

THE FARMING WORLD.

GOOD WINTER RATION.

Green Cut Bone Is a Good Substitute for Worms and Insects.

Now that the supply of bugs in the fields is inaccessible, fowls must be provided with a substitute which will form a meat ration. That meat of some sort is necessary for both old and young stock is a generally accepted fact. There is nothing in our opinion which so thoroughly fills this want as green cut bone. With the invention of the modern green bone cutter the problem of feeding this most excellent meat ration is easily solved. Different breeders have different ideas as to the manner of feeding. We advise three times a week, and a little at first until the hens become used to it. Fed as a separate ration it gives better results than if mixed with other foods. In this way we can easily control its consumption, and it answers the purpose of meat ration more thoroughly. It is good for both old and young stock, and especially valuable for growing cockerels. As compared with other food, we consider it very cheap. The material, the green bones, can be had for an average of half a cent a pound in any butcher shop. Cutting them up is a matter of but little time and labor, depending upon the number of hens to be fed. The best bones to buy and which cut the best are ribs. These, if chopped into small pieces an inch or two long, will fit the machine and are easily cut up the required size.

There is nothing in modern poultry culture that has gained so firm a hold among the fanciers and breeders as green cut bone. That it is not used as much as it should be we are convinced. A few hesitate to use it because of the cost of the machine, but if one stops to consider that this expense can easily be made in the increased egg yield we think this objection will be overruled. From experiments in meat of different kinds, both cooked and raw, we are inclined more to the latter. Raw meat is a more natural substitute for bugs, worms and insects. Fowls crave for raw material and devour it more ravenously. Green cut bone is a raw meat ration. It is cheap, it is beneficial in many ways, both as a food and tonic. It is easily obtained and easily fed, and is a paying investment.—Country Gentleman.

BARREL SMOKEHOUSE.

Just the Thing for Smoking Small Quantities of Meat. The illustration shows a simple plan for smoking a small quantity of meat, without any expense whatever for a



BARREL SMOKEHOUSE.

smokehouse. The lower barrel has a small door through which to replenish the smoldering fire in the iron kettle on the inside. The bottom of the box has holes in it similar to those in the top, the upper barrel being raised to show these. The front of the box is hinged to admit the meat. The upper barrel has neither top nor bottom and serves merely as a chimney to provide some little draft and to carry off the smoke. Two small holes in the lower barrel admit air to feed the smoldering fire.—American Agriculturist.

LIVE STOCK AND DAIRY.

We never could enjoy our rest between a pair of good blankets with our horses and cows "resting" (?) on bare plank or cement.

The pigs will, if given the opportunity, do much gleaning where threshing was done out doors; so will the chickens, and without tearing the ground up so much.

Let those who are building up their flocks and herds not neglect to head them with the best animals obtainable. These can be bought right, while scrubs are dear at any price.

When it comes to quality, there is far less difference in the best butter made by deep and shallow setting and by centrifugal separating than dairymen were formerly led to suppose.

A ton of butter taken from the farm removes scarcely any fertility, while a ton of wheat removes about \$8.50 worth and a ton of corn about five dollars worth. Surely, the dairy farm should improve.

It would be a good thing for the country, both from a financial and a humanitarian standpoint, if there were more veterinary surgeons and fewer "hoss doctors." There really is no more noble profession than that of the skilled "vet."—Agricultural Epitomist.

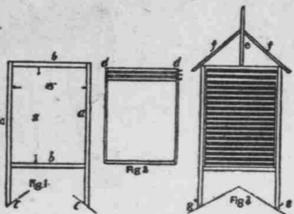
Selection of Young Sows.

In selecting young sows to be used as breeders, care should be taken to secure those that are well developed and give promise of making good feeders. They should be well fed, and made to develop as rapidly as good health will permit, for the feeding habit and constitution of the mother is supposed especially to impart to the young her own digestive system, and it is natural, therefore, to conclude that the thrifty, rapidly-growing young sow will impart those characteristics to her offspring. Early maturity, together with a vigorous constitution, is now the desired end sought by all wise breeders and feeders.—Prairie Farmer.

BARN VENTILATION.

Method Devised by an Ohio Farmer Fully Described.

Make the framework from two by two inch stuff, as shown in Fig. 2. Cut four pieces, (a, a, Fig. 1) three feet long for posts. Cut eight pieces (b) 18 inches long. Construct the framework by nailing the short pieces between the long, one even with end of the long pieces and another two feet from it, inside measure; a space two feet by 18 inches will be made to receive the slats, as shown in Fig. 1. Make a duplicate to it. Nail short pieces between the two frames and the framework is completed. Carry it to the roof and cut the bevel on the legs so as to fit solidly the



BARN VENTILATOR.

pitch of the roof, as shown at c c. Plane the sides and edges of a bundle of plasterer's lath smooth. Select eight laths of the same thickness for one side. Take two laths (d d), cut them two feet long so as to fit in the framework, put them in and measure the exact length between the slats on each side of the post so as to cut the laths just right to fit. Cut enough to fill one side. Remove the two upright laths (d d) and nail the short lath between, as shown in Fig. 2, by driving lath nails through the side of the long laths (d d). Place them one-half inch apart, slanting one over the other as is usual with a shutter. Then set in the frame, as Fig. 1, and nail it securely through the side. After setting all slats take a piece two by two and use as a crosspiece over the top. Then set an upright piece (Fig. 3, e) 15 inches long in the center; plane the end to a point. Cut four pieces from corner to the center post, as shown at f, and nail in place; these may be tinned or slatted. Then cut the hole in the roof directly under the ventilator and the work is completed.—American Agriculturist.

BEEF-CATTLE POINTS.

The General Form Should Be Low, Broad and Deep.

Mr. C. F. Curtiss, of the Iowa experiment station, writes on the points of beef cattle to be taken into consideration and says: "There is a well-defined beef type that admits of less flexibility than is generally regarded. The first thing that should be looked to is the general beef form—low, broad, deep, smooth and even, with parallel lines. No wedge-shape is wanted for the block. Next in importance is a thick, even covering of the right kind of meat in the parts that give the high-priced cuts. This is a very important factor in beef cattle that is often overlooked. About 28 per cent. of a good carcass of beef sells for nearly 64 per cent. of the total value. The highest-priced cuts are ribs and loins. These parts on an average sell for about three times as much per pound as the others. Good, broad, well-covered backs and ribs are absolutely necessary to a good carcass of beef, and no other excellencies, however great, will compensate for the lack of this essential. It is necessary to both breed and feed for thickness in these parts. And mere thickness and substance here is not all. Animals that are soft and patchy or hard and rolled on the back are sure to give defective and objectionable carcasses, even though they are thick; and they also cut up with correspondingly greater waste. The men who buy our cattle and fix their market value are shrewd enough to know almost at a glance how much and just what kind of meat a steer or a car load of steers will cut out; and if the producer overlooks any of the essential points he is compelled to bear the loss.

Weed Seeds in Manure.

One of the popular mistakes about composting is that it invariably kills all weed seeds. On the contrary, there is reason to believe that some weed seeds with very hard shells and which germinate slowly under ordinary conditions will germinate all the quicker if exposed to the heat of a manure pile. Not even the gizzards of birds will destroy the seeds of raspberry and blackberry, as is evident from the growth of these bushes in fence corners where the birds have avoided them. There should be the greatest care not to feed stock either hay or straw containing weed seeds. Both quack seed and red root seed will live in manure piles, and are often disseminated by being carried out with manure and spread on the land.—American Cultivator.

For the Growing Colts.

There is no better market for hay and grain than a good colt. No matter what kind, if he is a good one he will pay for the extra feed he needs to keep him thrifty and growing during the winter. The market demands size in all kinds of horses—driving, carriage or draft—and one of the factors of size is liberal feeding during the period of growth. The oats, corn and hay sold to the colt will not bring in the cash at once, but the return is sure if the colt is a good one.—National Stockman.

All Animals Require Lime.

Lime is necessary for animals as well as for the land, but lime salts exist in the food, predominating in some kinds more than in others. Corn and wheat grains contain but a small proportion of lime, and hence young animals or dams that are to produce young require other foods than grain. Clover hay contains over 20 times as much lime as corn, while bran is also rich in mineral elements. Leg weakness, slow growth and lack of vigor are frequently the result of foods containing but little lime.

SOWED BROADCAST.

Jim Monkeyed with Blasting Powder and Was Scattered.

I was driving along a lonely road in southwest Texas one day last month when I came upon a rather remarkable scene. A lot of people rigged out in their Sunday clothes were gathered in an open field and seemed to be holding some kind of ceremony, apparently of a religious nature. One man, undoubtedly a country preacher, judging by his garb and solemn appearance, stood upon a stump, and was just concluding an exhortation of some kind. Two or three women were crying, and the men looked serious and awkward.

At first I thought I had come upon an open air meeting of some religious denomination, but I abandoned this opinion when I saw two men drive forth a couple of mule teams hitched to ponderous harrows and begin to harrow the soil over a large space of ground in front of the congregation. While they were doing this the crowd sang a hymn.

I then thought I had possibly come upon some sort of peculiar folk custom or ceremony of a religio-agricultural description, and when I drove slowly down the road and saw a man sitting on the fence, gazing at the scene, I stopped and asked him what it all meant.

He took a straw out of his mouth and pointed with it toward a pile of white-looking rocks in the center of the field. "Right by them thar rocks, pardner," he said, "is a new well. Ther Lord seest of us, pardner, in a well same as out of hit."

"Certainly," I said. "A jack rabbit, pardner, is awful swift; a shot from a '44 hurries along like, but ther hand ov suddin' death is swifter."

"Yes," I said. "Has some one been killed? I don't see any corpse. What are those people doing?"

"There are no corpses, pardner. Yer mayspyther harat play, ther fawn upon the green, but ther corpus ov Jim Stollinger won't never more be seen. Gaze, pardner, upon ther solemn scene, and say, ef yer kin, whar is Jim."

"I don't know the gentleman," I said. "I don't know whether I see him or not."

"Not" air correct. Ax ov ther wild waves ov ther buzzard which soars aloft, and they'll likewise respond 'not.' Whereas Jim was, he is now not. Not any at all. Yer may have maybe heard ov blastin' powder, pardner, and ther powerful sudden way it has ov callin' sinners to repentance. That ther well could a tale unfold that would make yer stand on yer head like er porkyerpine. Jim was diggin' ov that well and ther blast it went off too soon. Sabe? Yer see them mule harrows? Well, they're a harrer in the remains ov Jim. This here's Jim's funeral. Jim was sowed this mornin'."—Detroit Free Press.

OCCUPATIONS FOR CHILDREN.

Useful Employment Keeps the Little Ones Bright and Happy.

Occupation means happiness to children; the little ones who have nothing to do are inevitably fretful and mischievous, so it is necessary for mothers to find suitable and varied employment for their young folks. A favorite amusement becomes monotonous if indulged in too long, and the guiding spirit of the nursery and schoolroom must rack her brains for a change of occupation when the children are confined to the house by bad weather.

Tinfoil, which comes around chocolate or packages of tobacco, is generally prized, though the little ones don't know what to do with it. If a tiny ball is formed with the first piece and other portions are added, snowball fashion, a very young child can make for itself a capital ball. Folding spills of paper for father to light his cigar with is another source of delight, and the boy or girl making them has the additional pleasure of knowing it is love's labor.

It is always advisable to inculcate the lessons of good nature and unselfishness when the children set to work. Let the elder ones paint pictures and fill scrap-books for the hospitals, while the "tinies" can tear up paper as a stuffing for simple charity pillows. Well-to-do little people are so lovingly and thoughtfully treated nowadays that they are in danger of thinking that everything is theirs by right, and it is all important to teach them to share their playthings readily and cheerfully and be ready to give up to others less fortunate than themselves.

There is nothing that will cultivate this spirit of generosity more quickly than to follow this method of planning for the preparation of some gift for others less fortunate than themselves, and they will soon learn to consider this their most delightful pastime.—Philadelphia Record.

Hazelnut and Orange Creams.

Roll the hazelnut in a little fondant that has been flavored with vanilla. It may then be dipped in chocolate, vanilla or cocoanut fondant. To make orange creams, grate the yellow rind of an orange; mix and knead it with one pound of fondant, and use enough sugar to prevent sticking. This rind will both flavor and color the fondant. Divide it and set aside one-half for melting, and to the other half add a few drops of extract of orange, and knead until smooth. Cut candied pineapple into dice, and roll each one in a portion of this hard fondant and set aside for three or four hours. Melt the orange fondant in the saucepan, standing in water; add orange juice until you have it the proper consistency. Use for dipping the same as cream chocolates.—Ladies' Home Journal.

Capital Celery Salad.

Take half a head of cabbage and three bunches of celery chopped fine. Mix well one cupful of vinegar, a lump of butter the size of an egg, the yolks of three eggs, a teaspoonful of mustard, one of salt, the same of pepper and two of sugar. Heat this mixture on the stove until it thickens, stirring constantly. When cold add two tablespoonfuls of sweet cream or olive oil and pour over the celery and cabbage.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

INTERESTING TIF-BITS.

A Sacramento man happened to examine the gizzards of a brace of mallard ducks which he bought a few days ago and found in them gold nuggets to the value of \$1.50 each. As the ducks cost him only 40 cents he cleared \$2.60 by the operation. The general impression is that the ducks must have picked up the gold in the far north.

In spite of her vaunted farm lands Denmark supplies much of the butter eaten in England, while the number of eggs sent there from Russia is enormous. During last year St. Petersburg alone shipped to English ports 69,500,000 eggs, which were carefully assorted and packed in straw in cases of 1,500 each. The total quantity of eggs received from all points in Russia during last year was 345,000,000.

Mr. Lecker made a speech in the Austrian reichsrath a fortnight ago which lasted from ten o'clock on Thursday night until 11 o'clock Friday morning. The speech contained about 70,000 words and during its delivery Mr. Lecker drank a few glasses of wine, several cups of coffee and 15 glasses of water. When the ordeal was over a physician examined him and found that his pulse and breathing were normal and he showed no signs of physical strain.

In these days of lively competition even the beard does not escape the record breaker. The town of Vandennesse claims the honor through a man born in 1826 in that town. Bearded at 12 years of age, at 14 the growth had reached six inches in length. Years passed and the beard still grew. Almost white, it measured 11 feet. When he walked the proprietor of this extraordinary appendage threw his beard in silky folds over his arm, as the Roman senators threw their togas. In winter he wrapped it round his throat like a boa. As he was only five feet and three inches tall his beard was twice the length of its wearer.

A LESSON IN HISTORY.

The execution of the constitution of the United States was due to James Madison, to whom was given the title of "Father of the Constitution."

Connecticut had in circulation a private or unauthorized coinage, issued by John Higley, of Granby, in 1737. This coinage was made of copper, mined in the town, and known as the Granby or Higley Tokens.

The name "Point Comfort, Va.," was given to the locality in 1607 by the first colonists on their voyage of exploration up the James river. "Point Comfort on account of the good channel and safe anchorage is offered."

Massachusetts, on May 26, 1652, established the first mint at Boston, of which John Hull was mint master, at which were issued coins of the value of "twelve pence, six pence and three pence pieces," and "every shilling weighing the three-penny troj weight and lesser peeces proportionably."

In 1664, in time of peace, four English ships appeared in the harbor of New Amsterdam and demanded its surrender. Stout old Peter Stuyvesant, the lame governor who had ruled in the Dutch colonies for many years, resolved to fight. But the city was weak and without fortifications, and the people, seeing the uselessness of contending against the ships, persuaded Stuyvesant to surrender. The name New Amsterdam was immediately changed to New York, the whole province having been granted to the duke of York. At the time of the surrender New York city had but 1,500 people, most of them speaking the Dutch language.

THE LATE FASHIONS.

There is no perceptible difference in the shapes of sleeves. They fit the arm closely from wrists to shoulders, and have puffs, ruffles, caps, epaulettes and what not, according to fancy.

There are many waists with little basque skirts. These are scalloped, cut in battlement points or left open at the seams and bound. It would appear that every style of finish had been employed upon these little frills.

A stylish hat is of dark blue velvet. The brim is edged with a narrow band of very fine Persian lamb. The crown has a trimming of velvet coiled round and round until it resembles a huge nest, from the middle of which rise fancy feathers and egrettes.

THE MARKETS.

Table with market prices for various goods like LIVE STOCK, CALVES, HOGS, SHEEP, LAMBS, FLOUR, GRAIN, etc., with prices per bushel or hundred.

There is a Class of People. Who are injured by the use of coffee. Recently there has been placed in all the grocery stores a new preparation called GRAIN-O, made of pure grains, that takes the place of coffee. The most delicate stomach receives it without distress, and but few can tell it from coffee. It does not cost over 25 cents a pound. Children may drink it with great benefit. 15 cts. and 25 cts. per package. Try it. Ask for GRAIN-O.

Power of Portrayal. "Why, man, I've had whole audiences fall to their knees in terror at my description of the day of judgment." The other exhorter smiled pityingly. "Ah, yes," he replied. "But the other night I portrayed the destruction of the world with such power that a man came up after the services and asked me whom he should see about the kinetoscope rights."—Detroit Journal.

Notice to the Public. All Central Passenger Association 1,000-mile tickets, without restrictions as to date of sale, and also regardless of the fact as to whether the Cleveland, Akron & Columbus Railway Company's name appears on the same or not, are accepted at present for tickets to points on and via the Cleveland, Akron & Columbus Railway Company. The traveling public will please note. C. F. Daly, General Passenger Agent.

The utility of life is not in its extent; it is in the employment of it. A man may live long and live little.—Montaigne.

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. Bowsher, 435 Walnut St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

A good thing gets a little better every day; a poor thing, a little worse.—Aitchison Globe.

Crutches and cruel pains from Sciatica. From St. Jacobs Oil the cure of it.

The only thing you own after you die is what you have given away.—Farm Journal.

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. FRANK J. CHENEY. Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886. 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, free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by druggists, 75c. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Speaks with Authority. "Depend upon it, where there's smoke there's fire." "Why do you say that?" "I've proved it. It was against the rules to smoke in our office. I smoked, and was fired.—Philadelphia North American.

Check Colds and Bronchitis with Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. Fike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

The under dog in the fight may be right, but the upper dog doesn't care a snap if he is.—Chicago News.

Piso's Cure is a wonderful Cough medicine.—Mrs. W. Pickett, Van Stuijven and Blake Aves., Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 26, '94

Nothing makes a worthless husband object to divorce as quickly as a decree for alimony.—Washington Democrat.

Better times come to all cured of aches And pains by St. Jacobs Oil.

The absence of soft water is some men's excuse for drinking hard.—Chicago News.

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

When a man begins to move others, he is generally called a "crank."—Ram's Horn.

Advertisement for Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, describing its benefits for coughs, asthma, and bronchitis, and including a testimonial from a child's mother.

Advertisement for Muralo Water Color Paints, highlighting its use for painting walls and ceilings, and providing contact information for The Muralo Co.

Advertisement for Sapolio, featuring the slogan "DON'T HIDE YOUR LIGHT UNDER A BUSHEL" and describing it as a powerful cleaning agent.

Advertisement for Grain-O, a healthful beverage, and includes a testimonial from a child's mother.

Advertisement for Winchester Gun Free, featuring an illustration of a Winchester rifle and offering a free catalog.

Advertisement for a 'READ' publication, offering information about farm lands and agricultural opportunities.

Advertisement for Piso's Cure for Consumption, including a testimonial and contact information for the publisher.