, one copy will be sent to any address, on receipt of two-cent postage stamp. Apply to Geo. H. Heafford, General Passenger Agent, 410 Old Colony Building, Chicago, Ill.

The word "entertained" is overworked when the mother of half a dozen children.—Acheson Globe.

Very Low Rate Excursions to the West and South.

On April 8 and 20 the North-Western Line will sell Home Seekers' excursion tickets, with favorable time limits to numerous points in the West and South at exceptionally low rates. For tickets and full information apply to agents Chicago & North-Western Railway.

A man's importance cannot be determined by the number of initials before his name.—Acheson Globe.

Fits stopped free and permanently cured. No fits after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Free 82 trial bottle & treatise. Dr. Kline, 933 Arch st., Phila., Pa.

"George describes the girl he is engaged to as a perfect vision." "Yes. And his sister says she is a sight."—Indianapolis Journal.

Time counts, health gains. A quick, sure cure—St. Jacobs Oil for sprains.

Disappointments are wings that bear the soul skyward.

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

There are almost as many crises in the average love affairs as there have been in the rule of the sultan of Turkey.

Sudden weather changes bring rheumatism. St. Jacobs Oil makes prompt cure.

Borrowed trouble demands large interest.—Chicago Standard.

THE MARKETS.

Table of market prices for various commodities including LIVE STOCK, GRAIN, FLOUR, and LARD across different cities like Cincinnati, New York, and Chicago.

AN UNEXPECTED HORROR.

Why the Strong Young Englishman Was Laid Low.

The well-known Englishman walked down the landing stage from the steamer on to the dock with a firm and steady step, says the New York World. He was in the very flush of health. He was in the pink of condition. He had always been eager to visit America. They had told him at home—his traveled friends—how interesting everything was over here, don't you know. So he had come.

He had not been in the least seafick, for he was far too healthy. Onlookers said, as soon as they saw him, what a sample of splendid physical manhood he was. So he was.

He was taken to a hotel. The next morning he was a wreck.

A frightful change had taken place in him. Oh, it was terrible.

Could this shalving paralytic be the same fine-looking man of but yesterday?

Yes, it was too true.

He had just been through the American newspapers and had seen the eight different pictures of himself therein.

It had been too, too much!

Every home ought to be made so much like Heaven that the children will not think of Heaven as being far away.—Ram's Horn.

Feeble nerves—severe weather—neuralgia. Soothing cure—St. Jacobs Oil.

The trouble with most of us is that we neglect to do to-morrow what we have put off to-day.—Truth.

Save your strength for that. Make the rest of the washing easy with Pearline. Soak; boil; rinse—that is all there is to it. The clothes are cleaner and whiter than in the old way; colored goods are brighter; flannels are softer and won't shrink.

Use your Pearline just as directed on every package, and you'll get the best results. Don't use more—that only wastes it; don't use less—that only increases your work. Use it alone; no soap with it; nothing but Pearline.

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