



Improving a Pasture Spring.

The ordinary pasture spring is likely to be a mudhole, furnishing water totally unfit for the use of cattle, especially milk cows, says the American Agriculturist. A plan is shown in the sketch for keeping a pasture spring pure, for by its use neither droppings nor the feet of cattle can get into the spring. The front of the spring is laid up with rough stones and cement, an iron pipe with an elbow being laid under the stones, the elbow coming up inside as high as the water is to stand when the work is completed. The pipe is carried away from the spring a sufficient distance to secure dry footing around the watering place. It may be found necessary to line the sides and back of the



Improved Pasture Spring.

spring with a thin coat of cement, to prevent leaking, but this can easily be done. In fact, it would be well to line the whole interior of the reservoir except the opening where the water enters.

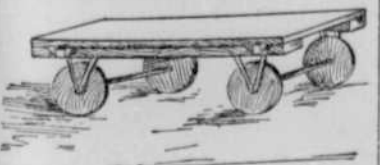
Practical Farm Writers.

It is to be regretted that many of our farmers and stockmen who are best fitted to do their brethren good through the farm papers are so backward about putting their pens to paper. We know many men whose long experience and careful, intelligent observation have made their judgment on certain matters of great interest and value; yet they could not be induced to write an article for the paper, says National Stockman. And we know others who have no farms, never had, and never will have unless as a gift, who are willing and think they are able to instruct practical farmers through the press—at so much per line or per column. Every farm paper has too many (one is too many) of the latter, and too few of the former on its list of contributors.

The obstacles in the way of the average practical man who thinks of writing for the paper are more imaginary than real. He is apt to distrust his ability to say things just right, or to spell just right; or he is likely to consider that it is too great an undertaking for him. This is a mistake. There is no danger that the man who knows what he is talking about will make any serious blunders when he writes. If he can tell a thing to his neighbor across the fence, he can tell it to a man across the continent. All that is necessary is to write a plain, simple account. Never mind about the spelling. Don't let the punctuation scare you out. The editor can attend to these. Have something to say, and say it as simply, clearly and briefly as possible. This is the sum total of a good article.

Convenient Barn Truck.

The accompanying illustration shows an easily made and convenient truck for the feeding floor of the barn. Four wheels can be sawed from a hard-wood plank, and mounted, as suggested. There is a chance to put on sides and



Handy Barn Truck.

ends to the platform, thus forming a box upon the truck, in which mixed feed can be wheeled about to the mangers and shoveled out to the individual animals, or the sides can be omitted and a box placed on the platform when needed. Such a truck will be found a labor-saving device in feeding the stock, especially if a large number of animals is kept. Iron trucks can be procured very cheaply at a hardware store, and will prove much more serviceable, if one does not care to cut out wooden wheels.—Orange Judd Farmer.

Stick to the Hog.

During the winter of 1891 pork went begging for buyers, and pigs of 80 to 90 pounds glutted the market. Two years later pork rose up to the highest point in the live stock market. Why? Because the corn crops of the West were empty. Will they always remain full, now, and hereafter? If you have good pigs, keep them well. If you do not have good ones, get some while they are cheap and breed better ones. Take care of your skim milk and buttermilk and whey, as if it were worth 20 cents a hundred pounds. Feed it to the best advantage, and get the pig up to 100 pounds in prime condition. The market wants him, is crying for him, at prices a little over the cost of production. Sell the corn at 25 cents a bushel in his carcass, and save the manure to pay for labor and make the

old farm smile. And, above all, don't be sold out these days, when the craze for lean pigs is on deck. Keep a full supply to replace those that are gone, so that not a pound of by-product will go to waste, and lay your plans for winter and spring breeding.

Whitewash Almost Equal to Paint.

The Government whitewash is made as follows: Take half a bushel of unslaked lime, slake it with boiling water, cover during the process to keep in steam, strain the liquid through a fine sieve or strainer, and add to it a peck of salt, previously dissolved in warm water, three pounds ground rice boiled to a thin paste and stirred in while hot, half a pound of Spanish whiting, and one pound clean glue, previously dissolved by soaking in cold water and then hanging over a slow fire in a small pot hung in a larger one filled with water. Add five gallons hot water to the mixture, stir well and let it stand a few days, covered from dirt. It should be applied hot, for which purpose it can be kept in a kettle or portable furnace. The east end of the President's house at Washington is embellished by this brilliant whitewash. It is used by the Government to whitewash lighthouses. A pint of this wash mixture, if properly applied, will cover one square yard, and will be almost serviceable as paint for wood, brick or stone, and is much cheaper than the cheapest paint. Coloring matter may be added as desired. For cream color add yellow ochre; pearl or lead, add lamp or ivory black; fawn, add proportionately four pounds ofumber to one pound of Indian red and one pound common lampblack; common stone color, add proportionately four pounds raw umber to two pounds lampblack.

Oats for Feeding.

There is reason for the fact that in proportion to their weight oats sell higher than any other grain. They are worth more pound for pound than corn, not only because they are more nutritious than corn and their nutriment is therefore more easily digested, but because also the hull of the oat gently excites the lining of the stomach, and thus aids digestion of all food in it. When both proteins and carbon go into the stomach the carbon is better digested, because the system gets the nutrition it needs, and all parts operate more vigorously. With oats, oil meal and cotton-seed meal and wheat bran or middlings, much straw can be fed and give good returns. Try to feed straw alone, and most animals will slowly starve, because they cannot digest enough of it to keep up animal heat, and repair the waste of fats which existence implies in all living creatures.

Beets Grown from Buds.

Every one who has handled nature beets knows that near the crown are small knots with a leaf attached. These are buds, which, if the beet is planted in the spring, will bear branches and produce abundant seed. But if detached from the root, these buds will each grow into a beet, and quicker than the same beet can be grown from seed. This, however, is no very important advantage, as on a large scale early beets can be cheaper grown in a corner of the greenhouse. The gain is mainly in keeping the variety true to itself, when a strain of sugar beets containing more saccharine matter has been produced. The budded beet continues the same characteristics, just as the potato grown from buds does. But the beet from seed reproduces itself very nearly, and there is no growing from seed a constant chance to increase its sweetness.

The Pig Pen.

Keep size and growth foremost in your calculations—all you can get with good quality.

Have a separate sleeping and living department in your pig house, and have the bed higher if possible than the floor. When you start in to fatten hogs don't cram the corn into them all at once—they will eat—but begin small and gradually increase the quantity.

American breeders have developed hog breeding wonderfully. The science of breeding and feeding has given us a model hog, that matures in eight months, and converts our cheap grain crops into the best pork in the world.

Worms are not infrequently the cause of losses, preventing hogs from making the gains they otherwise would. If given free access to salt and ashes at all times, they will have but little trouble from this source. Charcoal is a corrective for the digestive organs.

More roots, grass and green food and less corn in growing our pigs will develop more vigor and produce better meat. Every farm should produce turnips, carrots, parsnips, potatoes and beets for the stock, and give the pigs a good supply in winter and early fall along with the corn.

Dairy Notes.

Large cows must have more feed than small ones.

The cow that gives a good return for the food consumed is the cow for profit. Leaves not only make a splendid bedding for the dairy cows, but they add to the value of the manure.

A poor process of manufacture will spoil the product of the finest cream ever collected from milk.

If you are not getting the full average amount of butter from the cows, ascertain what is the matter.

The first month of milking will decide the question of whether the heifer should be kept in the dairy or turned to the butcher's block.

A Michigan cheese factory has sent out the following pointers to its patrons: Fifth cannot be strained from milk. Milk will catch and hold bad odors from stable, wood house and filthy yards. The best milk, if shut into a can tightly when warm, will spoil inside of three hours.

BROKE UP THE MEETING.

The Reckless Cry of Danger Dispelled the Charm.

"Girls," said the hostess of the occasion, "I was down in the country the other day and I had a basket of lovely apples given to me. I thought we might have some fun eating them, and I've ordered them sent in."

"Order my temptations," said the Vassar girl who was out on vacation; "green apples are my kismet."

"Apples are pronounced very beneficial to the complexion," said the Boston girl adjusting her glasses.

"Well, excuse me from anything green," remarked the girl from the West.

"You are all goose," said the hostess with more truth than poetry. "I used the phrase 'eating them' merely as a figure of speech. Nobody eats apples nowadays really, but there's lots of fun in counting the seeds and naming them."

The apples were brought in and passed around. Each of the girls took one, but as there were no plates nor knives, they waited until their hostess took the initial bite.

"Here you are," she chirped, "now the girl who cannot break her apple square in two parts with her own fingers will die an old maid."

"Oh-oh-oh," chorused the girls.

"It looks as easy as rolling off a log," said the Vassar girl, but she changed her mind when she found her apple broken into fragments.

"No wedding ring for you, missy," laughed the hostess, and she held up two halves of her own apple which were separated as neatly as with a knife.

"My apple is completely disintegrated," said the Boston girl, staring mildly at the remains of her fruit.

"Now, girls, count the seeds in your apple core while I say the rhyme:

"One I love,
Two I love,
Three I love I say,
Four I love with all my heart,
Five I cast away;
Six he loves,
Seven she loves,
Eight they both love,
Nine he comes,
Ten he marries,
Eleven he marries,
Twelve he marries,
Thirteen wishes,
Fourteen kisses—"

"Look at the mice," said the girl from the West. She had made them out of apples, while the hostess was reading off her charm. Every girl shrieked and jumped on a chair, and then the meeting adjourned sine die.

Hard to Get Camphor Enough.

Most of the world's supply of camphor comes from Japan and Formosa. Of late years the demand has begun to exceed the supply, says the Youth's Companion, and the question has arisen how the latter can be maintained. One of the reasons why camphor is becoming scarcer and dearer is said to be that it is extensively used in the manufacture of celluloid. At present camphor is mainly produced from the so-called camphor tree, which attains gigantic size in Japan, one specimen recently measured being 115 feet tall and having a trunk over 14½ feet in diameter. The tree is common in China, but as yet the production of camphor in that country is very limited. The camphor tree is a member of the laurel family, and it is related in genus to the cinnamon tree. It is said that camphor can be produced from other species of trees. In Borneo a very aromatic camphor is obtained from the natural deposits of gum on the trunks of a species of tree indigenous to that island and Sumatra. Borneo camphor is rare and very costly.

The Face is an Index to Health.

The face is a good index of the state of one's physical being, and from it symptoms of disease can be detected almost before the patient is aware that anything serious is the matter with him.

For instance, incomplete exposure of the eyelids, rendering the whites of the eyes visible during sleep, is a symptom of all acute and chronic diseases of a severe type; it is also to be observed when rest is unsound from pain, associated with the oscillation of the eyelids, or squinting, heralds the visit of convulsions.

Twisting of the eyelids, associated with the oscillation of the eyelids, or squinting, heralds the visit of convulsions.

Widening of the orifices of the nose with movements of the nostrils to and fro, point to embarrassed breathing from disease of the lungs, or their pleural investment.

Contraction of the brows indicates pain in the head, sharpness is the nostrils, pain in the chest, and a drawn up lip, pain in the abdomen.

As a general rule, it may be stated that the upper third of the face is altered in expression of affections of the brain, the lower third in the diseases of organs contained in the abdominal cavity.

Cartridges, tested by the Roentgen rays to determine if they have been carefully loaded, are offered for sale by a London gunsmith.

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Seeing great things will tell a great soul that it is great.

God sometimes sends us good gifts in evil looking char-lots.

A blind man's world can be measured with a walking stick.

The Christian is well armed, whose faith says, "God is my strength."

When the cup of sin is put to the lips, a serpent that stings is always in it.

There can be no failure in anything that is undertaken in the name of the Lord.

Where God gives much in the way of favor and opportunity, he expects much.

Turn a buzzard loose anywhere and it will immediately go to looking for a carcass.

If we talk without weighing our words, they will soon have no weight for good.

The man who gives the world gold will be forgotten, but he who gives it gold will not.

John the Baptist had no enemies until after he began to say, "Behold the Lamb of God."

How many saw Peter denying his Lord, who didn't see him when he was weeping bitterly.

Science is continually having to reconsider her declarations, but Christ made no mistakes.

We can always depend on this: God will either give us what we pray for or something better.

The man who cannot first pray for his brother's salvation cannot make a true prayer for himself.

The closet door of secret prayer must always swing on the golden hinges of love to God and man.

If things go wrong with you, it is because God can see a good reason why they should go that way.

No man who heard Jesus speak could declare that his preaching was better than his carpenter work.

Whenever Jesus spoke, it was not that the people might be pleased, but that they might be saved.

Men write volumes in theology without being able to say any more than "God so loved the world."

The man who truly says, "Our Father in heaven" wants to say, "My brother," to every man in the world.

The glory of Solomon's reign shows how willing God is to bless everybody who will give him a chance.

It is likely that we would see less to condemn in our neighbors, if God could see more to commend in us.

The world and everything in it belongs to the Christian, to help him make a true man of himself.

It is better to be a nobody who amounts to something, than a somebody and accomplish nothing.

The unspeakable things Paul heard in paradise have never done anybody any good, but what he heard while the thorn was piercing his flesh has been a blessing to many.

Kept Alive.

In the Philadelphia almshouse there was a gaunt, blind Scotchman, the most wretched of all that wretched company.

The other paupers had friends who came on visitors' day and gave them clothes, or tobacco, or pennies to jingle in their pockets. Nobody ever came to Joe. His clothes were threadbare, his pipe was empty; he sat aloof, friendless. Yet his comrades treated him with respect. They called him Master Joe, and regarded him with a certain awe. The superintendent noticed this with amusement, and said one day:

"Why do they treat you as a superior, Joe?"

"I am not like them," the old pauper said, drawing himself up. "I have the bluid of the Bruces in my veins. I diana let them forget it."

"Nothing ennoble a man's actions," says the Spanish proverb, "like a drop of noble blood."

The highest and purest nobility is only attained by the man who has the secret, mysterious faith that he is of kin to the Maker of the world. Just as he keeps that faith alive he will be truer in heart and life than his fellows.

A young man has been taught Who is his Almighty Father. He finds it difficult to remember it. There is so much to occupy his thoughts! Books, companions, and presently money to earn, marriage, a place to win. Some day he will be called to another world and to other conditions of existence. Will he go as the prodigal or the loving son to meet his Father?

Ralph Percy, struck down on the battlefield, was found dying under the trampling horses' feet.

"Tell my mother," he said, "that it is all over, but that I always kept alive the bird in my bosom!"

Sir Walter Scott, who had drunk deep of the world's best pleasures, beckoned to Lockhart when dying.

"I have but a minute to tell you," he said. "There is but one thing that counts. Be good—be a good man. Be virtuous, be religious. Be a good man, my dear. It is all that will give you happiness when you come to lie here."

Do we, in our struggling lives, remember simply to "be good"? Do we keep alive the bird in our bosom, with its strange song of another life, and of our kinship with the King of kings?

REA.

With a very man, or a man of a sign of some have to use one or another of his hip. he may be bed-ridden for still worse, may be obliged to great treatment. Why all th endured when the trouble cured must be because he don't St. Jacobs Oil, the great remedy is a special cure for this very much malady. It has proved itself the soothing and penetrating remedy for ing the sciatic nerve and effectually curi its agonies that has perhaps ever been tried.

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