

A SCIENTIFIC ROOT FEEDER.

Could Feed Profitably This Winter Fifteen Thousand Bushels of Roots.

Although much of Wisconsin burned over, and most was dry enough to burn for many weeks this fall, I have abundance of feed for my stock for the next eight months. I have my usual root crop. I have a five acre "patch" that I believe will yield enough roots to give 80 head 30 pounds each a day for 135 days. I have been feeding roots since early in September—mostly turnips grown in my corn.

A ration of turnips added to a generous feed of cornfodder and oatmeal made an average gain of four pounds a day in three days on each cow. I am getting four-sevenths of June mowings from cows that calved in January, February and March. I feed my turnips after milking, about 15 pounds besides the tops to each mess. My cream goes to Chicago every day. I have requested interested parties to use good sense to discover scents; that if a turnip scent should turn up in my milk it be sent back to where it was scented, as one scent might ruin many cents' worth of milk.

Keep in mind 10 hours must pass after turnips are eaten before cows are milked or a taint may be expected.

My oats were injured by hot weather and gave but half a crop of grain. Five acres yielded but 300 bushels of oats and straw worth \$85. Five acres of roots gave 5,000 bushels, worth when ready to harvest \$500 at a low estimate. I was offered \$20 today for 100 bushels in the field as growing. The tops go far toward paying for harvesting them. It cost me not to exceed \$50 more to raise five acres of roots than five acres of oats.

I could feed profitably the coming winter 15,000 bushels of roots. Horses, hogs, hens—all things on the farm, two-legged or four—are healthier and happier by having them. I saw today 11 flat turnips growing so close together that four of them had been raised completely from the ground and were being fed by the slender tap root running down to the ground. None of them was small. By the 1st of November many bushels will thus be crowded from the ground. I made this ground very rich and freed it from the curse of weeds in 1892. It looks like producing 2,000 bushels. I sowed them broadcast, and the ground is literally covered. There is nothing so green in this town this morning (unless it be some of my townsmen who have no turnips or much else for their cattle) as the field of turnips. Neither August heat nor October frosts disturb a root crop after it once gets hold of a rich, mellow soil.

Running close up to the fine house of Mr. H. K. Loomis (the house in which Hiram Smith died) is a splendid half acre of turnips. Mr. Loomis feeds his well bred cows turnips about as regularly as I do mine, and I cannot see why his butter has not the same "gilt edge" as that his honored father-in-law manufactured from his silage.—A. X. Hyatt in Breeder's Gazette.

Wheat Eating Hogs.

I bought eight half Poland-China hogs Aug. 5, 1893. They weighed 1,075 pounds. At 44 cents a pound they cost \$51.20. I fed them 95 days on 50 bushels of wheat at 50 cents, making \$25 for wheat. I wound them up on 10 bushels of corn at 32 cents a bushel, making corn cost \$3.20. I fed two-thirds wheat wet; balance dry. This makes wheat and corn all cost \$79.40. I sold the hogs Oct. 10, 1893, to be delivered on Nov. 10, at 6 cents. I weighed them up on Nov. 10. They weighed 2,075 pounds. Taking \$79.40, cost of hogs, wheat and corn, from \$134.50, the price I received for hogs, leaves \$45.10. Take \$12.20 off for corn leaves \$32.90 for the 50 bushels of wheat, or 33 4-5 cents a bushel I received for my wheat by feeding it to hogs. My hogs ran in a woods lot where they got all the water they wished and ate all the acorns they wanted. So I count 83 4-5 cents the price I got for my wheat.—E. Evans of Tennessee in St. Louis Journal of Agriculture.

Live Stock Points.

"Turkeys simply cannot stand it to be confined," says The Fanciers' Review. "The cold will not hurt them provided they have plenty of corn."

To "draw" poultry is to disembowel it. Talk to your horses.

A Vermont stage driver complains that farmers do not understand business courtesies and have no regard for their word when a buyer comes along and offers them a few cents more, say, for a lot of pigs than they have already bargained with one dealer to deliver the pork for. They let the animals go to the higher bidder with never a suspicion that they are both dishonest and unbusinesslike. Well, we don't believe this accusation against farmers.

The stallion Onward has added 14 trotters and 5 pacers to the class of his progeny that can go a mile in 2:30.

Electroener has produced 144 colts that are included in the 2:30 class.

Don D. Donnan of the Chicago Inter Ocean is writing the history of the world's great brood mares.

A New York horse dealer says, "The same horse that five years ago would bring \$200 to \$500 can now be had for from \$75 to \$150." The reason is that horse stock has improved so much in the time mentioned that what was a fine horse then is not noticed now. Farmers must bear this in mind and breed accordingly.

An experienced hog raiser declares that, while there is plenty of money in importing fine swine for breeding, there is none at all in importing them for sale.

The hard times caused poultry to be low in city markets during the holidays. Never mind. Better luck next year.

A man who is feeding 1,500 lambs on a ration which includes half a pound of wheat to each daily reports that the lambs thrive finely.

The one safe rule about feeding is to give at one time only as much as the animal will eat up clean. Watch and find out how much that is.

HOW TO BECOME PRETTY.

Timely Hints as to the Acquisition of Loveliness.

The hot bath is the bath most esteemed by our world-famed beautiful women, so hot at first to be carefully entered; this done with due caution, let the water be fragrant with benzoin and foaming with the finest of soap. Use a linen or Turkish washrag and rub and scrub every inch of the body until it is glowing with healthy vigor. After the scrub, let out the hot water very gradually while the cold spigot empties the cold into the bath—but you must not get out—and the temperature of the bath will be so gradually reduced that no shock will be felt; then rinse as carefully as possible, and you will rise from it feeling splendidly.

The diet is of almost as much import as bathing. Avoid pastry, French sweets, fat meat and gravies. Eschew pork if you would have a beautiful skin. Choose cereals, lean meat, beef, mutton, fowls, fish, fruit and all vegetables, salads, greens and lettuce simply dressed. Avoid every kind of diet that is of oleaginous nature. For an oily face use benzoin lotion frequently and a triweekly vapor bath. Freckles are stubborn things to many, but the use of lemon juice and borax very often meets with great success.

How Small Photographs Were Called "Cartes de Visites."

The photographic portraits called "cartes de visites" were so designated because the Duke of Parma, in 1837, had his portrait photographed by M. Ferrier at Nice, and copies affixed to his visiting cards—a fashion which soon extended to Paris and London. The name is still used all over the civilized world, though no longer applicable.

How to Cleanse Red Tablecloths.

Turkey red cloths, if of good quality, will wash without fading, but it is a wise precaution to put a handful of black pepper in the first wash water for any colored napery.

Red cloths must not be starched. For buff or cream ones, use starch colored with clear black coffee. Very delicate tints are somewhat preserved by soaking before washing in sugar of lead water for half an hour.

Very fine or delicate doilies are best cleaned with naphtha.

Lay them in a white earthen vessel and cover with the fluid; agitate rapidly. If all the dirt is not removed, put into another vessel and pour on more naphtha. They will of course need several days' airing to be rid of the smell.

If not too much soiled, they may be pinned out on a table covered with a sheet and strewn thickly with powdered carborundum. Rub it well in, let it remain half an hour, then brush off with a soft brush, after which lay your doilies a few minutes in the sun or before the stove and shake or beat out against the hands the little starch that clings to them.

Embroidered bits, such as traycloths, center pieces and carving cloths, may be cleaned by covering them with good white soap and setting them for two hours in sunshine, after which rinse and hang to drain, without wringing, and iron as directed for an embroidered cloth.

How Ivory May Be Prepared for Painting.

Ivory may be prepared as a ground for miniature painting by cleansing the leaves or plates and rubbing them over with the juice of garlic. This will remove its greasy quality, which prevents the color from fixing on the ground, and it is said to be more useful than either soap or ox gall.

How to Shine In Society.

A notebook, a retentive memory and an ordinary command of the English language are necessary if you want to become a brilliant conversationist.

Into the notebook should go those good stories, those admirable bits of repartee, which are floating about. Anecdotes about persons who are of passing interest should also be jotted down.

It is even advisable for the would-be conversationist to go to those older and more brilliant than herself and humbly ask to be "coached." It would be a mark of flattering regard for which the coacher ought to be willing to pay in choice jokes and rare stories—always provided that he or she did not need the entire stock on hand for the same dinner. There need be no deceit about using such stories. The woman who says, "Oh, by the way, have you heard Mr. Jones' last?" will have satisfied every claim of honesty, and at the same time will have contributed to the success of the party. And if one is willing to study colors and styles for one's table talk?

How to Wash Merino Stockings.

Wash them in warm lather made by boiling soap in water, then rinse in another lather, also warm. Merino must not be rubbed with soap, nor washed or rinsed in cold water.

Why Inks Are Called "Invisible."

Sympathetic inks are preparations used for forming characters which only become visible on the application of heat or of some chemical agent. Many chemicals which form in themselves colorless solutions, but which develop color under the influence of re-agents, may be used as sympathetic inks, but they are of little practical utility. Characters written in a weak solution of gall develop a dark color on being treated with a weak solution of copperas, or vice versa. Writings done in various preparations develop color on heating, which fades as the paper cools. Among such substances are solutions of the acetate and the chloride of cobalt and the chloride of nickel. Characters traced in a weak solution of nitrate of silver darken on exposure to light.

How to Make Graham Puffs.

One pint of graham flour, an egg, a teaspoonful of salt, a tablespoonful of baking powder; wet with milk or water.



THE CREAMERY SECRETARY.

He is the Pivot Around Which a Butter Factory Revolves.

The reasons multiply for the selection of a conservative and thoroughly practical man for the care of any public institution or association. I believe that the successful creamery secretaries of Iowa are those who hold responsible positions year after year, and have developed business talent in other occupations and the creameries get the benefit of it. The systems of management of creameries are almost as numerous as the creameries themselves. With the interlacings of authority common in such cases there is no dearth of management, whatever may be said of the quality. Boards at the very best are unwieldy, and except in the capacity of auditors of accounts are likely to require too much time for action, especially in emergencies.

As a rule singleness of management is better than plurality. Granted a reasonable efficient secretary, the business is safer in his hands than when absolutely dependent upon a board for its management. The keeping of the books, the necessary payment for milk or cream and the care of the shipping accounts are his part in any case, and if there is added the consignment of goods and the purchase of supplies the strong probability is that the creamery will be the gainer thereby.

The experiment is usually tried at the outset of keeping too meager a set of books. I have gone on from a limited outfit at the beginning to a complete set of double entry, showing every transaction of the creamery, and the balance of every account of patrons and commission firms at every entry, and I would not stop short of this on any consideration likely to be held out. The possibility of mistakes makes such a plan of bookkeeping thoroughly desirable. This is especially true of co-operative creameries. In these every stockholder is a partner. Each one is entitled to an exact and detailed account of the business. The only hope of continued satisfaction on his part lies in making everything plain to him. Generally speaking, the greater the amount of knowledge concerning the creamery management, the more certain it is that he will be satisfied and assist in satisfying others.

Upon examination it will be found that most of the hurtful things said about a creamery contain simply enough of truth upon which to hang that which is untrue and damaging in character. It is a case where "a little knowledge is a dangerous thing."

A check given by the secretary should be prima facie evidence of the whole transaction. It should contain the date to which payment is made, the gross amount of milk, the average test for the period of payment, the pounds of butter fat, the price per pound of the butter and the amount deducted from the whole sum to the sinking fund. The amount remaining to be paid should follow as a matter of course. But the best plan is to have all the foregoing information extended upon a stub to be retained by the patron, the check proper containing simply the features of a common check directing the payment due the patron.

Misunderstandings arise from patrons of rival creameries comparing checks under the present various methods. The checks do not show all the facts—and are therefore incapable of fair comparison. Concealment of facts from those to whom it is due never contributes to good will or success of any business. It is doubtful if any class of men on earth are more at the mercy of those with whom they deal than those who are stockholders of our co-operative creameries. What with the almost absolute ignorance of the commercial standing of the city firms and the guileless grace of that energetic army of good fellows who by rail and road cart and bicycle scour the country, it is no wonder the unsophisticated creameryman can do nothing but deliver the goods.

A complete shipping book should contain blanks for date of shipment, the consignee, the gross weight, the number of tubs, amount of draft made, date of receipt at destination, net weight there, price paid, average price per tub, gross proceeds and net proceeds. Butter worked on a horizontal worker will weigh heavily. The reason is that the butter is worked drier. This bears upon the "holding out."—Address of I. W. Edson, Reported in Creamery Journal.

Dairy and Creamery.

Pasteurizing apparatus for dairies and creameries is now made in Germany and shipped to this country. But it need not be. Let some of the dairy chemists at our agricultural stations take the matter in hand and invent a pasteurizing apparatus of their own. It was an agricultural experiment station professor that gave the world the Babcock milk and cream test. That is what these stations are for—to find new and better ways of doing things for the farmer, live stock breeder and dairyman.

Two hundred men cannot run a creamery successfully when they all want to be boss and not one of them knows anything about the creamery business.

The late secretary of agriculture, Jeremiah Rusk, had remained in office, would next have taken up, in the interests of American dairymen and creamerymen, the special investigation of oleomargarine manufacture.

One milkman who does not deliver milk on Sunday says he carries Saturday evening's milk around late on Saturday night for his customers' Sunday use, while the Sunday night's milk he delivers on Monday morning.

Both creameries and private dairymen should pay more attention to the development of a cream trade. There are great possibilities in it.

HOW TO FRAME AND HANG PICTURES.

Rules For Regulating Selections For Cottage or City Drawing Room.

The pictures must suit the size of the room, the purpose to which the room is put and its furnishing. In a drawing room the decorations should be excellent works of art, and the walls should not be crowded. One at least should be large enough to show by itself on an extended wall space. Smaller ones may be grouped. A parti colored wall kills the loveliest of pictures. When the pictures are too choice to hang in an inferior room, first drape the decorated wall with some rich dark stuff, extending the drapery sufficiently far to have the relief needed. The color and quality of the drapery must of course be determined by the predominant color of the room.

In a library, large hall or dining room etchings and engravings are most suitable, and if possible have an engraving of Turner, or a more modern etching. In framing, avoid gorgonness, and above all things reject those coarse rough stamped frames, gilt or silvered. Too much gold in picture frames is disastrous. Metal frames of the workmanship only can be used, but they should be neither massive nor overwrought. They are absurdities when combined with small pictures.

Prints especially should not be inserted in gilded frames. They should have mats not too wide, of thick toned paper, surrounded by flat frames of oak or cherry. A small fine picture on a mat of rich dark velvet may show within the mat a narrow gilt molding. The whole should then be inclosed in a glazed box of dark wood. On a light wall a black framed picture is a blot, also vice versa. In both cases a medium tone should be used in order to harmonize with background and picture.

Flat frames are suitable for water colors. Small prints or water colors may be grouped side by side, the same narrow frame inclosing each and surrounding all, and one glass covers the group. These are most suitable for sitting rooms and bedchambers. Picture wires are necessary. For artistic effects and cleanliness suspend them perpendicularly on a level with the eyes of a person of average height, and preserve the photographs of friends in the privacy of one's own room.

How to Make Cranberry Sauce.

Wash and pick over 3 pints of berries. Put them in a saucepan over the fire, cover with 3 cups of boiling water and put the cover on the saucepan. When the berries begin to pop, take from the fire, press through a colander, add three cups of granulated sugar and stir until it is dissolved. Cranberry sauce should not jelly.

How to Stain a Floor.

Wash the floor with soda and water. Fill in all cracks in the floor with either strips of wood or plaster of paris, having some of the stain mixed with the latter. The stain must be diluted for this purpose. Any soft portions of the wood must be sized before staining or they will absorb too much and make darker spots than elsewhere in the room. Apply the stain plentifully along the boards with a clean brush, from a deep pan or basin. As it flows very freely over the wood the work must be done very quickly. When the staining is finished, let it remain until next morning, when the sizing may be done. Dissolve this in water, one pound to the gallon, and apply it moderately warm. One hundred and fifty degrees F. is about the right temperature. Then varnishing may be done. Do not put on the varnish too thickly. Be careful that for each process your brush be clean and dry. Avoid placing any article of furniture on the varnished surface for a day or two.

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AN INTERESTING SKETCH.

Nothing appeals so strongly to a mother's affection as her daughter just budding into womanhood. Following is an instance: "My daughter, Blanche, now 15 years of age, had been severely afflicted with nervousness, and had lost the entire use of her right arm. She was in such a condition that we had to keep her from school and abandon her music lessons. In fact, we feared St. Vitus dance, and are positive that for an invincible remedy she would have had that terrible affliction. We had employed physicians, but she received no benefit from them. The first of last August she weighed but 75 pounds, and although she has taken only three bottles of Nervine she now weighs 105 pounds; her nervousness and symptoms of St. Vitus dance are entirely gone, and she attends school regularly, and studies with comfort and ease. She has recovered complete use of her arm, her appetite is splendid, and no money could procure for our daughter the health Dr. Miles' Nervine has brought her."

When my brother recommended the remedy I had no faith in patent medicines, and would not listen to him, but as a last resort he sent me a bottle, we began giving it to Blanche, and the effect was almost immediate."—Mrs. R. R. Bullock, Brighton, N. Y.

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FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH—Rev. GILMAN PARKER, Pastor. Morning service at 11 o'clock Sunday evening at 8:00. Wednesday evening prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 8:00. Covenant Meeting every Wednesday evening preceding the first Sunday in the month. A cordial invitation to all.

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