

HOME AND THE FARM.

A DEPARTMENT MADE UP FOR OUR RURAL FRIENDS.

Laying Out the Farm for Convenience and Profit—What It Costs to Feed Pigs—The Creamery—Fruit—Hay—Sheep for Chickens—Household and Kitchen.

The Plan of the Farm.

FARMERS of this country will do well to take a lesson from those of England. Many of them have maps of their farms, finely executed and absolutely correct in scale and form. They also have a year book in which is shown not only the location of the fields, but also what crops were grown on any particular field at any given time. Their system of rotation of crops greatly facilitates the keeping of such a record.

In the East, says the American Farmer, the situation of affairs is probably worse than here. The farms there are small and badly divided up into small "two-acre pieces," "half-acre fields," etc. Here in the Northwest we too often go to the other extreme and have our farms unfenced. We have seen a single farm in the East which had several miles of fences and walls, while we have also traveled several miles in the West without observing a single fence. A fence should be placed around the farm. It is oftentimes the means of saving its cost in keeping away stray cattle from the growing crops, and is a benefit at all times. A State may fortify itself with herd laws forever, but a fence well made is better than all the statutes on this subject. The pasture must be divided from the tilled land by a good fence, for obvious reasons; but as it is unwise to continuously keep a certain part of the farm for pasture, it is well to plan for this before fencing. A plan can easily be formed by which the changing of the pasture will necessitate the changing of only two sides of the fence. In laying out the prairie farm, the buildings must be placed in some convenient position. Many farmers put their buildings near one corner of the farm; a few moments' reflection will convince any one that this is a most unwise thing to do. A good plan is to lay out the quarter section into lots of twenty acres each. By doing this you can easily compute how much land you have to any crop, as the total field being given it is then easy to estimate the yield per acre. This division of the land into plots of equal size, cannot easily be done unless it is very nearly level. In the majority of farms more attention is paid to the natural surface contour. A little forethought in locating roads on the farm will prevent much unnecessary labor. The distance around the hemisphere is no greater than the distance over it, and the former course is much the easier for the team.

Of course, many circumstances must be considered in laying out the farm. It will probably be impossible to have the artificial divisions always suit the farmer and yet conform to the surface contour. The great thing is to make a beginning, to get to thinking, and then apply that thought in practice.

LIVE STOCK.

Cost of Feeding Pigs.

The Wisconsin Experiment Station conducted a series of experiments to ascertain whether or not pigs can be fed as profitably through the dam as after weaning. Four sows were placed in separate pens just before farrowing. The pigs were weighed on the day they were born, and weekly thereafter until ten weeks old, when they were weaned. An account was kept of all the food consumed by the sow and pigs for seven weeks after weaning. The feed consumed is charged at the following rates:

100 lb. of corn and 100 lb. of pig feed.

Cornmeal, 100 lbs. at \$7.00 per cwt. \$1.20

Skim milk, 400 lbs. at .25 per cwt. 1.00

Total..... \$2.20

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the keep of the sheep, and what the lambs bring is all profit. What will show a larger per cent of profit than this?

When a man expects early spring lambs it won't do for him to be mean with the ewes, either in board of treatment. There is a charm about wheat bran, and linseed meal which no sheep can resist, and the resulting products, whether lambs, wool or mutton, are bound to be first-class. Oil meal must not be fed to ewes in lamb later than four weeks after they are served because of danger from miscarriage.

TURNIPS are well worth feeding notwithstanding the chemists rank them so low among foods. The beginner in sheep raising will do well to study the cheap production of roots, for nothing, not even ensilage, can take their place in the economies of winter sheep feeding.

EVERY lamb that can be put on the market before April will pay the owner well. He should make special preparations for warm and comfortable places in cold weather for sheep expected to yield early.

Don't allow the sheep to fall off in flesh as the feed fails. If they come to the barn poor in the fall, they are likely to remain so through the winter. Turn them into the after-math, or give them a daily feed of grain or root.

GATHER forest leaves and fill one of the box-stalls by pouring them through the floor above. Sheep enjoy them for bedding and will eat many of the bright ones. They like to vary their own diet and it is a hint to the shepherd.

THE DAIRY.

Look Out for a Creamery Fraud.

The lightning rod and Bohemian oat swindle have had their day and now the hedge fence and creamery racket are being worked. A creamery supply house is sending out agents to small towns and villages to convince them that a creamery is essential to their future success. These agents have all the facts and figures and give talk and plans free. While a first-class equipped creamery can be put up for \$2,000 to \$4,000, these shrewd fellows get the towns to put in from \$6,000 to \$10,000. A cold storage may be attached and the concern may take some stock in the creamery to help further the scheme. The company makes two profits: one by the high price of the building and the other by the equipments furnished. They can afford to lose a few hundred dollars in the stock after they have made twice that in the profits. The creameries are generally started in places where there are few dairy cows or the people have not enough dairy education to make them a success. After running a few months they generally close up. The sharpers have been working in Wisconsin for the past few weeks, but they should be looked for everywhere and their schemes thwarted—Practical Farmer.

A Deal of Nonsense.

A great deal of the so-called agricultural pabulum found in weekly newspapers is the veriest nonsense. As an instance of this we read the other day in a weekly paper that milk in Paris was called pure when it contained one pound of butter and four ounces of solids, not fat, in a quart. Normal milk contains from three to four pounds of butter and nine to eleven pounds of other solids in each 100 pounds, or fifty quarts.

Must Study the Business.

One thing should be chalked down and remembered by every farmer who is engaged in dairying or thinks of engaging in it. He will never make a profitable success unless he is a close student of the business. Unless he is willing to read, think, and study, and that, too, right hard, but few dollars will get into his pocket through the cow. Look about in every dairy community and you will see that the most money per cow is made by the men who put the most brains into their dairy work. A man may make some money out of a poor cow, even by starving his mind and the minds of his family. We suppose pig-pickers make some money, but how do they live? The American dairyman ought to live like an American citizen.

THE POULTRY-YARD.

Hay Seeds for Chickens.

When you have a brood of chicks, try giving them the sweepings of the hayloft in which to scratch, and you will be surprised to notice how busy the little fellows will be, and how industriously, writes a poultry raiser, they will work to secure the seeds. There is nothing that will tempt little chicks like small seeds, and they will scratch from morning until night if they can find them. This scratching will do more to keep them in health than anything that can be done for them. It makes them keep warm, compels them to feed without filling their crops too rapidly, prevents leg weakness, and assists them to endure cold. Their appetites will also be greater and they will eat anything else provided with avidity. If chicks are fed four times a day when young, and given hay chaff and leaves to work on, they should grow rapidly. They must be kept in a warm place, having plenty of light, and carefully fastened up at night.

A Dreaded Disease.

Among the diseases described that come to us from readers, says Farm and Fireside, is one which is very common. The heads of the hens swell, and lumps appear, both on the heads and sometimes in the throats, and the eyes are also swollen and closed. The trouble is roup, and the symptoms described are due to exposure to draughts of cold air, damp air at night. There are different kinds of roup, but the form of roup mentioned is always the result of exposure. It is difficult to cure, but the sick birds should be kept in a warm place, and a few drops of a mixture of one part spirits of turpentine and three parts sweet-oil used as an ointment on the face and head.

Food Must Be Regulated.

When green things disappear the feeding of poultry must be regulated accordingly. If it has been fed entirely on corn up to that time and has

done well, it is not to be wondered at, because there has been an abundance of grass and insects to balance the ration. To counteract the heating effect of the carbonaceous corn food until the new growth of green things, poultrymen who expect the best returns from their fowls will see to it that food rich in nitrogen is supplied in connection with the corn. This should include meat scraps, clover hay cut and steamed, chopped vegetables, bran, barley, oats, and cottonseed and linseed meal.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

Washing Blankets Made Easy.

If one has a suitable place for the purpose, the washing of blankets may become an easy task, says the January Ladies' Home Journal. In an open space, have a line tightly stretched out of doors. To this fasten the upper edge of the blanket. Have straps of cotton sewed to the bottom at intervals; tie these to pegs, which drive well into the ground. Now turn on the hose. Cold water, of course, and plenty of it. Drench the blankets well, on both sides. If much soiled, rub spots with soap and drench again.

The force of the stream will do more than wringing. After the article is quite clean, leave it to dry; never mind if it does rain; if the work has been thorough it will not streak, but be all the better for it. When the sun has completed its task, you will possess blankets as white, soft and unshrunk as new, and the nap will not be destroyed.

Hints to Housekeepers.

CAMP chairs are now covered with plush and bordered with tiny tassels of silk.

CEILINGs that have been smoked by a kerosene lamp should be washed off with soda water.

THE surest test of a frozen orange is its weight. If it is heavy in the hand it has not been frozen.

USE good soap in the kitchen, as it saves the hands.

WHEN a felon first begins to make its appearance, take a lemon, cut off one end, put the finger in, and the longer it is kept there the better.

FLOUR should be kept in a barrel, with a flour scoop to dip it and a sieve to sift it.

DRAIN pipes and all places that are

sour or impure may be cleansed with lime water or carbolic acid.

FOR a cold on the chest, a flannel rag rung out in boiling water and sprinkled with turpentine, laid on the chest, gives the greatest relief.

COLD sliced potatoes fry and taste better by sprinkling a teaspoonful of flour over them while frying.

RUB the tea-kettle with kerosene

and polish with a dry flannel cloth.

BEST whalebone can be restored and used again by soaking in water a few hours, then drying them.

TO CLEAN CARPETS—Go over them once a week with a broom dipped in hot water, to which a little turpentine has been added. Wring a cloth in the hot water and wipe under pieces of furniture too heavy to be moved.

THE KITCHEN.

What the Good Cooks Say.

POTATO YEAST—Grate six large raw potatoes, and strain over them two quarts of water in which three tablespoonsful of hops have been boiled. The potatoes and hops are then boiled two minutes, constantly stirred. Afterwards a third of a cupful of sugar and two tablespoonsful of salt are added, and when the mixture is lukewarm a cupful of yeast, or a cake of compressed yeast, is added. This potato yeast should be kept in a cool place, well corked.

GRAHAM GEMS are made of equal parts of graham flour and water, and baked brown in iron gem pans made hissing hot on top of the stove before the batter is poured in, and then put into a quick oven. The steam generated from the water raises them; so they require no saleratus or yeast.

PERFECT BUTTER—One cup of potato yeast, a cup of sugar and a heaping tablespoonful of butter creamed together; add a pinch of salt and then a quart of milk. Knead flour into this until the whole forms a sponge the consistency of bread dough. In the morning, after rising all night, half a pound of currants or seeded raisins are rolled into the mixture, which is then cut into rounds and placed in a warm place to rise. In three-quarters of an hour the buns are pulled up beautifully; then smear the tops with a mixture made of a cupful of sugar to half a cup of milk, and place in a moderate oven to bake brown.

CAKE WITHOUT EGGS OR BUTTER—Two heaping tablespoonsful of the finest corn meal, creamed up with a cup of granulated sugar. To this add a cup of sweet milk, quarter of a nutmeg grated, half a cup of seeded raisins and two and a half cups of flour. Bake in a slow oven. The result is a moist, rich tasting, white cake.

A CUSTARD PUDDING—Beat flour into cold water the same as for milk porridge. Stir it into scalded milk till it is of the consistency of cream. Let it simmer for a few moments, and then remove it from the fire and cool it to the temperature of new milk. Stir in one well-beaten egg to every quart of batter. Sweeten to the taste and flavor it with nutmeg. Salt slightly, or it will spoil the flavor. All custards should be baked with a moderate fire, custard pudding included. It must not be so thick as to be doughy.

Schoolgirls' Quits.

In which way is a little girl running when the first sunshine of the morning comes directly on her face? In what direction will your shadow fall at six o'clock on a summer evening?

You see a rainbow in the evening; is it east or west, or where you are standing? Why?

In what part of the sky is the sun in the middle of the afternoon?

A ship sailing southeast was struck squarely on the left side by a steamer. In what direction was the steamer going?

Explain the difference between a picture and a map.

Explain the use of express companies, the postal system, railways.

Of what use are the telegraph and telephone wires which we see on the roads and streets?—Common Sense.

In the Nick of Time.
The nick of time to stop the course of bladder and kidney complaints is when the organs concerned exhibit a tendency to grow inactive. The healthful impulse toward activity that resists the influence of the disease is then at hand. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters resists the influence of the disease and averts the danger of a permanent cure. Bright's disease and diabetes, sluggishness of the kidneys increases a liability to chronic rheumatism, gout, and dropsy, and since the blood is filtered by these organs in its passage through them, the operation of the Bitters serves a doubly happy purpose. The medicine acts without exciting, like the stimulants of commerce. Material, dyspeptic, constipated, and nervous invalids are thoroughly relieved by it. Since the advent of that shocking malady, in gripe, it has been widely demonstrating its usefulness as a curative and preventive of it.

But a Giddy Girl.

"I am not old," says Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, aged 70. "I was at a little gathering of people some four years ago, in which were Dr. Holmes and Mr. Whittier. They got to talking of ages. Mr. Whittier and Dr. Holmes were then nearly eighty, to which they confessed. 'By the way,' said Mr. Whittier to me, 'you have not said how old you are.' I was then approaching sixty-seven, and when I told them Mr. Whittier said: 'Get thee alone, get thee alone.' 'Thou art but a giddy girl.'—Boston Traveler.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of catarrh that cannot be cured by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last fifteen years and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligations made by him.

West & Trunk, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Walcott, Kimball & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. The medicine is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75c per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

The annual revenue of the Government of India from opium, about thirty years ago, was about \$45,000,000, and after a gradual decrease it was last year about \$15,000,000, being one-twenty-fourth of the entire revenue of the country.

A Row With Chili.

Two elegant albums, containing views of the new American warships, have been published by the U. S. Navy. Each album contains 6 cents in stamps will be sent to any address. Incidentally the C. H. & D. is the great vestibular link between the Chilean Navy and the U. S. Navy, and hence its interest in the Chilean troubles. In connection with the Monon Route it is the "World's Fair Route between Cincinnati and Chicago," being the only line connecting Pullman's Safety Vestibular trains with dining-cars between the cities named. Address E. McCormick, G. P. & T. Agent, Cincinnati, O.

A Knoxville woman says that when she goes shopping she likes to visit stores that do not advertise. The clerks are never busy, and can show her all their goods while she is making up her mind what to buy in the advertised stores where the big assortments, big crowds and big bargains at one price are found.—Knoxville Tribune.

The display advertisement of the Odell Typewriter will be found in one of the adjoining columns. We particularly call the attention of our readers to this machine, which has taken a most prominent place in the business offices of this country, and is rapidly replacing the old-fashioned typewriter. This machine is guaranteed to do perfect work, and its speed is equal to that of any other machine on the market. It is an absolute necessity in every business office, and its use is a great saving of time and money.

LAMBECK. Aberdeen, S. Dak., Sept. 26, 1888: "Suffered several years with chronic stitch in the back: was given up by doctors. Two bottles of St. Jacobs Oil cured me." HERMAN SCHWARTZ.

"PROMPT AND PERMANENT!" THE PECULIAR EFFECTS OF ST. JACOBS OIL Are Its Prompt and Permanent Cures.

RHEUMATISM. Jan. 17, 1888, GEORGE C. OSGOOD & CO., Druggists, Lowell, Mass., wrote: "MR. LEWIS DENNIS, 136 Moody St., desires to say that ORRIN ROBINSON, a boy of Grandville, Mass., came to his house in 1881, walking on crutches; his leg was bent at the knee for two months. Mr. Dennis gave him St. Jacobs Oil to rub it. In six days he had no use for his crutches and went home cured without them."

Lowell, Mass., July 9, '87: "The cripple boy ORRIN ROBINSON, cured by St. Jacobs Oil in 1881, has remained cured. The young man has been and is now at work every day at manual labor." DR. GEORGE C. OSGOOD.

LAMBECK. Aberdeen, S. Dak., Sept. 26, 1888: "Suffered several years with chronic stitch in the back: was given up by doctors. Two bottles of St. Jacobs Oil cured me." HERMAN SCHWARTZ.

A ONE hundred ton modern breech-loading rifle-cannon of English make is 39 feet 7 inches long, carries a projectile weighing 3,000 pounds, which is expended by a mild charge of 772 pounds of powder. The little toy will go through 28 inches of wrought-iron at a distance of 1,000 yards.

There is a 3-inch display advertisement in this paper this week which has no two words alike except one word. The same is true of each new one appearing each week from the Dr. J. C. Hartman Co. This house places a "Crescent" on everything they make and publish. Look for it, send me the name of the word in the word and they will return you BOOK, BEAUTIFUL LITHOGRAPHS, OR SAMPLES FREE.

A COUNTRY person in England has written 125,000 begging letters. His wife has sent as many as 11,000 and his children a few thousand more. About one person in fifty responded, one to the amount of \$23.00.

A PROMINENT Citizen. Three years ago I had a severe abscess, and used everything I could hear of without benefit. My blood was in a very bad state, and I was unable to do any work. I was advised to try Swamp-Root, the great Kidney purifier. After only using one bottle I feel better than for years.

J. C. SAWYER, Edinburg, Ind.

A PRUNY family is now threatened. Should it come to pass, what will the circus do for attractions?

FOR COUGHS AND THROAT DISORDERS USE BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES. "Have never changed my mind respecting them, except I think better of that which I have used so long."—Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. Sold only in boxes.

WHAT man must have his glass before he can do a day's work? A glazier.

EASE YOUR COUGH by using Dr. D. Jayne's Expecto-rant, a sure and helpful medicine for Coughs, Croup, and Lung ailments, and a curative for Asthma.

A BASE deceiver—the player who steals bases.

THE Nerves seem strained to their utmost, the mind is confused and irritable. This condition finds an excellent corrective in Hood's Sarsaparilla, which, by its regulating and tonic power,