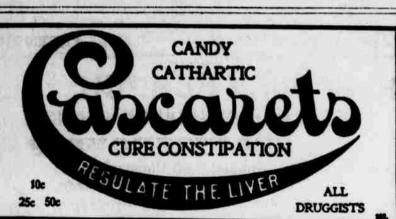


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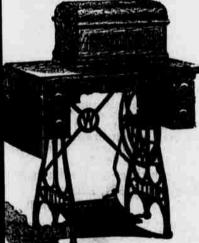


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PASTURE COW-SHED.

Finn That Saves Lets of Work and

On many farms the pasture is a long way from the house and barn. On others it is often desired to pasture cows on another farm a mile or so away, owned, it may be, by the same man. In either event, the cows must be driven a long way twice a day, to the loss of milk and gream. A better plan is to build a cow shed, with yard attached, in the pasture. Here the cows



can be milked, and the milk brought home instead of the cows! The shed may have a box stall built in it for a cow that has a calf while at pasture, and also a couple of stanchions where nervous cows can be confined while milking. The roof and two sides afford protection from rains, either by night or by day when at pasture. One can ride to and from a distant pasture, carrying the milk in big milkmen's cans, to keep it from slopping. The plan will save work for the farmer and will increase the profit from the cows. -Orange Judd Farmer.

FEEDING THE CALVES.

Why It Is Better to Teach Them to Drink Cold Milk.

Patience is one of the virtues in teaching little calves to drink, but this is not all. Calves should be allowed to run with their mothers for two or three days. This teaches them to cat and gives them an appetite that will help the feeder along in his work. About 13 hours after taking them away from their mothers offer them a little milk. If they are not inclined to drink very much let them go 12 hours longer. By Never get the calf's neck between your limbs and force its head into the pail telling it to "drink or drown," but stand in front of the calf with pail in hand, and when it lowers its head raise the pail up so as to dip its nose in the milk. This will give the calf a taste of the milk, and in a very short time the milk will disappear and with it the calf's

Always teach the calves to drink new milk. This can be gradually diluted with skimmed milk, and before the calves are a week old clear skimmed milk may take the place of the new. The same principle holds true in changing from warm milk to cold. Begin pired. by warming about seven-eighths of the aliotted quantity and continue warmng one-eighth less each day until only an eighth is warmed. The change is so gradual that the calves do not notice the difference. When the milk is too seldom just right, which is 90 degrees under such circumstances, calves will milk at once.-Agricultural Epitomist.

Regularity in Milking.

Regularity in time of milking is necessary. The dairy cow is a good timekeeper, and knows very well when milkallowed to go far beyond the regular time, she begins to worry and loss follows. There are some cows that certain milkers can never get clean. They milk out all that flows readily, strip around once or twice, and call her finished. With some cows this will do. but with others the milker must reach well up on the udder, and work it with a sort of kneading process. A little manipulation of this sort will cause the whole quantity to flow in to the tents, whereas without it there will be from a gill to a pint of the richest milk left in the udder every time, which means a prematurely dry cow.

Dairy Cows Require Sait.

Some cows have a depraved appetite which leads them to eat greedily the soiled straw that has been thrown out from the horse stable, and to prefer it to good hay, and also to prefer to drink from a stagmant puddle in the barn-yard, instead of from the trough of water. Our first inquiry in such a case would be to ask if the cows receive salt regularly and freely. If they do not, it may arise simply from a desire for sait, but if they do have salt, and still keep up the habit, physic them two or three times at intervals of about three days, and in the meantime see that they have no opportunity to indulge in their filthy habit, and give plenty of good food.—American Cultivator.

Well Making in Winter. The winter is a good time for wellmaking, says the Farm Journal. One can soon chop through the frozen crust, and the man digging will be warm enough. The men handling the windlars will be if they put up a windbreak of some boards or cornfodder. There is more time for well-making in the winter than during any other season of the year. There is not much water below the surface layer, hence if one gots a strong well in winter it is not likely that it will fail him in a time of drought. When the ground is frozen the brick or stone for the walls can be hauled without injury to the

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low to Solve a Voged Problem Everybody's Advantage.

Between that sickly sentimentality which makes him an object of such ten-der selicitude as to restrain him from proper physical exercise, and that brutality which drives him to despair, the present-day convict has a bard time of It. Much as we may deprecate the latter, it is a fair question if the former be not the more demoralizing in ulti-

These reflections are suggested by the Interesting letter on "Convict Labor and Good Roads," from the pen of P. J. Edwards, of Hillsboro, Ill. His suggestion that convict labor may be employed in the preparation of road metal will surely meet with the approval of every citizen who understands the meaning of true philanthropy. We say this because we desire for the moment to remove from the discussion the economic



A PENNSYLVANIA ROAD.

features of the case, and consider the convict not as a subject of our condemnation and punishment, but as one diseased morally and needful of treat-

What does such a patient most need? Not a physician but will answer that first of all he must have healthful exercise this time they will have an appetite. and plenty of it. When we come to apply the remedy what do we find? That public sentiment is opposed, and rightfully, to the competition of convict labor with free labor. How, then, shall the convict be employed for the public benefit without entering into competition with free labor? In just such manner as Mr. Edwards suggests, only we should extend his field of usefulness just as far as the nature of the individual convict permitted, and make him a worker upon the roadbed, giving to "trusties" such a degree of freedom as would aid to make them better men and fit them to return to honest ways when their term of imprisonment had ex-

We have heard much of good roads of late years; but most of the discussion paratively speaking, has been accom plished. We believe this is largely due to lack of concerted movement. We are hot one day and too cold the next, and convinced that if the states through which an air line road from, say, Buffalo, N. Y., to the Pacific coast were to do much better if taught to drink cold unite in the construction of such a highway, and would employ no other than convict labor, each state's prisoners to work upon the roadway of that state, the result would be such an era of goodroad making as would soon lift the agricultural sections of the United States ing time comes. If she is neglected and out of the mire, transform travel and life in the country as much as the paved streets in the cities have added to the comfort and pleasure of those who dwell in them, and remove the heaviest tax now resting upon agricultural production. This may be said to be a sentimental way of going about it. But we do many things from sentiment, and more interest can be aroused in some such interstate roadway than by all the states in the union working singlehanded and without purpose.

Such a road would bring to its support the wheelmen of the nation, and they have shown a commendable spirit of helpfulness and a willingness to bear their share of the burdens attending good roads. It would lead to the construction of the states through which this interstate highway passed of a series of laterale which would bring all sections into connection with the main avenue. It would make possible a summer outing for thousands of people who now are withheld from its enjoyment by the expense attending, and would transform the country into a scene of life and pleasure, such as now is witnessed only in the country districts of

certain European lands. Our prisons are to-day a burden upon the people. They should be made selfsupporting, and in doing this the highest good of convicte may be conserved. To use this labor in transforming the bogs and mudholes, which compose large portion of our country roads, into dry, smooth highways, would be to give to it a purpose in itself atimulating to the moral growth of the menengaged in it. Of its advantages to the people. especially to agriculturiets, there is no room for discussion.-Farmers' Voice.

Caring for Butter Prints.

Caring for Butter Prints.

In order to prevent a butter print from eracking, put the print in a damp place or wet it slowly in cold water, allowing it to remilin but a few minutes at a time. The print, of course, cannot be used ustil the wood is thoroughly saturated with water. After this it can be placed in hot water if desirable. Care must be taken in drying the print. Even it in a damp place out of the run. As suffice drying or wetting senses and form.

States Farm Magazine Col. J. B. Killebrew writes:

"The negroes of the south had the best of training in varied fields of labor inder skilled and intelligent managers. In those regions where a diversity of crops was planted they became expert farmers. It is a gross error into which many of our northern friends have fallen in thinking that the negroes are poor laborers. They may be wanting in skill, but it is to be doubted whether any other laboring population on earth ever produced results from agriculture so large. so constant, so magnificent and so remunerative. And this is true of the negroes in the south to-day. When we reflect that upon their labor in the cotton fields millions of operatives in the old world are absolutely dependent for employment and sustenance, their value as laborers becomes at once apparent and decisive. Destroy the negro labor of the south and the cotton supply would be reduced so low that the 90,-000,000 spindles of New England and Europe would rust in their sockets and the clank of a million looms would cease. There would be a dearth in the goods that practically clothe the world, and a blow would be given to the business world that would shake it from center to circumference."

They tell the following in connection with John Allison, the Muhlenberg (Ky.) lawyer: John is very much of a wag, and on one occasion, even when death was staring him in the face, he could not repress his disposition to be funny. He became ill at his home in Greenville with what was supposed to be heart disease, and a physician was hastily summoned. When he arrived John was gasping for breath, and his friends expected him to die at any minute. When the doctor asked him what was the matter, he coolly replied: "Doc, I have an intimation that my case is about to be called, and, if possible, I want to get a continuance." The doctor went to work with him, and, contrary to everybody's expectation, did get John a continuance, and he is still alive and practicing law in Green-

A public auction of schoolhouses is a novelty that will be witnessed in western Kansas. Scattered over that portion of the state are numerous descried schools which were erected when the state experienced the big boom years ago and was quite thickly populated. The bulk of the population disappeared long since, and many school districts are entirely without inhabitants, and the schoolhouses deserted. The state officials have decided to realize what they can for these buildings instead of allowing the bats and owls to continue using them as resting places, and they will be auctioned off to the highest bidders to be used as kindling wood or in whatever other manner the purchaser may desire.

Hog cysters having been advertised as a concomitant of a feast to which negroes were especially invited by a Topeka pastor, a feast at which reason was to "kiss truth and electrify the soul," while the physical man was to "swoon before the delicacies of the season," a reporter hunted up a negro epicure and found that hog oysters were fresh tripe rolled in batter and fried. "An'," said the darkey, "dey is de fines' estin' you evah t'rowed a lip ovah, 'less an' 'ceptin' hit mout be baked possum."

A man of standing and education in Chattanooga, Tenn., has made the following pitiful announcement in a Chattanooga paper: "I hereby acknowledge myself an habitual drunkard, and warn every man connected with the liquor trade that he violates his oath by selling, giving or allowing me drink. God knows I want to quit, but I can't as long as I can get liquor. I take this method of cutting off the possibility of

It is said that John Campbell, proprietor of a hotel at Warren, O., enjoys the distinction of being a double cousin of President McKinley. His father and Mr. McKinley's grandmother were brother and sister, his mother and the president's father having been cousins. Not only that, Mr. Campbell bears a remarkable personal likeness to the nation's chief magistrate.

One of the latest "antisocieties" is one for the abolition of the hip pocket in the future and sewing up all those now existing. The ultrafaddist women who are interested in this movement claim that this will lessen inebriety and homielde and think that the public, the press and the men who make and enforce the laws should be stirred up to a sense of their responsibility.

Indianapolis appears to be a very progressive city. Its city council has just passed a curiew ordinance, and is now about to wrestle with a law "prohibiting the maintenance of undertaking establishments on any block or square of the city where more than two-thirds of the buildings are residences, without the written consent of the majority of property owners."

It is said that some of the "ailk" manufactured in these times is composed chiefly of wood pulp, cotton and of tin. Chemistry and machine drive the little factory of the worm out of the field, another violes

coming so general, resulting fatally in such a large number of cases, as to occasion general alarm.
Mr. William Walpole, of Walshtown.

South Dakota, writ three years ago, there my left eye a little blot: size of

Itgrev in every direction. and consulted a good doctor, who pronounced it can-cer, and said that it must be cut out. This I would not consent to, having little faith in the

indiscriminate use of the knife. Reading of the many cures made by S. S. S., I determined to give that medicine a trial, and after I had taken it a few days, the cancer became irritated and began to discharge. This after awhile ceased, leaving a small scab, which finally dropped off, and only a healthy little scar remained to mark the place where the destroyer had held full sway.

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