

## LIVE STOCK



### In Pasturing Rape.

The time is here when the sheep will be turned into the new rape pasture. In this connection a few things should be remembered. One of them is that rape should not be the only kind of feed given to any kind of stock for several reasons. In the first place it is very succulent, and it would be difficult for a sheep to eat enough of rape to keep it in the best of condition, even if there was not a danger of bloating, which there is. In all cases there should be access to the rape and to pasturage at the same time. The sheep should not be turned into the rape all at once, but should be allowed to eat it for only half an hour the first time, then an hour, and then the time may be gradually increased from day to day. When they have become accustomed to it, there is little danger that they will be injured by it, provided they have access to other pasturage or other feed. On the first day the sheep are allowed access to the rape pasture, they should receive a full feed in the barn or shed or feed lot, so they will eat but lightly of the succulent rape of which they will show themselves at once very fond. Rape should never be pastured very close. If the sheep are made to depend on it too much they will eat it down to the ground, and its recovery will be slow, even under good conditions of moisture. If, however, the feeding is so regulated that the sheep will only eat off the tops and will leave most of the stubs and some of the leaf stems the plant will continue to grow and develop while it is being pastured. This is one thing greatly in favor of the rape plant. When properly handled it is an enormous producer of valuable pasturage. The man that has had rape for a number of years will need no advice in this regard, but many new men are now beginning to grow rape and to feed it extensively to sheep as well as to other farm stock.

### The Balanced Ration.

A large plantation owner of Louisiana, in an address delivered before the Louisiana Live Stock Breeders' association, said: "The money saving of scientific feeding is so great as to scarcely be believed, unless it is brought to our own doors. The Paris Omnibus Company, which works 10,000 horses, and which formerly fed its stock solely on oats, found a saving of \$9.26 per head a year by the partial substitution of corn for oats. On our plantations in Assumption it was only in August last that we began to look seriously into the feeding of a balanced ration, and our feed bill for the year, for 240 head of stock, amounted to an excess of \$10,000. This year we are following to the letter a balanced ration, and by adding to our corn molasses and cotton-seed meal, we will have sufficient of the former to feed to last until our new crop is harvested. This will be with an expense of less than \$2,500 for the purchase of meal and molasses. Formerly we used to feed as high as 18 pounds of oats per day per mule, that is, when we were out of corn, which, without figuring the cost of the hay given, in quantities of as much as the mules would eat, brought our cost of feed to 25c per head with oats, at the present market value of 44c per bushel. Our present feed consists of eight pounds of corn and cob meal, two pounds of cotton-seed meal, eleven pounds of molasses and 15 pounds of peavine hay, which figures out quite near to a balanced ration with a nutritive ratio of 1 to 6, at a cost of 14.5 cents per head, allowing 5c per gallon for the molasses and \$6 per ton for the peavine hay. Thus you can readily see that our feed is costing us at present about one-half as much as it did formerly."

### Buying the Ram.

The earlier the ram is selected the more certain the buyer is to get what he is looking after. A good many farmers buy rams in the fall, but wait till late before doing so. They seldom take into consideration the numerous delays that are likely to intervene before the ram is actually purchased and located on the farm. If the buyer waits till late his order is sure to get to the breeder at a time when the latter has other such orders to fill. If the breeder has more orders than he can fill, he has to decline to fill the order and the buyer has to seek another breeder. The second breeder may be sold out as was the first and the buyer has to try again. All this time the weeks are slipping away. Then there are delays in shipping, which can never be foreseen. So it is altogether the part of wisdom for the buyer to take steps to secure his ram as soon as possible.

That oats make a better feed for the horse than corn, especially in spring, is generally conceded. The corn has an overbalance of heat forming material, which gives him a great surplus of fuel to be changed into energy. But there must be muscle on which to exercise the energy or it cannot be used. Corn produces too little muscle. With oats the balance is more nearly equal and the energy and the muscle on which to exercise the energy are in about the proper proportions. For this reason the farmer is able to get more work out of ten pounds of oats than out of ten pounds of corn.

When a man loses his temper he is sure there is ample reason for it.

## POULTRY



### Shall Farmers Raise Broilers?

The farmer frequently asks himself if it will pay him to raise broilers. The prices quoted for such are sometimes very high and the farm reader can but help thinking what a revenue he would have if he had annually a few thousand pounds of broilers to sell. But, as a general thing, the farmer that has gone into broiler production has not made a success of it. That is one branch of poultry raising that seems to belong to the specialist. The raising of birds for the broiler market requires a very different set of efforts than does the production of farm fowls generally. In the first place the broiler raiser must do his hatching in the Fall, and, of course, for this work must have incubators and brooders. Then comes the question of an egg supply, which can seldom be answered satisfactorily without the farmer building up a stock of hens that will produce him an abundance of eggs in the late fall and early Winter.

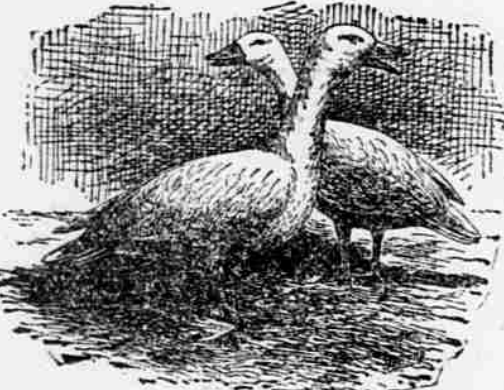
Our specialists have found it advisable to build brooder houses that can be heated by steam. We know of one such recently built which cost \$700. Whether it will pay an interest on the investment we do not know, and neither does the builder. There are few farmers that care to go so deeply as this into the poultry business. Then the market for broilers is confined to the cities and to a few families and hotels in each. The broilers have to be handled a certain way and be marketed through certain channels if the profits are to be preserved for the raiser. The farmer seldom knows the ins and outs of the city markets well enough to sell broilers to advantage.

In the raising of broilers great skill is necessary, and the man that is putting most of his time on other farm work is little likely to take time to become skillful with his poultry. This is the cause of numerous failures with raising broilers on farms. This has led to the centralizing of the broiler business in the hands of comparatively few persons living near the larger cities, and these have become specialists. If a farmer wishes to undertake the business of broiler raising, it would by all means be best for him to make a special investigation in person. Let him first go to the markets in the great cities and learn all there is to learn about prices, time of market and requirements and exactions of the ultimate customers. Then it would pay him to visit some of the farms on which broilers are being raised, and if he can find some farms that are raising broilers and producing other crops at the same time he should visit them, determined to get both sides of the story.

There is only one way for a novice to begin the broiler business and that is on a small scale. If he depends on the experience of others and goes in on a large scale the chances are that he will lose all he puts into the enterprise. There is money in the broiler business, but it takes experience and skill to get it out.

### Call Ducks.

There are two varieties of Call ducks the gray and the white. Both varieties are bantams and are bred more for ornament than for profit. The gray Call duck is sometimes called



WHITE CALL DUCKS.

the Bantam Rouen, and the White Call duck the Bantam Pekin. The two varieties differ only in plumage. They are good for pets, and are also used as decoy ducks by duck shooters. They are not infrequently crossed with the Mallard duck to make them more available as decoys. The result of such crossing are ducks that are both tame and domestic.

One of the greatest drawbacks to turkey raising is the loss of young turkeys, due to wet weather.

The convenience of buildings has much to do with the success of undertakings in poultry raising. Too much work reduces the profit. The housewife usually has the work of caring for the fowls on her hands, and where is the woman that does not have all she can do in her own house, to say nothing of out of doors work. Since she must do this work, it should be made as easy as possible for her. Labor saving inventions here as on other parts of the farm should not be neglected.

The higher the price of turkeys the more likely are they to "disappear," if they are permitted to wander off the farm.

It is cheaper to grow good shade trees from seed in a nursery, under the proper conditions, than to hunt and pull them in the woods.

Professor Oscar Erf has charge of the model creamery at the World's Fair.



### Nine Gored Walking Skirt.

The walking skirt that flares with perfect freedom about the feet yet is snug over the hips is a favorite of the season and is likely to retain all its vogue for a long time to come, inasmuch as it is eminently graceful and becoming as well as comfortable. In the case of the model each alternate gore is different, the front, center side and back gores being plain while the intervening ones are made in two sections each, the lower portions being box plaited. All materials suitable



Design by May Manton.

able for street wear and heavy enough to be made in tailor style are appropriate, linen, the more substantial veilings, cheviot and all the familiar cloth, taffetas and the like, but the original is made of brown canvas veiling stitched with corticelli silk and trimmed with bands of silk headed by fancy braid.

The skirt is cut in nine gores. Those at side front and side back are made with plain upper and box plaited lower portions and at the edge of each plain gore is a narrow plait which conceals the seam.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 10 yards 21 inches wide, 8 1/4 yards 27 inches wide or 4 1/2 yards 44 inches wide, with 2 1/2 yards each of silk banding and braid to trim as illustrated.

### Silken Gown Supreme.

The silken gown reigns supreme for almost all occasions; but for the formal gown—for visiting, dinner and reception purposes—there is absolutely nothing which can take its place. And the way in which the real laces, those of bold and well-raised designs, are used to supplement the richness of the silk, is not by any means the least of their attractions. A recent gown shows the new radium satin messaline—a white shot with faint yellow, pale pink and hint of mauve in different lights—combined with a heavy mesh pointe Arabe in the new yellowish tint which blends so softly with white. The corsage, which fastens in the back, is of the lace with an overlaid yoke of the radium satin, this likewise furnishing the very full puff sleeve, which is met at the elbow by a lace cuff. The present fancy for panel effects is seen in the front design of lace, where the panel is split to admit the tiny yoke of satin. The fit over the hips is attained with dart-shaped tucks, and the bouffantry at the foot is cleverly maintained with a group of lingerie and silk ruffles sewed inside the skirt at the foot.

### Blouse or Shirt Waist.

Box plaited effects are exceedingly fashionable and any combination of those of full length with shorter tucks is sure to make a satisfactory waist. The full length plaits give the long lines that always are desirable



while the shorter tucks provide becoming fullness. This very excellent model is adapted to a wide range of materials but is shown in white mercerized madras, the collar and cuffs being of the material finished with fancy stitches. The back as illustrated is

bloused slightly over the belt but can be drawn down snugly whenever preferred.

The waist consists of the fitting lining, fronts and back and is fitted by means of shoulder and under-arm seams. The effect of the box plaits is obtained by wide tucks which are turned one outward and one inward in each group and the closing is made invisibly at the center front. The sleeves are wide and full below the elbows, but tucked to fit snugly above and are finished with straight cuffs. The novel stock is a feature and is adapted not to this waist alone, but also to the separate ones which are always in demand.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 5 1/4 yards 21 inches wide, 4 yards 27 inches wide or 3 1/2 yards 44 inches wide.

### A Delicious Dessert.

Whipped cream with a fig border makes a delicious finishing touch to a luncheon or dinner. The only difficult part is the making of the border. Here is the simplest method: Put a pound of figs, cut up very small, into a stewing pan with one pint of water, six ounces of loaf

## Your Corner

Nine-Gored Walking Skirt a General Favorite—Shirt Waist with Box Plaited Effect—Recipe for Casserole of Lamb and Rice.

sugar and a little lemon rind. Cook in the oven for two hours. Rub this through a sieve (removing the lemon rind), and add to it half an ounce of gelatine. As it begins to cool stir in a quarter of a gill of cream. Have ready a border mold, masked with jelly and decorated with chopped almonds and pistachios, fill it with the fig puree, and place on ice to set. Whip half a gill of cream and sweeten it to taste. Turn out the mold in a cold dish and fill the center with cream.

### Girl's Dress.

Simple frocks are always smart for little girls and those of the one piece sort, or made with waist and skirt in one, are peculiarly well liked for play time and school wear. This one includes a big sailor collar, which is always becoming to childish figures, and can be made from a variety of materials, being quite appropriate to simple wools as well as linen and cotton fabrics, but as shown the material is blue linen chambray, the collar and shield of white with trimming of blue and white braid.

The dress is made with fronts and backs and shaped by means of shoulder and under-arm seams. The box plaits are laid for its entire length and at each under-arm seam are additional inverted plaits in the skirt that provide the necessary fullness. The neck is finished with the collar and the shield is attached beneath, the right side being stitched permanently, the left buttoned into place. The sleeves are tucked to form box plaits to the elbows and form full puffs below and are gathered into straight cuffs.

The quantity of material required for the medium size (8 years) is 5 1/4 yards 27 inches wide, 4 1/4 yards 32 inches wide or 3 yards 44 inches wide, with 3/4 yard of contrasting material 27 inches wide for collar, cuffs and shield and 1/4 yard of braid to trim as illustrated.



Milk kept in a shallow basin will remain sweet for a longer time than if kept in a deep jug.

If a tablespoonful of paraffin be added to the pail of hot water used for washing tiles it will both cleanse and brighten them.

A fine waterproof blacking for shoes is made by mixing by heat one-half pound of tallow, one-eighth pound of beeswax, one gill of neatfoot oil, with one-quarter of an ounce of lamp-black.

### FOR WEE TOTS.



Simple little frocks made with epaulettes always are becoming to little girls. This one is full below a prettily shaped yoke and includes the wee children and are shown in attractive colored fabrics as well as wide, full sleeves. The model is

made of Persian lawn with yoke of tucking, epaulettes and banding of embroidery. To make the dress for a child of two years of age will be required 2 3/4 yards of material 27 or 2 yards 32 inches wide, with 3/4 yard of tucking, 4 yards of insertion and 1 yard of embroidery 4 1/2 inches wide.

Rings Returned, but Fees Never. "Some girls are addicted to the habit of returning their engagement rings after the break," remarked the Observer of Events and Things, "but no minister that we ever heard of thought for a minute of giving back the marriage fee."

### Summers at Lake George.

George Cary Eggleston, the well known novelist and man of letters is spending the summer at Lake George, where his home is next to the former home and library of his brother, the late Edward Eggleston.

### Bamboo Good for Scaffolding.

The French consul at Batavia recently commends bamboo as a fine material for constructing builders' scaffolding. Its power of resistance is very great and it will not rot, but becomes stronger with age.

### Work for a God.

To make some nook of creation a little fruit-fuller, better; to make some human hearts a little wiser, manfulter, happier, more blessed, less accursed! It is work for a god.—Carlyle.

### Arriving at a Verdict.

Kushequa, Pa., Aug. 1.—(Special)—In this section of Pennsylvania there is a growing belief that for such Kidney Diseases as Rheumatism and Lame Back there is only one sure cure and that is Dorr's Kidney Pills. This belief grows from such cases as that of Mrs. M. L. Davison of this place. She tells the story herself as follows:

"I have suffered from Rheumatism for thirty years and find that Dorr's Kidney Pills have done me more good than any medicine I have ever taken. I was also bothered with Lame Back and I can only say that my back hasn't bothered me since I took Dorr's Kidney Pills."

Considering that Mrs. Davison only took two boxes of Dorr's Kidney Pills, the result would be considered wonderful if it were not that others are reporting similar results daily. Kushequa is fast arriving at a verdict that "Dorr's Kidney Pills are the one sure cure for Rheumatism."

Anomalous as it may seem, it is sweet to suffer when the suffering is for those we love.

### \$100 Reward, \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People act directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by all Druggists. Beware of cheap imitations. Take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for constipation.

A fast young man is apt to be slow about getting away from a bar.

### FREE TO TWENTY-FIVE LADIES

The Defiance Starch Co. will give 25 ladies a round-trip ticket to the St. Louis exposition to five ladies in each of the following states: Illinois Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas and Missouri who will send in the largest number of trade marks cut from a 10-cent, 16 ounce package of Defiance cold water laundry starch. This means from your own home, anywhere in the above named states. These trade marks must be mailed to and received by the Defiance Starch Co., Omaha, Neb., before September 1st, 1901. October and November will be the best months to visit the exposition. Remember that Defiance is the only starch put up 16 oz. (a full pound) to the package. You get one-third more starch for the same money than of any other kind and Defiance never sticks to the iron. The tickets to the exposition will be sent by registered mail September 5th. Starch for sale by all dealers.

If you are looking for a man with brains, call on a butcher.

More Flexible and Lasting, won't shake out or blow out; by using Defiance Starch you obtain better results than possible with any other brand and one-third more for same money.

There is such a thing as carrying your thanks too far.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c per bottle.

The well man soon forgets the sick man's promises.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nervine Restorer. Sold by F. J. C. O. 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100. Dr. R. H. Knorr, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200.

It's awful slow work getting popular with your wife's relatives.

### Important to Mothers.

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Williams* In Use For Over 30 Years. The Kind You Have Always Bought.

Even a man who will take a tip on a horse race and bet on it is seldom rash enough to ask a man to dinner without first consulting his wife about it.—New York Press.

It's mighty good practice to be in love with a woman you can't marry, because it has already happened to her.

After looking upon the wine when it is red many a bookkeeper loses his balance.

Happy is the man who works—provided he doesn't work the wrong party.

When a man begins to take whisky as a medicine he soon becomes a chronic invalid.