

THE FARMING WORLD.

FARM ICE HOUSES.

A Hole in the Ground Frequently Answers Ordinary Purposes.

As winter is again approaching and the memory of how much relief a supply of ice would have been during the heat of summer is strong, we suggest to all who live in a section where it is at all possible to get ice to build an ice house this fall. And remember that it is not necessary that the ice be very thick in order to keep. Ice an inch thick will keep as well as that six inches thick, if one only gets enough of it. The cheapest ice house, and for farm uses the best, is simply a hole in the ground in some location where the earth at the bottom is porous enough to permit the absorption of the water from the ice as it melts. A hole 16 feet square at top and 20 feet deep will hold about 100 two-horse wagon loads of ice, and it would suffice for the needs of a family through the longest and hottest summer. Anything that will turn water will do for the roof. After the house is filled with ice it should be covered with straw, sawdust, leaves or any other dry material to the depth of two or three feet, to keep out the heat. On almost all farms it is easy to provide a pond from which to get the ice; the only point to be particular about being that the water must be clean. It will be best situated where it can have some protection by trees or otherwise during the middle of the day, so that the ice will be melted as little as possible during the day. We are sure that anyone who has enjoyed the comfort, or, to put it stronger, the luxury of ice for one summer, will never fail to supply himself again.—American Farmer.

ABOUT POTTED CHEESE.

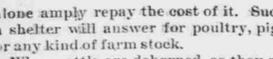
A Fine Dairy Product Which Now Is in Great Demand.

According to the Country Gentleman, there is a large trade done in potted cheese through the fine grocery stores. Cheese put up in pound jars sells for 24 and 50 cents a pound. It is well made cheese, of course, but it is cured slowly in the jars, developing a buttery flavor, as well as a mild aromatic flavor of cheese. The cheese thus sold is made of two milkings and the cream of one, mixed with the night's and morning's milk of well-fed cows high in butter yield. A four-per-cent.-of-fat cow's milk is as rich as is required, for more fat could hardly be kept in the cheese made in this way. The curd is made at not more than 80 per cent., and in half an hour. More rennet than this will make the cheese too hard, and not of the right flavor. The cheese is not pressed, but the curd is drained and put in the mold with no other pressure than its own weight. To preserve the richness of fat, the cheese is turned daily for a week, and after that twice or three times a week. This cheese should be cured in cold storage, at a temperature of not over 45 or 50 degrees for two months. It is then ready for sale, and if sold right, will bring 20 cents a pound—at least a large quantity of such cheese is sold at this price, made small, or from six to ten pounds each. The cheese are rubbed daily at first, to keep the rind from cracking, with cream twice a week; after a month once a week. The size is handy for domestic use, and is greatly preferred to cut cheese.

SHELTER FOR STOCK.

One That Will Answer for Poultry, Pigs and Cows.

A few days can be profitably spent in providing comfortable shelter for all stock and poultry. A framework of heavy poles, with poles or rails over it, and entirely covered with straw or corn fodder, makes a very good, warm shelter at a slight expense. The satisfaction of having stock comfortable will



CHEAP STRAW SHED.

alone amply repay the cost of it. Such a shelter will answer for poultry, pigs or any kind of farm stock. When cattle are dehorned, as they always should be, they can be allowed to run loose without any danger, but milk cows ought to be kept in a separate stable. Years ago it was thought the proper thing to winter stock around the straw stack, "to harden them," but opinions have changed, and every one is forced to admit that it pays well to stable all kinds of stock. Double the amount of manure can be made in the stable, and the quality will be much better.—Orange Judd Farmer.

Brain Work for Winter.

During the winter plans should be made for lawns, the setting of shrubs and trees for ornament, and, above all, the small fruits should be provided for which are so delicious and really essential to the health and prosperity of the family. Too many farmers neglect these necessities, which are at the same time real luxuries. Nothing gives more substantial evidence of thrift on a farm than to see all these things in abundance about the homestead.—Farmers' Review.

Much Depends on Looks.

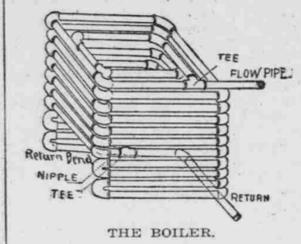
It is not enough that butter be clean, it must appear clean. The butter that you take to your customers with an old rag or piece of linen tied over it may be clean, but it will not be an easy matter to convince them of it. Better to buy parchment paper, which costs but little, and use that. You will thus be able to keep your trade. People are particularly eager to get butter they know to be clean, and are willing to pay for the cleanliness.

GREENHOUSE HEATER.

A Splendid Apparatus That Can Be Installed at Small Cost.

The boiler is made of 1 1/2 inch iron pipe which anyone can heat and put together at any machine shop or one can do the work himself if he has the requisite tools. It consists of two or more coils built up one within another, as shown in Fig. 1. The inside coil requires 15 pieces 12 inches long, 15 pieces 20 inches long. The outside coil takes 18 pieces 16 inches long, 22 pieces 20 inches long. The whole requires 62 elbows, four return bends, two tees and one close nipple. In the engraving the inner coil starts at the lower tee and swings in the opposite direction to outer coil.

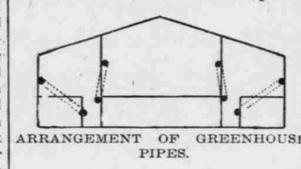
The bottom part of boiler has pipes on three sides only, as shown in cut, leaving front open. The inner coil forms a magazine for coal, for burning which the boiler should be set on a firm base, with grates so placed as to be removable.



THE BOILER.

Some good shaking grate, which can be procured of any heater manufacturer, is preferable. If wood is used, six inches of fire brick is placed under boiler at sides and back, to make fire box deeper. The whole boiler should be inclosed in brick work and must be placed below the level of greenhouse floors. Such a boiler will heat 3,000 feet of glass to 55 degrees. The capacity can be increased by adding coils. The houses should be piped with two-inch pipe, four flows and four returns being sufficient for a house 20 feet wide, placed

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ARRANGEMENT OF GREENHOUSE PIPES.

as shown in Fig. 2. Let the supply pipe be three-inch and connect at boiler by a union, then rise at once to a point well above level of tops of any doors. Here place an automatic air valve and let all pipes have a gradual fall back to boiler. Place a three-inch return under door sills. Also connect to boiler by a union. Near where return connects with boiler put in a one-inch pipe leading to a tank well above the whole system (a barrel will answer if kept full), and the higher up the better, for the more pressure you have the swifter circulation you will get. Fill the system at tank, and if the job has been well done and draft is good you will have a heating apparatus that will work to perfection and very economically.—Orange Judd Farmer.

TALKS ABOUT SHEEP.

How Even the Novice Can Determine Age and Condition.

Wallace gives these rules for determining the age of sheep: At about a year old two large teeth appear in the front part of the lower jaw; this indicates a yearling. The English court of law has decided that the appearance of these two teeth marks the change from a lamb into a sheep. At about two years old a sheep has four large teeth in the middle part of the lower jaw; these, however, frequently appear at 20 months old, and occasionally a two-year-old will show a yearling mouth, and a yearling a two-year-old mouth; this is natural and reasonable, for nature seems to take account of development rather than age, and a sheep that has been pushed to early maturity may reasonably be expected to show the development in the teeth. At 30 months old there are six large, permanent incisors, and at 40 months eight, which indicates a full mouth, or a four-year-old sheep. Extreme age is indicated by the teeth looking like shoe pegs, that is, round and long—and by a broken mouth, that the sheep has begun losing its teeth. Don't buy that sheep. Prof. Shaw writes: "I am satisfied that no other line of ordinary farming at the present time will pay better than sheep husbandry, provided it is properly managed. Please bear in mind that 'properly managed' may mean very much. It may mean the difference between failure and a good profit; and just here lies the difficulty—getting a good man who understands his business to handle them. Sheep husbandry is going to extend greatly in the northwest, and in the near future many will go into the business and fail because of a deficiency of knowledge in caring for sheep; others will succeed. A goodly number of those who fail at first, however, will succeed later if they persevere. I see no reason why 250 sheep could not be maintained on 160 acres of good land. This is true of Minnesota soils, but I am not so well acquainted with the soils of other states. The profit would depend largely on the care given them, and the skill shown in growing summer pastures and winter foods. It would also be modified by markets." Keep salt where the sheep can always get at it.

How Repairs Are Made.

A sample of wasteful and extravagant road work was lately noticed by the government road commissioners in a Canadian town. For 75 years broken stone and gravel had been placed on one street until there is a depth of from two to three feet of stone. The money spent on it was sufficient to pave all the streets in town with asphalt, brick or other good material.

JUST HOW IT WAS.

Mary Jane Was Willing to Tell the Court All About It.

An assault and battery case was up for trial in a police court the other morning, and a small, scared-looking little woman named Mary Jane Hanks had been called into the witness box.

"You will please tell me all that you knew about this affair," said the attorney for the plaintiff, after Mary Jane had sworn to tell the whole truth and nothing but the truth, etc.

"Well," she said, "it was just this-away: It was on Monday morning I was gettin' ready to get out my wash. I always wash on a Monday, judge, because if I don't it makes my work drag awfully all week, and, anyhow, I was brought up to think Monday was the proper day to wash, an' that it was kind o' slack to put it off till Tuesday, an' as for them that wash on Wednesday or even as late as Friday, I don't think—"

"Will you confine your remarks to this case, madam?"

"Why, yes, to be sure. But, as I was saying, I was flyin' 'round gittin' ready to wash. I put the challows to soak the night before; I always do that, for it saves half the rubbing. Well, I'd got started on the white things, for I always wash them first, and Hanks came in an' says I to Hanks, says I—"

"Who is Hanks?"

"Hanks? Why, land of love, who should he be but my husband? There he sets over there near the wall; that smallish, dark complected man. He wouldn't be so dark an' saller if he didn't drink so much strong coffee. He drinks three cups ev'ry meal, and I'll leave it to any judge and jury if that ain't enough to—but that's neither here nor there. As I was sayin', says I to Hanks, says I, and says he to me, says he—"

"What you and Hanks said is not evidence. Tell us what you saw."

"Yes, sir; that's what I'm gittin' 'round to, but as I was sayin', I was flyin' 'round gittin' ready to wash. We'd overslep' that mornin' an' was awfully behindhand. We usually get up at five of a Monday, or at half-past at the latest, because I'm one that likes to get her wash out good an' early, so they kin dry in time for me to git some of the ironin' done in the afternoon."

"Of course there's some things it's better to dampen down over night an' do 'em next day. Well, I'd got most of the white things in the tubs when Hanks come in an' says I to him, says I—"

"Haven't I told you over and over again that we do not want to know what you said, nor what Hanks said? What did you see?"

"Well, I didn't see as much as I would of seen if I hadn't had my hands in the suds, and when Hanks says to me: 'Come and look out of the window,' I says to him, says I: 'Wait until I soap this sheet down afore.' As a general thing I don't use a great deal of soap on my things after they've soaked over night in water, with some washin' fluid I use, an' it don't eat up the clothes like some other kinds, so I'm sure there's no acids in it. You can make it yourself, too. You take equal parts of sal soda and—"

"What did you see when you looked out of the window?"

"Well, as I say, I didn't go the minute Hanks called me, because I'm not one of them kind of wimmen who can stand around and talk while their wash drags. If I'm doin' out a wash I want to git it out as soon as possible, so it'll dry. I'm not like a certain woman whose name I could mention if I wanted to, who will wash out a couple of towels, or mebbe a sheet or so, and then lays down with the mornin' paper an' then wring out two or three more pieces, an' then trail off into some of her neighbors with her arms covered with suds, an' set an' talk an' talk."

"Thank heaven, I know when to talk and when to work! It's an' honest fact, judge, that I've known that woman to be until 20 minutes past five in the afternoon doin' out—"

"You may be excused, madam," said the lawyer, hopelessly, but she did not leave the box until she had given further details regarding her "wash."—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

THE NEW SKIRTS.

They Will Be Narrower, But Spreading Out at the Bottom.

As to skirts, they will be much narrower as the season progresses. No more than five gores will be used. The front and side pieces will be narrow and tight-fitting, while the back gores will be laid in tiny plaits at the belt.

Either overskirts will be worn or skirts trimmed to simulate them. A pretty style for young girls has a double skirt, the upper one drawn up and back slightly at the hips.

Although skirts are so narrow, it is still necessary to have them stand out at the bottom. To secure the proper effect a band of haircloth 12 inches wide is used and a stiff underskirt is always worn.

One of the prettiest of afternoon dresses is made of petunia cashmere, with a most wonderful satin finish. Around the foot it is trimmed with medallions of deep reseda green braid. Higher up a founce of cashmere, six inches wide, encircles the skirt. It is high at the hip on the left side, but slopes toward the right side, falling from there in two jobs to the foot. This founce is also trimmed with medallions of the braid, though smaller than those about the foot of the skirt.

The bodice worn with this skirt is of the cashmere, bloused, with a founce draped over the shoulders, and low in front. Two ribbon bows, one on the right shoulder, the other rather low on the left side, are joined by a loose band, also of ribbon.

The sleeves are tight and fall well over the hand.—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

—Some people are always in a hurry and yet never get anything done.—Washington Democrat.

Didn't Look It.

"These are very fine suspenders," said the peddler to the lady at the door. "I have all kinds—striped, plain, dark, light. Now here is a very fine pair of plain ones. Did you ever embody any suspenders for your husband, lady?"

"No," said she.

"Now don't you think you'd like to embody a pair for his Christmas present?" "I guess not."

"Well, has he a real nice pair of suspenders for his Sunday clothes?" persisted the peddler.

"Really, I don't know," said she.

"Well, madam, is your husband in?" "No; he's not here yet."

"Do you expect him in before supper?" "No—surely not by that time."

"Well, haven't you any idea when he will be here?"

"Not the least idea."

"Humph—that's queer," mused the disappointed peddler.

"Oh, not so very," said the young lady. "I haven't any husband."—Detroit Free Press.

\$100 Reward \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c. Hall's Family Pills, at the store.

The Difficulty.

Miss Billington—None but the brave deserve the fair. Percy Harduppe—True, and none but the wealthy get 'em.—Up-to-Date.

All About Alaska.

Descriptive folder containing five maps of Alaska and routes to the gold fields, the most complete publication of the kind in print. Send 4 cents in stamps to F. I. Whitney, G. P. & T. A. Great Northern railway, 3d and Broadway, St. Paul, Minn., "Alaska, Land of Gold and Glacier," a beautifully illustrated booklet, sent for fifteen cents in stamps. The Great Northern is over 100 miles the shortest line from St. Paul and Minneapolis to Seattle and Portland, the outfitting points whence steamers sail for Alaska.

Passport to Greatness.

No physician can be considered great until he has discovered a new germ and a way of transmitting it.—Washington Post.

Try Grain-O! Try Grain-O!

Ask your grocer to-day to show you a package of GRAIN-O, the new food drink that takes the place of coffee. The children may drink it without injury as well as the adult. All who try it like it. GRAIN-O is that rich seal brown of Mocha or Java but it is made from pure grains, and the most delicate stomachs receive it without distress. 14¢ the price of coffee. 15c and 25c per package. Sold by all grocers.

It is pretty safe to bet that a boy whose environment doesn't include freckles never amount to anything.—Atchison Globe.

Tourist Sleeping Cars.

Commencing with the excursion of Dec. 7th, the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Ry. has inaugurated a system of Tourist Sleepers on their excursion dates between St. Louis or Kansas City and South Texas points. For information address H. F. Bowers, 435 Walnut St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

He who knows the weakness of his own wings is sure of successful flight.—N. Y. Independent.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

He—"Don't you think it rather risky to come so far alone on your wheel?" She—"Hain't thought of it—but if you feel timid I'll see you home."—Yellow Book.

Fits stopped free and permanently cured.

No fits after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Free trial bottle and treatise. Dr. Kline, 933 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

A divorce suit should be included in the wardrobe of the actress who hopes to be well advertised.—Chicago News.

Crippled for years? Pshaw! Why St. Jacobs Oil will cure sprains right off. Sure.

A woman doesn't object to her naughty children if others are worse.—Atchison Globe.

No mistake. Thousands have been cured.

Promptly of neuralgia by St. Jacobs Oil. We presume there are many women with pretty necks unexposed.—Washington Democrat.

Surely. Often after 10, 15, 20 years' suffering, St. Jacobs Oil cures rheumatism.

Some people think that when a man is bald-headed he ought to quit going with the girls.—Washington Democrat.

THE MARKETS.

Table with market prices for various goods like LIVE STOCK, CALVES, HOGS, SHEEP, GRAIN, FLOUR, etc. across multiple cities like CINCINNATI, CHICAGO, NEW YORK, BALTIMORE, INDIANAPOLIS, LOUISVILLE.

"MY WIFE'S LIFE." How I was the means of saving it.

When the lungs are attacked and the symptoms of consumption appear, then begins the struggle between affection and that destroying disease which slays its thousands annually. It is a happy issue to the struggle when disease is conquered and health restored. Such an issue does not always end the struggle, but it did in the case of Mr. K. Morris, Memphis, Tenn., who saw his wife wasting and weakening and physicians helpless, and then suggested the simple remedy that wrought the cure. He tells the story thus: "Seven years ago, my wife had a severe attack of lung trouble which the physicians pronounced consumption. The cough was extremely distressing, especially at night, and was frequently attended with the spitting of blood. The doctors being unable to help her, I induced her to try Dr. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and was surprised at the great relief it gave. Before using one whole bottle she was cured, so that now she is strong and quite healthy. That this medicine saved my wife's life I have not the least doubt. I always keep Dr. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral in the house. Whenever any of my family have a cold or cough we use it, and are promptly cured."—K. MORRIS, Memphis, Tenn.

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Walter Baker & Co.'s Breakfast COCOA. Pure, Delicious, Nutritious. Costs Less than ONE CENT a cup.

Walter Baker & Co. Limited, Dorchester, Mass. (Established 1750.)

Extinguishers. One of the greatest and heaviest of them is that drudgery of washing and cleaning in the old way with soap. What is a woman good for, after a day over the washboard, or cleaning house? She's too tired even to rest, usually.

CANDY CATHARTIC. Catharets. CURE CONSTIPATION. REGULATE THE LIVER. ALL DRUGGISTS.

"THE CLEANER 'TIS, THE COSIER 'TIS." WHAT IS HOME WITHOUT SAPOLIO.

DON'T RENT A FARM, BUY ONE. The Corn Belt is an illustrated monthly paper, thoroughly reliable, and in circulation about western farm lands.

Winchester Gun. FREE INFORMATION BY SEATTLE, WASH. CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BUREAU. HARTSHORN'S SELF-ACTING SHADE ROLLERS. NOTICE MAKE THEM LABEL AND GET THE GENUINE HARTSHORN.