# DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

## Places Where Trees Can Be Raised with Profit for the Purpose of Producing Fuel.

## Arranging a Barn-Yard So as to Secure the Protection and Comfort of Animals.

### Does Fuel-Raising Pay?

This depends on circumstances. It is not economical to raise trees for fuel on land worth from $50 to $100 per acre, especially when coal is abundant and cheap. In most cases land is not worth $50 per acre for agricultural purposes except in places that are near a large town and where there are good facilities for transportation. In such localities almost everything produced on farms will have a market value, and coal will be comparatively cheap. It will accordingly be the best economy to raise stock, grain, vegetables, or fruit, to sell them in town, and to purchase coal with a portion of the money received. It takes several years for quick-growing trees, such as willows, poplars and whitewoods, to reach a size that they will afford good fuel. At least twenty years are required to raise hardwood trees of a size that will afford good cordwood. During this time crops of corn, potatoes, grass, and small grains could be produced on the land that is devoted to the production of trees. The product of ten acres of good land would in twenty years produce a fund the interest of which would keep a family supplied with coal for all time.

But on many farms which are worth $50 or upward per acre there is considerable land that is not suitable for cultivation. Some of it is quite certain to be broken, rocky, subject to washing, quite low, or having a soil that does not produce paying crops. This land will produce trees if the proper variety are selected. The cultivated crops will only grow on fruitful soil, that can be worked to advantage with ordinary implements. But little can be realized from a crop of grass produced on very poor or uneven land. It costs much to cut and cure it for hay, and unless much labor is expended on it the land will not be profitable if devoted to grazing purposes. Still, this land will produce good trees. Observation shows that the land that is most suitable for cultivated crops is not the best for forest trees. The latter will live and thrive on land that will not produce paying crops of any sort of grain or vegetable. Some of the finest forests in the country shade soil that is unfit for cultivation. Cultivated plants rely for their sustenance on soil within a very few inches of the surface of the ground, but trees send their roots so deep into the earth that the condition of the surface soil is a matter of small importance.

The best disposition to make of land on any farm that is unfit for cultivation is to plant it to trees. If it is too moist to plow or produce good grass it is quite likely that some varieties of the ash, poplar, willow, or larch will succeed well on it. If it is high, broken, or rocky all kinds of nut-bearing trees, maples, and evergreens will grow well upon it. The trees will improve the farm to some extent, will hide the portions of the soil that had an uninviting appearance, and will beautify the place. The production of the trees will cost very little, as the ground they occupy is useless for other purposes. The trees will supply fuel after a certain number of years, and will reduce the cost of warming the house. Wealthy farmers can enjoy the luxury of an open fire during the winter season if they produce the wood to keep it up on their own places, and can cut and prepare it with the help they ordinarily keep. The open wood fires deserves a rank with greatest comforts of life, but it can be enjoyed almost without expense by persons who raise trees on their farms. The branches that are removed by pruning a few acres of timber trees will afford fuel enough to support at least one fire.

With little doubt it pays to raise trees to produce fuel in portions of the country where land is cheap, but where coal is dear on account of the remoteness of the mines or the great cost of transportation. The cost of hauling coal over the poor roads that are common in newly settled portions of the west is considerable. It often happens that a great amount of suffering takes place in consequence of getting out of coal when the common roads are impassable on account of the snow or the railroads are prevented from moving heavy freight. In many places during the past few winters farmers living quite a distance from a railway station have been compelled during the prevalence of long storms to burn corn, of which they had but a small amount, in order to keep from freezing. With only a few acres of trees on their places they would have been comparatively comfortable, notwithstanding the severe cold and the bad condition of the roads. A good wood-lot near the dwelling insures a supply of fuel at the time when it is the most needed.

Farmers living a long distance from a good market have to study how they can supply themselves with the necessities and comforts of life without spending much money. If they can raise trees they can have fuel for cooking their food and warming their dwelling without expending money for coal. Wood is the best fuel to use in keeping up a fire to do cooking during warm weather. Especially is this the case when the house is small, as it is likely to be on farms that are not well improved. It requires but little labor to prepare wood for burning in the old-fashioned air-tight or common box stove. Hard coal is scarcely ever used in the west outside of large towns. The choice is between wood and an inferior sort of soft coal. The former is greatly superior for cooking, especially in summer. It is also much better for heating a room that is well finished and furnished, as it is cleaner to handle, while it produces scarcely any smoke. A good wood lot saves the expenditure of money, prevents anxiety, and adds greatly to the comfort of a family.

### A Good Barn-Yard.

Few farmers place a sufficiently high estimate on the value of a good barn-yard, and accordingly they give little attention to its location, the manner of inclosing it and rendering it comfortable for the animals that spend much of their time in it. In many cases they are at little pains to so arrange it that it serves the purpose of making and preserving manure. In arranging a barn-yard the first consideration should be insuring the comfort of the animals that are kept in it, and it should be remembered that most animals kept on farms pass more than half their lives in the barn-yard. It is not practical to make a pleasure-ground of the barn-yard; but it is practical to make it a comfortable place in which animals will enjoy staying, and from which they will not strive to make their escape. To render it comfortable a portion of its surface should be quite high and dry, so that animals can stand or lie on it without becoming wet and dirty. The plan of having one side of the barn-yard elevated a foot or more above the remaining portion is a good one, and one that is easily carried out. If there is no natural decline, stones or timbers can be placed across a portion of the yard and the space back of it can be filled to the required height with sand or clay.

Protection from wind and snow should be the next consideration, and this is a very important one in the northwest. The barn or other farm buildings should have the entire or chief protection on the west side, as the worst winds generally come from that direction. Protection on the other sides should be secured by means of sheds and tight fences. The best fence for a farm-yard is one made of strong posts and boards. A wire fence is very objectionable, as it affords no protection against the wind, allows the snow to blow through it, while the barbs on the wire are very likely to injure animals that are pushed against it, as they are likely to be in the contests that are going on when many animals are confined in somewhat limited quarters. A good fence, somewhat costly to build, but economical in the end, can be constructed of strong posts, in which scantlings are inserted near the top and bottom, to which boards seven or eight feet long are attached in an upright position. Such a fence keeps out the drifting snow and breaks the force of the wind. Cattle that stand or lie near it will be comfortable, providing rain is not falling. Their fodder will not be blown about if it is placed next to such a fence.

A fence of this kind can be utilized to form one side of a long shed. If saplings can be obtained they can be placed in line in the ground twelve or more feet from the fence and a support for poles nailed to them at the proper height. On this poles can be ran to the top of the fence and on them a roof of straw can be made. A shed of this kind will cost but very little, while it will do much toward affording comfort to the animals confined in the farm-yard. A better shed can be made by using cedar posts and scantling for support and by making the roof of boards and battens. With little doubt the cheapest and best roof could be made of rough boards and building paper covered with coal tar, rosin, and gravel. The roofs of many buildings in large towns are now made of these materials, and they give excellent satisfaction; but the art of making them has not extended into the country. Although a well constructed barn or stable is necessary for the protection of work horses and dairy cows during the winter, a good shed will afford all the protection needed for ordinary store cattle, and in the majority of cases they prefer it to the barn, as it allows them more liberty.

Of course the barnyard should be well supplied with water. It is not necessary, however, that the well that supplies the water or the pump that raises it be located in the yard. There are many good reasons for having the well outside of the yard. Its water would be less likely to be contaminated, and it is more pleasant to draw water from a well that is outside the yard to a trough that is within it. It is much better to have the watering trough under an open shed than in an exposed place near the center of the yard. If it is under a shed snow will not accumulate about it and make it difficult for animals to get a drink. If there are more animals of different kinds to be supplied with water it is much better to have more than one drinking-place. By having several troughs the danger of crowding and hooking is obviated. It is a good plan to have all the troughs filled with water before cattle and horses are let out of the barn and stable in the morning, as they generally seek to obtain a drink as soon as they are released.

A portion of the barn-yard should be devoted to the making and storing of manure. During the summer the droppings of the cattle should be thrown on this place every morning. By adopting this plan the larger portion of the yard can be kept clean for the cows to lie in. Clean milk can not be secured without great trouble if cows can not lie down without coming in contact with their droppings. By insuring the rotting of the coarse fodder that is thrown out to stock, but which is not eaten, a portion of the yard should be comparatively low, so that it will catch and hold the liquid manure and the wash of the dung. The hay, straw, and corn-stalks that are rejected by cattle will absorb these liquids and be converted into excellent fertilizers. The manure heap in the barn-yard can receive additions from the dwellings and the poultry-houses. Ashes and soap-suds should be thrown upon it instead of being deposited in the street or near the house. If the manure-heap becomes offensive during the summer land plaster or ground gypsum should be scattered over it every few days. This will take up the escaping ammonia and retain it till the manure is taken to the fields, when it will become food for plants.—*Chicago Times.*

An immense number of Canadian immigration pamphlets have been printed in London, much to the disgust of Canadian printers.

## HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

A pretty lamp is made out of the ordinary ginger jar. Do not paint it or paste anything on it. Leave it in its pretty blue and the wicker covering, removing only the handles, and get a common brass lamp that will fit into the jar.

Coffee stands first in the list of beverages for the breakfast table, though for nervous people, or those who are afflicted with palpitation of the heart, it is not to be recommended. Now let some equally good authority tell you directly the opposite.

Graham Biscuit—Three cups of graham flour, one cup of wheat flour, two tablespoonfuls melted butter, one teaspoonful of soda, two tablespoon brown sugar, two teaspoon cream tartar, one-half saltspoon of salt, milk enough to mix, and make into biscuit, bake in a moderate oven.

Tongue Toast—A very nice dish is prepared from cold boiled or potted tongue. Slice the tongue and cut each slice into small fine pieces; beat it in a pan with a little butter. To prevent burning moisten with warm water or clear soup; add salt and pepper; stir into it two beaten eggs. When set, arrange neatly on toast.

There never was better advice given than that which Washington Irving gave to a lady: "Don't be too anxious about the education of your daughters; they will do very well; don't teach them so many things; teach them one thing." "What is that, Mr. Irving?" she asked. "Teach them," he said, "to be easily pleased."

Transparent Pudding—The yolks of eight eggs beaten till very light, one tablespoonful of butter and one tablespoonful of sugar to each egg. Flavor with a tablespoonful of rose water or other extract that is perfectly clear. Beat all together well and bake in plates on puff paste. Serve moderately warm, with granulated sugar sifted over their tops. This quantity will fill two plates of large size.

A foreign dish that is better without its name, is made by putting one pint of split peas into one pint of water or soup liquor, boil for five hours, until they are soft and pulpy, renewing the liquor, add a dessert spoonful of curry powder, two Spanish onions cut up and fried, two ounces of butter and a little cayenne, three cloves chopped fine. It is better to boil the peas some hours before required and then to heat them with the other ingredients. Served with rice so boiled that each kernal will fall apart from the others.

Cream Pie—Scald one pint of milk in a double boiler. Wet two even tablespoonfuls of cornstarch in a little cold milk, add the yolks of three eggs and three tablespoonfuls of sugar and beat with an egg beater till very light; then stir into the scalding milk. Flavor with lemon and let it cool. Line a pie-plate with a nice crust and bake it. Then fill with the cream and make a meringue of the whites of the two eggs beaten with two tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar. Cover the top of the pie with this and set on the upper grate of the oven until the meringue is a pale straw color.

There is one thing that the best of nurses should not be allowed to do, and that is to stand with a baby at a window when the thermometer is much below freezing. The cold fairly radiates from the glass and strikes on the delicate little lungs or legs when the baby is short-coated. The nurse likes to indulge her curiosity as to passers-by in the street, or to watch and see who it is that is getting out of the carriage at the door, and the next thing a doctor's carriage has to draw up and the baby is treated for croup or pleurisy. At no time in winter is the window a good place for a baby to be held.

Rice Pudding—A quarter of a pound of rice, the same weight of sugar, one quart of milk, one pint of cream, half an ounce of gelatine. Parboil the rice in water and then cook it soft and thick in the milk, adding the sugar and some vanilla, and, when nearly done, add the gelatine, which has been dissolved in a little water. When done set it aside to become cold. Beat the cream to a stiff froth and mix it thoroughly with the cold rice. Put in a mold which has been moistened with cold water and set it on the ice. A liquor glass of Maraschino may be added to the whipped cream. This amount is sufficient for ten persons.

Miss Corson tells us it is quite unsafe to put frozen meat to the fire or into the oven to cook without thawing it first. The heat in the process of cooking actually has the same effect upon the frozen tissues that hot weather would have upon long kept meat, and the poultry or joint will spoil before the fire, as it would in the larder or hung out of the window, in a sudden change of temperature. Frozen meats of course keep well, and there is very slight if any difference in their flavor if put into cold water and allowed to remain there until sufficiently thawed to cook. But the cooking must be done immediately, as "thawed out" meats are especially liable to spoil.

### Wilkins' Sayings.

The milk of human kindness never sours.

Innocence in-no-sense, shows a man's inner-sense.

No man ever boasts of being neighbor to a man that never excites envy.

The man with plenty of money has no excuse for not being punctual.

If a man wishes to borrow trouble the devil stands ready to discount his paper.

Man hides the flaws in his own character by criticising that of his neighbor.

For the want of sand many men are bewitched. We shouldn't care to be sandwitched.

The soap of genius and the water of energy will produce soap-bubbles of fame—if properly blown through the pipe of public opinion.—*Whitehall Times.*

### First Step in Criticism.

Two married ladies were talking in a street car. One was re-counting the wonderful sayings of her children. "I was traveling in the West," said one, "accompanied by my six-year old Freddie. We stopped at a railroad eating-house, where a colored man walked up and down pounding a gong. First listened awhile, and with a North Side look of contempt, said: "Maybe that feller thinks he's playing a tune, but he isn't.


Poor, pretty, little, blue-eyed baby! How he coughs! Why don't his mother give him a dose of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup?

Upon a fair trial I find Salvation Oil the best cure for rheumatism I have ever known. It gives relief more quickly and always does its work. JOSHUA ZIMMERMAN, Wetheredville, Md.


A Missourian attempts to swindle an Iowa City firm out of $100,000.


A SORE THROAT OR COUGH, if suffered to progress, often results in an incurable throat or lung trouble. "Brown's Bronchial Troches" give instant relief.


Coal heavers on the West Superior docks strike against a reduction of pay.

"Why should a man whose blood is warm within his veins sit like his grandsire carved in alabaster!" He shouldn't. He should stir around and make something of himself. One of the best ways of doing this is to engage with B. F. Johnson & Co., Richmond, Va.

The strike in the Twin Cities continues to wane.


When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.


New and damaging charges are brought against Boulanger.


THE LATE DR. J. G. HOLLAND, the eminent writer and physician, wrote and published in Scribner's Magazine: "It is a fact that many of the best proprietary medicines of the day are more successful than many physicians, and most of them are first discovered and used in actual medical practice. When, however, any shrewd person knowing their virtue, forseeing their popularity, secures and advertises them, then, in the opinion of the bigoted, all virtue went out of them." The late Dr. Dio Lewis, in speaking of Warner's Safe Cure, says: "If I found myself the victim of a serious kidney trouble, I would use your preparation." Dr. R. A. Gunn, M. D., author of Gunn's New Improved Handbook of Hygiene and Domestic Medicine," says: I am willing to acknowledge and commend thus frankly the value of Warner's Safe Cure." The celebrated Dr. Thompson of the University of the city of New York, says: "More adults are carried off by chronic kidney disease than by any other one malady except consumption."


The government relieves pensioners of the expense of pension agents.


Particular attention is directed to the advertisement in another column of Donaldson's Glass Block Store. They present a list of Goods furnished by them which comprises almost everything in the Dry Goods, Notions & Furnishing line. We recommend you to write for their Catalogue.


Sixteen persons, who had lost the remnants of their fortunes at the gaming tables of Monte Carly, committed suicide there during the first twelve weeks of this year. Fifteen duels were also fought there within the same period, and still there was no cessation of the gambling.


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The Latest, Current Cures.

On Crutches. Forney, Tex., June 23, 1888. Was on crutches from rheumatism for three months; one bottle St. Jacobs Oil cured me. No return in two years. J. S. WOOD, J. P.

Since the War. Waynesville, O., June 26, '88. Had had rheumatism since the war in knee; a year ago two applications St. Jacobs Oil cured me. No return since. K. KILBON.

No Sleep. Greenville, O., June 29, 1888. Walked the floor at night, suffering with rheumatism; no relief; tried St. Jacobs Oil; half a bottle cured me. No return in years. W. C. WEAVER.

AT DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.
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THE ANSWER

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"For years I was sick every spring, but last year took Hood's Sarsaparilla and have not seen a sick day since." G. W. SLOAN, Milton, Mass.

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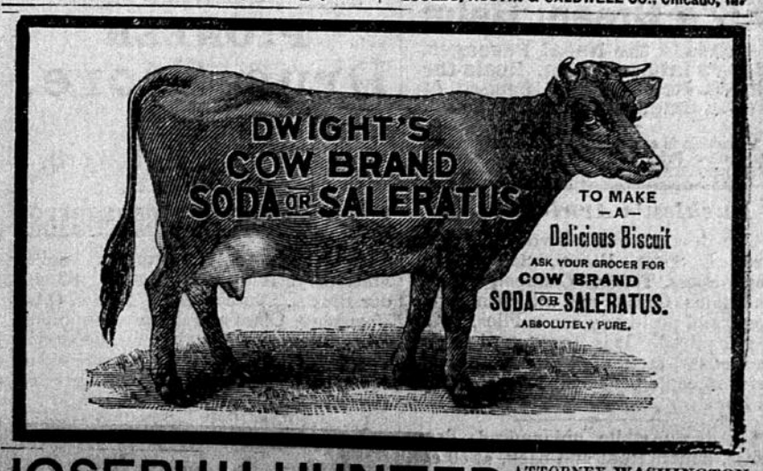


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