

## FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

## A FARMER'S SOUND ADVICE TO HIS BRETHREN.

Have Work to Do Every Day in the Year—Fertilize the Soil—The Work Horse—The Milking Stool and Hints.

## Opportunity in Farming.

The great factor of success in any branch of business is constant employment. It is more profitable to wear our machinery in lucrative employment than to leave it stand idle and rust out. When you make a survey of the farms and the owners in a locality, and see the amount of work waiting to be done, and then notice the number of days idled away by their owners, it is no great wonder that men are finding farming poor pay.

You don't find a thriving merchant sitting out in the field of a farmer whittling a stump and complaining to his neighbor of dull times, and resuming this occupation the next day, and week, and month, until the farmer has made that field yield him a handsome profit. On the other hand you will find every section and locality has its population of farmers who make it their business to put in just as many days at the village store as they possibly can, and many of these farmers complain of scarcity of money, while they leave hundreds of dollars beneath the surface of their fields every year.

It is truly astonishing how little interest many farmers manifest in their own prosperity. Good farms well fenced and out of debt are left to many, but daily looting at the village store while the busy merchant thrives soon finds the farm run down, the fence rows brushy, and owners hopelessly swamped with debts. The thrifty merchant or banker who stays at his business every day becomes the landlord and the once "well-fixed farmer" becomes the tenant. I have seen men with two or three grown boys living on farms from 80 to 100 acres have no employment half the time. Their boys work by the day, and the father whittles store boxes and smokes cigars, when they could all be making money at home.

Although living on a small farm, says a farmer writing to the National Stockman and Farmer, I find that I could keep from two to three hands busy all the time could I get them, and some seasons we could employ a dozen with profit. Summer and winter I never saw the day when I had nothing to do, and the more I get done the more I have to do for the next season. My wife says we hire the whole community in summer to have something to hire them to work at in winter. And it is virtually so. And not many days go by without we have help. But every year has shown us some profit; and success has only been attained through close application of head and hands, and a fair arrangement of the hired work done.

In making money on the farm don't go spurts like a wet weather spring, but hustle along all the year. Have something of many varieties to dispose of. Have everything done at the proper time. When once you have a crop raised secure it in the best possible manner, no matter what the expense. If your good wife cannot get through with her work, hire enough help so she can. Don't sit around and wait for better times, but get to work and better the times, and when better times come you will find yourself far ahead of your grumbling neighbor, who has lost his money by not grasping opportunities that were as fair as yours.

## Whey For Pigs.

Prof. W. A. Henry, of the Wisconsin experiment station, gives the following summary of four experiments to determine the feeding value of whey:

1. We are not successful in maintaining pigs on whey alone.

2. Pigs fed on cornmeal and shorts with water, required 552 pounds of the mixture for 100 pounds of gain.

3. When whey was added to the cornmeal and shorts mixture, it produced a marked saving in the amount of grain required for good gains. This was true for mixtures varying from 2 pounds of whey to 1 pound of grain, up to 10 pounds of whey to 1 of grain.

4. It was found when using whey as a partial substitute for grain, that 760 pounds of whey effected a saving of 100 pounds of the cornmeal and shorts mixture.

5. Using these figures, if cornmeal and shorts are valued at \$10 per ton, then whey is worth 8 cents per 100 pounds; at \$15 per ton for the cornmeal and shorts, whey would be worth 10 cents per 100 pounds.

6. Short pea meal and oil meal, or like feeds, should be mixed with whey for growing animals. Some corn may be fed at all times, the proportion increasing as the animal approaches maturity.—Coleman Rural World.

## The Farmer's Accounts.

It is a duty the farmer owes to himself and to his family to keep his accounts systematically, and to properly record all contracts, verbal or written, that no room may be left for troublesome disputes and that his house may always be in order, so that when the summons comes his executor will have no difficulty in adjusting his affairs, and making a final settlement of the estate, says the Country Gentleman. Moreover, if the wife has kept a faithful record of receipts and expenditures for butter, eggs, poultry, groceries, dry goods, etc., she will not find it necessary to call in a stranger to act as administrator. Her knowledge of business management will enable her to administer her own affairs thus saving to herself and her children the fruits of herself and her son.

What boy or girl will not be the more prudent as man or woman, after receiving a careful drill in keeping accounts? Will such not enter upon the active duties of life better equipped to battle against adverse circumstances? No education is practical which does not qualify for the duties of life. No child can resolve a better legacy than this ability to think, to plan, to act for himself in an intelligent manner.

## Receipts For Poultry.

Eggs may be preserved best in air-tight barrels. The second crop of clover or grass is considered the best. As soon as cut pack it in barrels, by having a man stand inside treading it down firmly. Keep putting it in as it

is solidified. Fill up five or six inches over the top of barrel, then press the head into place with a barrel header or lever, and tighten up the hoops. Place the barrels so filled in the cellar and you will have green feed for young fowls in winter and early spring. This is worth trying.

## A Mellow Soil.

Many farmers have not informed themselves on the full value of a finely pulverized soil for hood crops, as compared with a surface of clods. It would be well worth while for them to try a few experiments. An intelligent farmer who cultivates his corn once a week from the time it is up till it is higher than the back of the horse which works the cultivator, estimates the gain at 22 per cent as the result of this work, the soil being dry enough.

It is important that the operation be repeated many times, as the results vary under changing conditions and circumstances. One of our expert men stations tried cultivating corn often, and gave an unfavorable report. It was found that the weather was unusually wet for some weeks while the cultivation was continued, and the trend of the horse and the weight of cultivator pressed the earth and made the soil more compact than before. Another used the plow, and it went so deep as to tear up a portion of the roots.

It is well for farmers to see what they are doing. The soil or the clods should be dry enough to crumble to powder, instead of being worked into plastic masses, to break hard when dry weather comes. Much depends on the kind of implement used, especially with an adhesive soil made up largely of clods and lumps. The old square harrow with square teeth, aids somewhat in reducing the soddy soil through which it passes, but its work in this way is imperfect. A leading object in the operation of the smoothing harrow, is to cut downwards and chop up and grind up the clods. Other harrows, like the spring-tooth, tear up the earth from a greater depth instead of cutting down, but have less action on clods. The owner should examine and decide what kind of an implement is needed and act accordingly. And if by a few limited and measured experiments, he can ascertain what tool, what treatment, and what condition of the weather he should use with the best results, the information he thus obtains from experience may many times repay his care and labor.—Country Gentleman.

## The Work Horse.

The horse is about the most neglected domestic animal, says the National Stockman. We have on the farm I have known farmers to say that it was a waste of time to clean a horse. They would scrape the manure off them and work them all the time. Ten minutes each morning spent in cleaning a horse will make him look a great deal better, and as if some one owned him. This winter grain is bringing a fair price and a great many men think they can't afford to feed the horses grain, and think they are economizing to keep the grain and sell it for a good price. Now I can't see where they are economizing, for their stock will be skin poor all the time and it costs more money to keep a horse poor than it does to keep them fat. I think it is cheaper to feed up and get horses fat before spring work commences, and then they can do more work on less feed and a great deal easier.

One great mistake is not keeping horses warm enough in cold stables, where the snow blows on them, with very little bedding under them. Why do such men's horses look hard and they complain it costs so much to keep their horses? If they would fix their stables, use more bedding for their horses and good warm blankets on them, and a little more feed, I think their horses would look 50 per cent better. A warm stable and a good blanket will save grain, and the horses will have more "get up" to them. I think a good feed for horses that is cheap is to use more oil-meal, corn-meal and bran mixed, equal parts, that is pound for pound, as follows:

100 pounds oil meal.....	\$1.40
100 pounds corn meal, worth.....	1.25
100 pounds bran, worth.....	1.10

A mixture of this kind will furnish feed for two horses about three weeks, and they will thrive on it.

Every owner of a horse should discontinue the use of blind bridles, and there would be fewer skittish horses.

## The Milking Stool.

Don't disturb the milk after it is set for cream raising.

It also means less labor than if pans or crocks are used.

And more cream raised unless great pains is taken with the pans or crocks.

"Cans" means deep cans set in a tank of ice water or cold well or spring water.

Strain the milk into the cans and crocks as soon after it comes from the cow as possible.

## The Art of Sewing.

The useful art of sewing has been known from a very remote period, as is shown by the fact that bone needles have been found among the oldest remains of the Swiss lake-dwellings and in the caves of France and Great Britain, which were frequented by man during the reindeer age. Some of these early needles were perforated in the middle, which was the thickest part, and others were pierced at the larger end. A French caverne has yielded needles much superior to those of the ancient Gauls, and also to the ivory needles of the modern Esquimaux special skill having been applied to the boring of the eyes, which must have been done with a fine flint drill. The Swiss lake-dwellers used linen thread or bark fibre for sewing, and made garments from woven fabrics of linen and bark as well as from the skins of animals. The cave people employed a thread made from split tendons, and perhaps strings of gut; and suggested the probability that they performed some more delicate work than the sewing of skins.

## RARE AND READABLE.

A parrot and kitten which lived in the same house were great friends, and used to play together often. One day they were playing "tug-o-war" when the kitten aimed a blow at the parrot that knocked her off her perch into a big tub full of water that stood close by, but the force of the blow was such that the parrot was also carried with it into the tub. Both creatures went under, but the parrot was equal to the occasion. Grasping with one claw the edge of the tub with the other she seized her parrot, lifted it out of the tub, and sent it to the floor with a shove that shook a lot of water out of its skin. The odd thing about this was that the parrot was not quite sure how the kitten would regard her friendly action. At all events she flew into her cage for a while in order to be out of the reach of angry claws.

## TO MAKE A GARDEN SPOT.

## A CARDINAL WILL TRY TO DO IT IN SAHARA.

The Famous Missionary of the Great Desert Will Give His Private Fortune And All His Energies to the Task.

Cardinal Lavigerie, the famous missionary of the Sahara, is pushing forward his remarkable enterprise of redeeming the great desert. He aims not only to civilize the roving tribes of savages but to make what is now a parched region a productive and habitable land. The old man in his home at Biskra talks confidently of success. He has organized an aggressive army of volunteers for peaceful conquest, known as the Brothers of the Sahara. Seventeen hundred Frenchmen, most of them of the educated class, responded to his call. They will be trained by him for their novel and arduous duties and equipped as fully as is annual income of \$400,000 will allow. The bulk of this money comes from private sources, the French government giving only \$4,000. The cardinal says of the present condition of the Sahara that it is a dead waste, inhabited only by tribes who live by rapine. The Saharans make the rich Sudan their prey, says the Cincinnati Times. They gather in hordes and raid the country, committing a thousand atrocities, and return with droves of slaves, whom they sell in Morocco or Tripoli, whence the captives are sold into Egypt and all over the Turkish empire. These man-hunters are the Soudan, the cardinal says, can best be stopped by fertilizing the Sahara—by restoring the fruitfulness which it once enjoyed and of which the traces are now found. He holds that there is plenty of water in the desert, but the wells have been left to choke up and the oases to fall out of cultivation. "Water everywhere," he asserts. "Once bring it to the surface, and life will reappear where we have known nothing but sterility. Then the wandering nomads will become rooted to the land. They will derive from husbandry that substance which to-day they can only find in murder and pilage." It is the cardinal's conviction that trained men inured to the climate can penetrate the Sahara and in a few years accomplish a marvelous development of productiveness and of civilization. At the beginning the Brothers of the Sahara will reclaim a waste tract near Biskra—bought by the cardinal—under which water has been reached. They will harden themselves to the climate, devote themselves to gardening, study the Saharan and Soudanian dialects, and be trained in arms for defense. Their clothing will be the tunics of the Tuaregs and the wide trousers fastened above the ankle. They will wear veils to ward off the sand-storms. Their food will be dates and hard biscuit. In summer they will work at night and sleep during the day. At the end of fifteen months they will be sent into the heart of the desert, in sections, establishing themselves at points where there is water. Thus thrown upon their own resources they will find agricultural communities. Missionaries and doctors will be sent with each detachment. The Saharan tribes will be welcomed as brethren in these communities, their ailments treated, and the possibilities and advantages of agriculture impressed upon them. The old cardinal's confidence in his ability to carry out the great project, evidently shared by thousands of his countrymen, challenges the attention of the world. This prelate seems to be a man of notable personality and force of character. By one who recently visited him within the four bare walls of his apartment at Biskra he is described as an imposing figure, with lustrous eyes, fine, serious features and a white beard flowing to the breast. His conversation is both brilliant and profound, and his mind now wholly wrapped up in the grandest of benefactions. The want of decent surroundings drives more women to crime than any other cause.

A Great Benefaction.

New York city is making a determined move to establish cheap lodging houses for women, and seems likely to succeed. Houses not managed on a philanthropic but on a purely business basis are to be established throughout the metropolis. From 15 to 30 cents a woman can secure in one of those houses a decent and private lodgings for the night, and can get her breakfast for 10 cents in the morning. If well carried out this will be one of the grandest of benefactions. The want of decent surroundings drives more women to crime than any other cause.

We Would Be a Fool.

A Philadelphia surgeon says that by three strokes of the lancet he could paralyze the nerves acted on to make a man get mad, and thereafter any one could pull his nose, cuff his ears and spit on his boots, and he would simply smile a soft, bland smile.

Prompt Neighbors.

A tornado at Trenton, Ga., carried off the roof of a house, leaving a sick man in his bed, unharmed but shelterless. The neighbors at once built a temporary shelter over him.

Nobody Cares.

A wealthy man little free, a feeble, forlorn little smile, Poor faltering feet.

That must pace their beat For many and many a mile— A lamp that luridly flares, In the wide city's whirl Just such a nameless girl, Nobody cares!

A desolate, death stricken room, A pillow pushed up to the wall, A flicker that shows A face in repose, Silence, and that is all, Save just on the wodgesome check That looks such raptness wears,

That light on the brow— Ah, who shall say now, "Nobody cares!"

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To give a cream shade to lace dip it in weak tea.

Nothing made with sugar, eggs and milk should reach the boiling point.

The molasses to be used for gingerbread is greatly improved by being first boiled, then skinned.

It is said that scatica may be cured by applying a coating of flowers of sulphur to the affected limb.

Blankets and furs put away well sprinkled with borax and done up air tight will never be troubled with moths.

In severe paroxysms of coughing try one or two tablespoonfuls pure glycerine mixed with pure hot, rich cream. It is said to give almost immediate relief.

Children's clothing should be as light and warm as possible, with flannel or wool next to the skin, either material so work will ward off dangerous chills and prevent colds.

A good plan for keeping butter cool and sweet in summer is to fill a box with sand to within an inch or two of the top; sink the butter jars in the sand, then thoroughly wet the sand with cold water. Cover the box air tight. The box may be kept in the kitchen.

With a can opener.

Washington Post: "Yes indeed" said little Amy's aunt, "you shall come to the country and see us make the cows."

"What's that?" asked Amy. "Why, that's how we get milk for coffee at breakfast."

"Oh!" said Amy, knowingly, "we do it with a can opener."

## ONLY A SAUSAGE.

The Popular Edible of Rome, Now the Free Lunch Adjunct.

Since the days of Ancient Rome sausage has been a popular edible. When the Goths, and Visigoths, and Vandals, and other tribes from the north swept down on the aboriginal civilization of the great empire, sausage maintained its hold through the turbulent middle ages, and the famous sausages of Lincoln were supplanted by a variety of imitations.

The Lucanian sausages were made of fresh pork and bacon, chopped fine, with nuts of the stone-pine, and flavored with cumin-seed, pepper, bay leaves, various pot-herbs and the sauce called garum. In spite of an occasional death or two from indulgence in the seductive combination sausage will live, and many times the longer it lives the more alive it gets.

Hogback sausage is still one of the national emblems of sunny Italy, and the smoked sausages of Germany are almost as famous as lager beer.

A person can easily study character and a man's business at the size time if he will stand close by a free-lunch counter any morning between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock, and watch the way the different habitudes take their sausages. The Milwaukee Sentinel. The first one who comes along orders a bean in an apologetic tone, throwing down a nickel at the same time, and then wanders toward the sausage plate as though he had just seen them for the first time. He hesitates a minute and then as his nerve braces up he starts in and takes a slice from every plate in the row. You wouldn't have to tell he was one of that leisure class known as flunks.

A Barber & Fowler.

See agents for the Standard Perkins Mill.

Unscrupulous parties are claiming to handle the Standard Perkins' but have only an imitation of the Perkins mill. See Barber & Fowler, 225 North 10th St., Lincoln, Neb.

MENTION FARMERS' ALLIANCE.

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## THE PERKINS WIND MIL.

NO DOUBT BUT A FACT

THE PERKINS

Is the Lightest Running Windmill now Made.

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