



## RACK FOR HAULING.

Boomy and Handy Tool For Conveying Sludge and Fodder.

The author of "Barn Building" says: By the use of the old self rake reaper for cutting in the field and conveniently equipped wagons for hauling, corn can be put into the silo for 50 to 75 cents a ton, and there will be no more hard work connected with it than there would be in harvesting a clover or grass crop. At the silo filling time, when all the hay, bales, trucks and racks are in demand at once, a device like the one below will enable the farmer to press any ordinary farm wagon into service for this purpose. The cut is copied from "Barn Building."



## RACK FOR DRAWING FODDER CORN.

Mr. Sanders describes it as follows: It is made of 2 by 8 plank, 16 feet long, one end of each being placed on top of the forward bolster. The other ends pass under the rear axle and are chained or bolted up tight to it. These two pieces make the foundation of the rack. The wagon is coupled out as far as these planks will allow. On top of the planks are placed four crosspieces, evenly distant from one another, as shown in the figure. These crosspieces are 2 by 4 and should be 7 feet long. Upon these are laid inch boards parallel with the wagon. The load is, of course, placed wholly in front of the rear wheels, but the rack is large and low enough to enable a man to put on a ton of green corn from the ground without having to climb upon the load or hand it to a second person to deposit.

## Educating Colts.

The writer was not long ago looking at a mixed lot of Ontario and western colts, along with the breeder of the westerners. The latter took occasion to remark on the docile temper of the eastern colts, saying: "Isn't it strange these beasts are so quiet. Ours would kick us to pieces if we handled them the same way. I suppose they have been used to handling all their days." It does not seem much horse lore to see that colts accustomed to nearly wild and bad habits in conformity with that usage must be much less reliable than colts familiar with all the variety of sights and sounds that come in the way of the colt reared in sight of a railroad and busy city. But there are elements of value quite as important as those just named. Even in the country one colt about an accident of cause of excitement set because it has been accustomed to trust the superior being who at the time controls it.

There are colts that after a year or two's experience on a prairie farm would start and shy at the sight of a granite boulder on the roadside and make serious mischief out of apparently nothing at all. Too often a savage yell from the driver is the only explanation the poor excited creature gets of the cause of its flight. Another sort of driver would give the colt time to investigate the bugbear for itself, and even if he did not, his calm familiar voice would give confidence and the next thing of the same kind that came in the way would be shorn of its terrors.

It is needless to multiply examples. Let it be understood in a sentence that a horse trained in such a way that it can be trusted even when full of spirits is worth 50 per cent more than an equally good looking beast which may not be quite trustworthy till double the age. To get this kind of sense in the horse it is necessary to have the same kind of sense in his trainer, and one of the first things that will put value into a young horse when he goes to market is to make it fully manifest that he has brains in his head and has been made to understand his life's business.—Northwest Farmer.

## The Special Purpose Horse.

At the New York horse show almost none but the strictly fancy breeds were shown, the Hackneys forming the only considerable exception. In commenting upon this fact, one of the daily papers made the assertion that in 20 years the only use to which horses would be put, particularly in the cities, would be for fancy drivers, saddle horses, etc.—in short, that in a score of years we would use horses only as playthings; that the work now done by them would all be done by electricity. We are inclined to think that this is rather an extreme view; that it will be considerably longer than this before the work horse can be entirely dispensed with. Yet the tendency is in that direction.

The general purpose horse is a nonentity so far as being a profitable animal to breed is concerned. The horses that bring the highest prices are those that are adapted for some special purpose. This state of things is likely not only to continue, but to be intensified, and is worth the careful thought of breeders. The happy-go-lucky style of breeding in vogue in the past is no longer profitable. Have an object in breeding. Aim at the mark with the determination of hitting it.—Rural New Yorker.

## Beans For Gargot.

An English exchange says: The good offices of beans as a preventive of gargot in cows or sheep are little known and not so fully appreciated as they are. Two bushels of oats and peas, with 12 quarts of beans added and ground together, and a third by weight of bran added, feeding two quarts of the mixture night and morning from the time the cow is nicely dried off till a week or ten days after calving, will carry her safely through free from swollen udder or gargot if she does not take cold at the critical time.

Frank Cooper always leads in the way of artistic photographs. Have you seen his photo etchings? They are the best.

## DOWN WITH THE YELLOW DOG.

Other People's Yellow Dogs, That Is, but Let Ours Alone.

About two miles from a certain town in this state is a farmer who owns a flock of very fine Cotswold sheep. In the said town lives a gentleman who is quite a "sport" and owns a varied assortment of fighting, hunting and other dogs, all of which are very fond of raw lamb chops and leg of mutton. One day the farmer met the "sport" on the road, and greeting him pleasantly remarked:

"Jenks, your dogs and my sheep seem to be getting mighty friendly of late. I believe they lie down together in my pasture every night—my sheep inside of your dogs!"

"Do you reckon?" said Jenks slowly, closing one eye and cocking the other.

"I do," said the farmer, stroking his beard thoughtfully.

"Well," chirped Jenks cheerfully, "my dogs allus was noted for their friendly disposition and hospitality. In that respect they're just like myself. I won't charge your sheep anything for storage, lodging or entertainment! Get up, Dolly!" And now they don't speak as they pass by.

Isn't it a little singular that the farmer is compelled by law to put a fence about his sheep and keep them on his own land, while the dogs of such chaps as Jenks are allowed by law to roam at large day and night? But as the farmers who raise sheep are vastly outnumbered by the farmers who raise dogs and whose sentiments are, "The man who kicks my dog kicks me!" it's not likely that any law abridging the privilege of the sanguinary cur to wander abroad at his own sweet will and devour the gentle lambkin will be enacted very soon.

"I have a piece of woodland over there that would make splendid sheep pasture if I could use it for that purpose," said a farmer to me one day.

"And why can't you use it?" I asked.

"Two many mean dogs prowling around. They'd eat up a flock of sheep in less than a week!"

And when I called at his home two fierce dogs came forth and threatened to rend me in twain. They were his own especial pets.

Driving up to the house of another farmer who keeps a flock of sheep, I was greeted by three tough-looking mongrels. "You are well supplied with dogs," I said as he came out and heaved a cudgel at "Yaas," he drawled, "I am just now. But only one of them belongs to me. That big one is Ben's, and that brown cuss is one I gave away about a month ago, but he's found the way back. I'll have to write to the man I gave him to, or give him to somebody else. He's no account only to bark at people and cat eggs!"

"I should think you would be afraid they'd get after your sheep."

"Oh, there's no danger. They're used to 'em. Dogs are not half so bad on sheep as some people try to make us believe."

At the proper time, however, he presented a bill "for four sheep killed by dogs," and I suppose it was duly allowed.—Fred Grundy in Rural New Yorker.

## Finding Money Where He Lost It.

That able thinker and writer, Aurelius, speaks thus of the trotting horse breeding industry: "I believe in one gambler's maxim at least, and that is to look for my money where I lost it. To me breeding has been a pleasure and a source of profit, and I would have loved several more mares before the breeding industry would owe me anything."

I said, more in sorrow than in malice, last year that trotting horse breeding was a sick industry. Between depreciation of price and losses by death a severe strain is put on one's fidelity, but I have faith that there is still plenty of money in the business for those who have the patience to wait, the wisdom to learn and the courage to sacrifice dead wood."

## Live Stock Points.

Boiled down, the latest knowledge about breeds of chickens is this: If you want fowls for eggs only, get Rose Comb Leghorns. Any Leghorns are good layers, but the hideous, wabbling, blinding flappers of the single combs freeze in a cold climate and are enough to give a nervous person St. Vitus' dance besides. If you want to raise market fowls for broilers and roasters, get Plymouth Rocks and Wyandottes. For a heavy, general purpose bird, the Light Brahma is the breed. So says a poultry expert.

Where cattle are housed in a warm stable at night and turned out upon snow and ice on a freezing day they take cold and get pneumonia and consumption precisely as human cattle would do if treated in a similar way.

Develop the fast walking gait of draft and farm horses. Much depends on this, and it can be educated into heavy horses. If a tithe of the trouble were taken to bring out the walking gait of workhorses that the trotter and runner get in training for their particular movements, the farmer would be well repaid.

Breed workhorses for walking speed. Train a colt to walk quickly and steadily on from the beginning without any fooling.

A farmer finds that skim milk is worth 30 cents a hundred pounds when used to produce pork at present prices.

A hog breeder has observed that sows never eat their young at the time of year when green food is plenty. When green fodder is scarce, it can be replaced by turnips and the various kinds of root crops.

Professor Stewart believes in cooking food for hogs. He says: "By good management the general feeder may reach with raw corn 5 pounds, with raw meal 10 pounds, with boiled corn 13 pounds and with boiled meal 15 pounds of live pork per bushel." But many other doctors doubt whether cooking hog feed pays. Let every man try it and decide for himself.

In wet seasons the flow of milk is abundant, but the fluid itself contains less than its normal per cent of solids.

Itch on humans or animals cured in 30 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion. Sold by John Callender and all druggists.

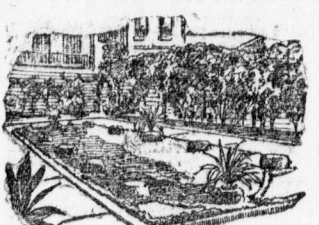


## A CITY GARDEN.

A Dismal Back Yard Converted Into a Spot of Verdure and Bloom.

A New Yorker with a love for flowers, but without experience, is so pleased with the results of his amateur gardening in a "back yard" that he had it photographed. The description in Gardening runs somewhat as follows:

The size of my garden is 20 by 40 feet, the grass plot is 10 by 30 feet, and near the edges I have cut out 8 oblong beds, 23 circular beds and 4 corner beds. These in the spring are all planted with hyacinths, tulips and crocuses. In the summer I have the beds filled with tea roses, Drummond phlox, pansies, tuberous begonias, geraniums and asters.



## AN AMATEUR'S CITY GARDEN.

The small circles are edged with alternanthera and in the center is placed a Mme. Crozy canna. At the extreme end of the yard I have two large Jacquemont roses, in the corners hollyhocks, and in front of the Jacquemont roses I have one Hydrangea grandiflora and one rhododendron. On each of the sides are 13 hardy roses and 12 chrysanthemums placed alternately. The vine covering the fence is Cobaea scandens. It is literally covered with flowers. I also have coropops, dwarf sunflowers and fall flowering dahlias and bleeding heart, all of which give a great deal of pleasure and no trouble.

This garden is surrounded on all sides by buildings, but we have the sun nearly all day over the tops of the houses. My grass is fine. I cut it on an average of three times a week during June, July, August and September and water it with a hose every evening. About Dec. 1 I cover it with two inches of coarse stable litter, which I remove about May 1. I then take a pint of grass seed and mix it with a pailful of street sweepings and sprinkle this all over the grass. The result is a magnificent lawn. The walks and curbs are cement. The walks are 2 feet wide, and the flower borders between the walk and fence are 2 feet 3 inches. This is of great value, as it gives room for three rows of plants. In the picture, which was photographed in the early spring, the beds in the grass appear without their summer occupants.

The plant in pot in the rear is Corypha australis, which I have found the hardest kind of palm. My hollyhocks were raised from seeds sowed in July. They grew about one foot the first year, lived out all winter without protection and flowered nicely the second season. I use six barrels of manure on my garden every year. On the top of the frame I have two feet of poultry wire used as a "cat fence" and find it admirably adapted for vines. The lines seen in front of the cobaea vines are wire clotheslines.

The Wall Flower For Garden and Window. No outdoor plant has given greater satisfaction, writes one correspondent of American Gardening, for a window plant in winter than the wall flower. A plant rooted from a slip grow and blossomed all summer in the border and in late fall was potted and brought into the sitting room. It never wilted, but was a mass of blossoms all winter. It has had the same treatment every spring and fall since and is never out of bloom summer or winter.

It roots readily from slips and will stand extremes of temperature better than any house plant, but requires a great deal of water. Its growth will not be checked when lifted, even when in full bloom, if taken into a dark room for a few days and given plenty of water. Some of them will live all winter outdoors if a covering of leaves and hemlock boughs is laid on.

Pruning Roses After the June Flowering. It is often very desirable to have hybrid perpetual roses flower freely in the fall. Meehan in his monthly says that to accomplish this the plants should be severely pruned after the June flowering. Some growers cut almost the whole of the flowering branch away, leaving young shoots from near the bottom to take their places. An abundance of flowers usually follows this treatment. Those who cut their rosebuds before mature or as soon as the petals fade have fall flowers freely.

Floral Notes. Asters that have not been set out may be grown in pots. They make a good pot plant and will come in bloom much earlier if kept in a small pot than those planted in the open ground. Give rich soil and an occasional watering with liquid manure.

Keep ferns shaded and give plenty of moisture.

Keep the ground well stirred around ornamentals and pinch back the young plants. Water carefully, remembering that too abundant a supply does not suit them.

Euphorbias may still be planted out. An occasional application of manure water is excellent for fuchsias. They should be kept partially shaded and well syringed with water to prevent red spider.

Old heliotropes in pots that have been plunged in the open border do not require a great deal of water.

Partial shade and plenty of moisture suit the Impatiens sultani.

Worms cause feverishness, moaning and restlessness during sleep. Mother Graven Worm Exterminator is pleasant, pure and effective. If your druggist has none in stock, get him to procure it for you.

## A COUNTRY CHURCH.

An Attractive Edifice That Would Ornament Any Locality—Cost, \$7,000. (Copyright, 1893, by American Press Association.)

A pretty church is one of the most desirable and valuable buildings that can be erected in any community. This is a liberal age, and one may think and believe as best his conscience dictates without fear of persecution, and there is no reason why every town and village should not possess one or more churches. By a little well directed effort a subscription can be started and sufficient funds secured to commence work on the structure. When once under way, a larger number will become interested, because it is not difficult to convince people that such a building will increase the value of property as well as become a monument to the place.

The plan and perspective sketch here given represents the design of a small country or village church, the old colonial style of architecture, neat, refined and simple in all its details and easily adapted to the requirements of any denomination or religious sect. The building has a gabled roof and a square tower, which extends above the ridge line of the main roof and is "broomed" into octagon form for the belfry and spire. Upon three sides of the tower are the dials of a town clock, which is arranged to strike the hours upon the church bell. There is a cellar under the entire structure with a concrete floor and all the necessary provisions for the boiler and steam heating apparatus.

The foundation walls are of stone laid up in cement mortar. The structure above the foundation walls is of timber construction heavily framed and securely braced. The roof is supported by suitable trusses. The exterior walls and the roof of the building are sheathed with dry tongued and grooved yellow pine and covered with heavy waterproof sheeting paper and clapboarded with 6-inch beveled white pine siding.

The first and second stories of the tower are clapboarded. The upper part of the tower is given a conical roof of shingles, roof of pine and porch are covered with dark colored slate. The side walls are back plastered—one coat between the studding—to make the building warmer. The ceiling of the basement is plastered one coat. The side walls and ceilings of the vestibule, porch, auditorium and study and robing rooms are hard finished on two coats of plaster in the usual way. The floors are double and are firmly supported upon the foundation walls and strong girders in the basement, which rest on suitable columns and piers.

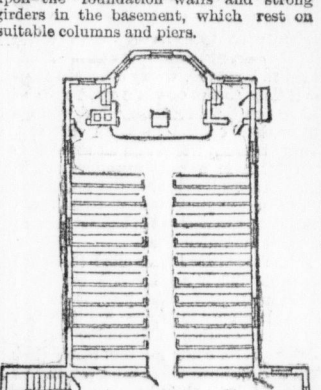


## PERSPECTIVE VIEW.

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## GROUND PLAN.

There is a gallery over the corridor, where the choir and organ are located. It is reached by a stairway from the front vestibule. The inside finish of the church is of white pine painted and grained to imitate oak finish.

On each side of the pulpit platform are small rooms, one of which may be used as a study and the other as a robing room. The church windows are glazed with pleated glass of 12 numbered cathedral glass, which gives all the desired effects without the expense of regular leaded and stained glass.

The building is steam heated and ventilated by a combination of direct and indirect radiation. This building in some localities can be erected for \$7,000; in others it would exceed this amount.

Hints on Building. There is no architectural problem so complex as that of building a complete and satisfactory dwelling. No other structure has to be submitted to the same tests, nor are the different parts submitted to the same variety of uses as those of a dwelling. A public structure of any character, an office building, a courthouse, a school building, or others having such general uses, does not receive the constant, everyday critical attention which comes to a dwelling. A window casing which is a little less than a slight imperfection or a sash which does not fit as closely as it might, is always with and always a part of a dwelling and is such a part because it is constant and always in view. It is to those who live in the house.

Anything which falls short of perfection in a dwelling is subject to criticism. The mechanical details which have to do with the plumbing and the general sanitary apparatus, the gas fitting and gas fixtures, mantels, grates, heating apparatus by furnace, steam or hot water, the laundry, electric work and speaking tubes must all be looked after. To the house builder who comes in contact with this mass of detail for the first time it is confusing and often distressing. Without an architect to constantly advise with him and guide him through this mass of detail, and even then it is a very serious undertaking, and even then the confusion and annoyance are great.

Give Holloway's Corn Cure a trial. It removed ten corns from one pair of feet without any pain. What it has done once it will do again.



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