GENERAL VIEW OF THE CITY OF HAVANA.

fleet could be held out of the bay. The caches, eating and drinking places,

castle is re-enforced by the long range lounging places and resorts of every

of cannon and barracks on the city color and complexion calculated to

side, and the masssive fortress of the offer opportunity to idle and lazy men.

Cubanos crowning the hill behind the A recent visitor to the island, describ

Morro. All these are decorated with ing the habits of the men and their

the red and yellow flag of Spain. So unspeakable indolence, says this of the many strong fortifications show how town's resorts and their habitues:
'The men luxuriate in the cases or

The harbor of Havana compares A brief period of the morning only is favorably with the most famous in the given to business, the rest of the day

world. Infinitely more picturesque and night to meeting and lassitude, than New York Bay, it is much livelier in maritime interest than that of of satiety, languor and dullness, the

tion on earth. The one idea it im- thoughts of such people.

d his arriver.

the envered at from the pay that i

It is certainly not American, and

yet there is nothing like it in Europe.

It is intensely Cuban, and a type of

itself. In a general view the town

presents churches, cathedrals and other

structures that force themselves into

prominence against the background of less imposing houses. There is noth-

ing in this great extent of public build-

ings that strikes one as being specially

valuable from an architectural point

of view, and even if there were its-

besuty would be entirely subordina-

ted by a colossal prison near the shore,

which was built for the purpose of

having a capacity to lodge with ease a

The city is divided into two parts,

called the intramural, or old town,

which lies between the bay and the

site of the ancient walls which have

town a garden-like aspect.

matter of 5000 prisoners at a time.

CUBA'S METROPOLIS. There is no city in the world where | tions are indulged in in the way or

GAY AND NOISY HAVANA'S PIC-TURESQUE SIGHTS.

The Handsome Harbor and Its Defenses-The City's Architecture-Many Parks and Cafes-Soldiers Seen Every Where.

ta on the opposite shore answering to repulation in the world. the Morro. It is a proud and a strong The populace of Havana, at least in fort, but its defense, declares the times of peace—and this accounts for

noise-pure noise, made for its own bell-ringing. sake and nothing else-reigns as su-preme as in Havana. At daybreak all sible exception of San Francisco, is the bells in the city are rung furiously. so lavishly supplied with food pro-Church bells, fire bells, public bells ducts as Havana. The earth and the and private bells unite with one ac- sea render up all their best fruit, and cord to produce a discord calculated living is cheap.
to drive a civilized man mad. Add to The great Havana market is where this the crowing of game cocks, with which the town is overstocked for floor and a lower open on all sides and gambling purposes; the rattle of in-AVANA has long been reck. numerable cabs and public convey- block. All Havana is here buying its oned the eighth commercial ances, the clangor of gongs on street city of the world. Morro car lines, electric and otherwise, and a multitude of booths, containing Castle, with its Dahlgren guns peeping out through the yellow stones, and its tall sentinel lighthouse, stands guard over the narrow entrance stan of the harbor; the battery of La Pun- to surpass any other town of 800,000

Chicago Times-Herald, is merely a its disquietude in times of war -is esmatter of sentiment. With such ar- sentially gay. This accounts for the mament as Havana has, an invading number and variety of the cafes,

spend their evenings in worse places.

the visitor opens his eyes. An upper

under a roof. It covers a good-sized dinner and other supplies. There is here are representatives of every nation on the globe.

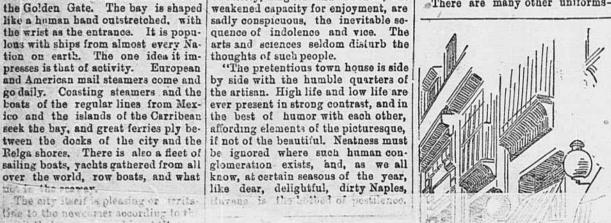
The hotels are built around a court, so that every room has direct communication with the open air. A terrace often encircles the upper story (the second), and on it are shrubberies and plants, and maybe a few parrots. There is a most comfortable place to sit; indeed, the majority of the citizens of Havana spend their time on their V-shaped piece at the neck closes at housetops. They dry clothes there, and use the space for a back yard. At the hotels, as at many private

houses, two meals a day are servedbreakfast in the late morning, and dinner in the evening. Coffee can be had shortly after rising. Wine is freely drank. Candles serve as illumination when you retire. Almost everybody in Havana smokes

cigarettes. Cigars are very cheap ordinarily. Cigars that cost "two for a quarter" in the United States are bought in Havana for \$5.50 a hundred. Other tobacco is equally cheap, and so men, boys and women smoke.

Even in times of peace civilians are scarce in Havana. Soldiers stand at every corner—they are the police. The uniform is the same blue as the marine's, but the blouse, trousers and blue cap are trimmed with crimson. A sword and heavy revolver, and sometimes a rifle, constitute the equipment. The Spanish Government officials around the docks are dressed in cutaway suits of the prevailing blue. A wide-brimmed straw hat, looped up at one side with a cockade, is a familiar headgear.

"There are many other uniforms-





OBISPO, THE PRINCIPAL BUSINESS STREET IN HAVANA. fallen into decay and have been used The dryness of the atmosphere transfor an upbuilding of the new city, and forms most of the street offal into

the extramural town, consisting of the powder, which salutes nose, eyes, ears new city, which lies beyond the site and mouth under the influence of the of the old walls and is more or less slightest breeze. Though there are modern in its architecture. The ample bathing facilities in and about streets of the old town are laid out in the city, the people of either sex seem fairly regular order, and are pretty to have a prejudice against their free well paved. But these thoroughfares use." Havana is abundantly supplied with

are narrow in the extreme, with sidewalks barely wide enough for one paras, squares and public places. The pedestrian. The streets of the new squares are ornamented with royal city, although laid only in macadam, palms, and here and there an orange are wider, airier and fringed on either and banana tree, and now and then an side with pretty palm trees, giving the Indian laurel. The Plaza de Armas, fronting the Governor's palace, and The architecture of the dwelling- the Parque de Isabella are two splenhouses is heavy, and this gives them an did specimens of Cuban appreciation appearance of old age which they of the richness and fertility of the really do not deserve. The material soil and the rare climate. The Parque used in their building is the porous de Isabella is a picture of gay life in stone which abounds in the island, the evening, and is one of the beauty and which, when first quarried, is as spots of Havana.

easily worked into blocks as wood, but The cafes are innumerable and some which becomes as hard as granite when of them the equal of the best and most exposed to the atmosphere. The exclusive restaurants in Europe or facades of the houses are generally America. The principal playhouse is covered with stucco, painted in all the Tacon Theatre. Other places of colors. Blues, yellows and greens are amusement are Payret Theatre, the used indiscriminately, and the visitor Albisu Theatre and the Circo, Teatro is at once unpleasantly struck by the de Jane. The Casino is a place of bizzare effect, but soon learns to ap- smusement and instruction combined, preciate the nice manner in which this a sort of atheneum, in which such are



American approaches. Spain's Long Line of Sovereigns, The present King of Spain is Alphonso XIII., who succeeded to the throne in the year of his birth, 1886. There is perhaps no country on the globe which can boast of a longer line of sovereigns than Spain. From 719 down to the present time Spain coloring of the house fronts is not splendid streets and the well ordered has been ruled by no less than 180 without a reason, in fact. It has been vegetation that has been cultivated kings. This extraordinary number of found to absorb much of the sun's rays, along their lines. The churches are sovereigns is explained by the fact which, without this disadvantage, without number and are enthusiastic- that up to the union of Ferdinand and

FASHION FADS.

NEW AND IMPORTANT DETAIL OF FEMININE DRESS.

A Promenade Costume of Green Broadcloth Which is Fanciful in Design-Evening Wraps Trimmed With Fur.

I N the double-column illustration a promenade costume is shown of green broadcloth trimmed with fancy black and gold braid; stylish bolero's opening upon a high corsage of black satin, above which is a vest of pretty plaided silk crossing diagonally over the bust, the right front overlapping the left and showing a tiny V-shade or enpiecement, also of black satin, corresponding with the close-standing band and fashionable Medici collar. Although fanciful in design says

May Manton, the bodice is simple in construction. The fronts are arranged over glove-fitting lining fronts, that close through the centre. The small the left side underneath the diagonally crossed vest, which also closes on the left side invisibly with the high The back of the waist is also mount-

arm gores separating the fronts from the back. The bolero, stylishly One exquisite model seen was of benpointed at the fronts, is provided with oblong fanciful revers. The sleeves, of modified dimensions, are completed at the wrists by overlapping pointed intervoven with flowers in the same The skirt fully emphasizes the latest

innovation representing the new bell

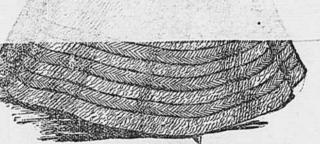


EDGEFIELD, S. C., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1897.

FUR-LUVED CLOAK OF SATIN-FACED CLOTH. mere or albatross that can be had in exquisite shades of lilac, cornflower blue, green or pink. Dove-gray cashed upon a fitted lining; smooth under- mere lined with rose-pink would be galing in deep dull red. The lining was of maize brocade, showing a ground of the faintest shade of green

warm tint of red. The garment was cut in the three-quarter length. To make this cloak for a lady in the





LADIES' WAIST WITH ZOUAVE JACKET AND SWISS BELT.

and sides, while the back is gored and three-quarter yards of forty-four-inch arranged at the top in plaits turning wide material. towards the centre-back in fan shape. The lower edge has three rows of braid; similar braid being carried down the seams of the front gore to form deep pointed tabs. The free edges of the bolero and cuffs are also outlined with braid.

To make this waist for a lady in the medium size will require two and ones half yards of forty-four-inch wide ma-

The general plan of spring gowning is most attractive, especially in the realm of costumes designed for general uses. The advance models are artistic and stylish, with but few exaggerations or grotesque effects and with great scope for selection, both in fabrics and styles. Skirts are still in severe tailor style, or trimmed to suit personal preference, individual forms and special occasions. They are in circular form or shaped, with few or many gores, as the case requires, one of the new models having a single gored front breadth and two very wide ones that reach to the back and join there on a bias seam. Regarding bodices, a few are simple in outline and effect, but the majority are intricate in design and elaborately decora-

LADIES' LONG CLOAK.

An opera and concert wrap of amethyst satin-faced cloth, lined with chine silk and trimmed with white Thibet fur, is shown herewith. The garment, enveloping the entire figure, is circular in shape and has a centreback seam; it fits the figure smoothly at the top by means of the small darts on each shoulder, expanding below to fall in soft rippling flutes. A noticeable feature is the stylish hood of unique shaping that falls deeply across the back and shoulders. It is lined with chine silk and gathers at the in deep plaits and on the back seam in outer edge to form a pretty frill. Its advantages are manifold, being useful will develop by either of these models. as well as ornamental, as it can be New sleeves in last year's bodice thrown over the head when walking to means a wonderful transformation. or from the carriage, thus insuring protection from draughts.

About the neck is a high flaring collar of the fur, its outer edge forming the fashionable flare according to the present mode. The closing may be effected invisibly through the centre-front with cloak hooks and loops, or the wrap thrown carelessly across the shoulders, displaying the handsome gown beneath. Perforated lines in our pattern give a choice to the wearer of either a three-quarter or full parel that can be is jeweled this season length wrap.
The mode is adapted to cloth, velour,

silk, satin, bengaline or brocade in Jashionable. Hat pins are also evening tints, while ermine, moufflon Jeweled; in fact, this season one or llama will serve as decoration. A may use as many jeweled ornaments pretty lining of bright-hued silk is al. is one desires.

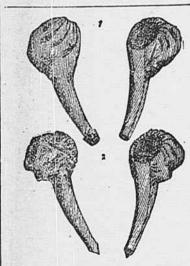
skirt. It is cut with circular fronts medium size will require three and

STYLISH SLEEVES.

Sleeves are one of the most important details of dress at present, the

variation being more noticable in them than in any other part of the toilette. No. 1 is a popular design adapted to all manner of weaves and textures. In the present instance the material chosen was oris purple cloth. The shaping is effected with smooth under and full upper portion over fitted linings, so arranged as to flare stylishly above the elbow, the adjustment below being close. The wrists, completed by a circular cuff, may be plainly finished if preferred.

No. 2, developed in petunia glace silk, presents a snug fit from above the elbow to the wrist, which has a point extending over the hand in Venetian style. The puff is a continustion of the upper portion of the sleeve with the fullness of moderate



dimension arranged on the front seam close gathers. All seasonable fabrics With the aid of a well-fitting pattern old-fashioned sleeves may be readily modified. To make these sleeves for a lady in the medium size it will re quire one and three eighths yards for No. 1 design, and one and five-eighths vaids for No. 2 design, of forty-fourinch material.

JEWELED ORNAMENTS. Every article of ornament and ap-Amethysts are the favorites. Belts, buckles and girdles are jeweled, or "n-



calves were fed from a good artificial case can do the butter any good, feeder instead of from a pail. The All this simplifies what we have to a pail or box with a big rubber teat

COST OF MILK PRODUCTION.

seem to warrant the following conclu-

1. With a fairly good herd, carefully fed and kept, milk can be produced for sixty-five cents per hundred weight, and fat for sixteen cents per pound for the cost of food consumed. 2. That individuals of the same breed vary more widely in milk and butter production than do breeds themselves.

3. The larger animals consumed less pounds of dry matter per thousand pounds live weight per day than did the smaller animals.

PLANT CORN WIDE.

one planted 5x4 (four acres) did still cow and the character of the

Calf feeding experiments at some of butter, there is only about a half ounce the European stations resulted in of salt to the pound, and if more, it is greater gains in weight when the salt grains undissolved, which in no

latter system does not prevent ap- say. There may be better churns than pearance of diarrhosa, but diminishes the revolvers, barrel or box, but if so, the number of cases. A simple calf the best experts have failed to find feeder is much used in this country- them. The best churning cream is that which carries fully thirty-three attached. - New England Homestead. | per cent. of actual butter fat, and such cream churns out the "cleanest" at fifty-two degrees. But these are figures that properly belong to separa-tor work. Fill the barrel churn a Professor Wing, of Cornell, in his summary, closing bulletin No. 52, on "Cost of Milk Production," says:

Our records of the herd for the year

it is to be presumed at fifty-eight deit is to be presumed at fifty-eight de-

> The time to commence to salt the butter is just before the cream begins to distinctly break, at which point a couple of quarts of fair brine at fiftyeight degrees should be added to the to liberate the fats. As soon as the five degrees for each two gallons of cream and agitate slightly, and within a few minutes draw out the fluid with-

out disturbing the mass of butter on the surface. Repeat the washing, but it is well to dissolve a little salt in this second wash; some say it is to prevent G. H. Turner, of Burgess, Mies., has a neighbor who always plants corn in rows seven feet apart and makes forty to sixty bushels per acre, while adjoining fields of his neighbors planted as it lies on the bottom of the churn in four-foot rows yield from six to and sprinkle on. Stir it up with a thirty bushels. Mr. Turner asked the man of the wide rows the reason for the butter as the salting proceeds, the his practice and success. The answer objects of which, lifting up the butter was that experiments show that at as flaky as possible, to facilitate the tasseling time a stalk of corn takes even distribution of the salt. Put on from the soil through its roots and the cover and churn the butter into throws off into the air through its lumps, and then with the fork break leaves a quart of water per day, if it them up and churn again with a slow can get it; and if it can't get it, it swing as at the start. Place the butter does not thrive. Hence, thinly seed- on a clean worker, and with a flat roller ed corn will thrive through a dry press cut any surplus moisture and spell that will ruin thickly seeded pack into some of the faucy packages at once. The butter worker is not neces-Mr. Turner was so impressed that sary as the churn can do it all. he determined to experiment with cotton. One piece was planted 2x4, an- as nearly as possible at fifty-five deother 4x4, and another 5x4 feet, one grees. If it should not work well it stalk to the hill in all cases. That will be on account of the temperature, planted 4x4 yielded twice as much per which can be raised a little, or lowacre as the piece planted 2x4, and the ered if too soft. There is much in the At first it will seem onite a task, but to given that must be taken into account,

tery, Nausea, Coughs, Cholera In-fantum, Teething Children, Cholera Morbus, Unnatural Drains from the Bowels, Pains, Griping, Loss of Appetite, Indigestion and all Discases of the Stomach and Bowels.

MOTHERS READ THIS.

PITT'S CARMINATIVE &

the standard. It carries children over the critical period of teething, and is recommended by physicians as the friend of Motherr, Adults and Children. It is pleasant to the taste, and never fails to give satisfaction. A few doses will demonstrate its su-perlative virtues. Price, 25 cts. per bottle. For sale by druggists.

HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS.

GOOD MUTTON.

Mutton must be chosen by the firmness and fineness of the grain, its color, and the firm white fat. Lamb that has been killed too long can be discream to break up the casein and help covered by examination of the veins in the neck. These are blueish when cream has come into distinct grains of the meat is fresh, but green when it is butter add a gallon of water at fifty- stale. In the hind quarter, the point

THAT COLD DINNER,

Farmers' children who have to walk mile or more to school should be provided with substantial lunches, especially in winter time. Buttered bread, cake and cookies are insufficient nourishment after the long morning walk and three bours of study; the afternoon session and homeward walk sharpens up their appetites, and as a rule they go straight to the pantry as soon as they get home, eat another cold lunch and consequently spoil their supper. It is not strange that so many country children, who should be the most vigorous, have stomach troubles before they are in

Mothers should make a special study of cold dinners, having them as varied and nourishing as possible, and besides this, have the children's supper early. This will be convenient in winter, for we all like our evening meal at 5 o'clock, but it summer it necessitates an extra meal, especially when the supper is to be hearty-for digestion should be well begun before the early bed hour.

to your poultry occasionally.

The "best cow" must be one that will properly assimilate and convert her food into milk. ABOUT MOULTING.

Squabs are ready for market as soon as they are well feathered just before they leave their nest. Provide your poultry with a warm

coop and a good scratching place if you want eggs this winter. White Wyandottes lay brown shelled

eggs as a rule. They are equal to Plymouth Rocks in this respect.

In order to secure satisfactory results it is customary to mate cockerels

with hens, and cocks with pullets. Never use kerosene on the body of

The Plymouth Rock, according to at a tim . It is as much as she can do the Standard, should have five points to pass through the period of moult- on the comb, but six points are al-A horn colored beak does not dis-

qualify a Plymouth Rock pullet. There are but few females of that variety free from such beaks.

Many dairymen have succeeded in assimilated, the feathers require for getting their herds up to an average of 300 pound of butter per cow per

Careful analysis and digestion tests made at the Massachusetts State Experiment Station have failed to note for she may be richly supplied with any material difference in the feeding value of selected spring and winter

In the corn belt corn is the cheapest dairy food, but it can't be used exclusively. It has too large a proportion of the starchy elements, and should be fed with bran, oats, and other fiesh

birds to keep. They are of a happy and petite fails, as is often the case in the contented disposition, capital layers spring time, have the lunches preand sitters and most careful and atten- pared out of her sight, and have "surtive mothers. The chicks are robust and easy to rear.

Look out for those commission firms that solicit consignments of butter, cheese and other farm products offering a price above the market. They often prove to be frauds that fail to

Cows must be examined as to their those that moult early. When once individual qualifications. It is not a hen is through moulting she has a always the heaviest milker that is the good start as a layer, and has no most valuable. There is a marked further work to do till the succeeding difference in the amount of milk and butter different cows will make from

ters are warm. If early pullets are In the creameries of Australia and well grown the late moulting hens New Zealand it is the general rule to hear the milk before separating to retain laving till warm weather in the from 160 to 180 degrees. This is spring, and late pullets will not lay in practically pasteurizing both the winter at all, unless they have maming and may be one reason why Australian butter is so satisfactory to the

English markets. Salt is a question of taste on the A warm, convenient "barn basenot a preserver of butter, says John thousand bushels of beets and mangolds, some for every animal on the To salt butter so that it will suit farm, except the dog and cat, and not every one is a difficult thing to do. even excluding the chickens, "will My way will not suit some other butter | make a cow laugh in winter," as my maker who makes No. 1 butter, and grandfather used to say in regard to his will not agree with my views. But the wisp of hay his hand rake would however we may do it, it is simply one glean while crossing the hay field. And

manne and made more nourisning. We have known of many cases where children (not of poor parents, citner) have been ashamed to open their lunch basket before the others, its contents being so meager and uninviting-left covers, anything that happened to be cooked. This is all wrong; it is but a trifle more work to prepare them nice lunches, cooking the articles on the previous day while getting dinner.

Of bread and butter there should be plenty, and cold meat as often as possible; veal or beef loaf are nice lunch dishes and are very inexpensive; smoked fish, salmon, halibut or even herring is good for an occasional relish; hard-boiled eggs are nice once in a while, also cottage cheese, moulded in cups. Nice sandwiches may be made from odd bits of meat or fish chopped fine and moistened with salad-dressing. When chickens come upon the bill of fare, save some of the wings and forelegs that are the favorite pieces for the majority of children; they will enjoy them the next day at

There are many wholesome and appetizing dishes that may be taken from any modern cook book. Heaithful dainties, such as sponge cake, graham wafers, cream gingerbread, oat meal cookies and fruits, should be provided instead of rich pastries. Baked apples and cup custards are nice, also small cups of jelly (beef extract cups are about the right size) will be appreciated; cranberry and apple-sago jellies are very appetizing,

and at the same time inexpensive. Always provide napkins; paper ones will do, and they are sold as cheap as 121 cents per hundred. Paraffine paper is capital for keeping bread, cake, etc., fresh, and it can be used several times. Small tin boxes are convenient for Brahma Bantams are most delightful packing meat or fish. If a child's apprises" as often as possible. - New

England Homestead.

Baked Spring Lamb Chops-Season and cover with egg and bread crumbs. Bake in the oven until brown, and serve with green peas or tomato sauce. If winter lamb chops are used, it is well to pour melted butter on them the day before using, and to scrape it off before dipping in the egg.

Potato Salad-Take four or five good-sized boiled potatoes, mash and add one-half teacup of cream or milk and beat until light. Season with salt, pepper, celery seed and one small onion, chopped fine. Put one-half teacup of vinegar in a saucepan, and when nearly to boiling point stir in two well-beaten eggs. Stir constantly until it thickens, then pour over the potatoes, beating all well together. Put in salad dish and garnish with celery leaves or parsley.

Grilled Almonds-Blanch a cupful of almonds and dry thoroughly. Boil one cup of granulated sugar with a quarter of a cup of water until it 'hairs;" then throw in the blanched almonds. Let them cook in this sirup, stirring them occasionally, until they become a delicate golden brown before the sugar changes. As soon as the sugar commences to take on a color, quickly take the pan from the fire and stir the almonds rapidly until the sirup has turned back to sugar and clings irregularly to the nuts.

MORBO CASTLE, ENTRANCE TO HAVANA. apparently crazy and unsystematic as lives in Havana is fostered and in

laying on of color harmonizes with which state balls occur.

the glowing tropical atmosphere. This The glory of the new city lies in its

would work serious injuries to the ally filled on Sundays and holidays. Isabella the empire was divided into On these occasions unusual demonstra- several dependent monarchies.

not walk five steps without meeting one. All these distinctive raiments are neat, but look cheap beside the dress of a United States soldier or marine. The cloth resembles cambric and is porcus and cool. However, it fits the wearer well; he is always clean,

STREET IN THE OLD PORT OF HAVANA and his shoes are blacked. The men are not as well set up as the Americans. In fact, the men are not as robust as our countrymen. They are sallow and thin. It may be the climate, and it may be the excessive smoking. With all his politeness and kindness, the Havana citizen looks on the American as legitimate prey. If you have the misfortune to be of that nationality your fate is sealed. You cannot hide your identity. You walk too fast and you are too straight. Even the very children on the street recognize you. The boatman charges you 50 cents, when the ordinary price is only 20. Figures on fruit and all merchandise rise alarmingly when the

and Farm.

Those who witness the moulting of the hens do not, perhaps, consider how important the operation is to the feathered tribe in general. It is the casting away of the old covering, the putting on of new clothes, so to speak, say the Poultry Keeper, but the process is a gradual one, requiring three months for its completion.

The majority of persons have no patience with a moulting hen. They think she ought to lay when she is moulting, but, if they will reflect a little, they will conclude that nature is economical in her workings, and a fowl. Lard alone is sufficient. All does not devolve upon her creatures greasy substances will soil the feathers. the fulfillment of more than one task ing safely, for, should she catch cold lowed. or become sick from any cause, her system will be too much out of order to arrive at good health again.

Although the hen becomes, as a rule, rather fat while moulting, this is manufacture nearly all of the lime, phosphoric acid and nitrogen that is year. All should strive for it. contained in the food, but require very little carbon. The hen may, therefore, grow fat and yet be weak, certain elements of which she always has an excess, while being very de- wheat bran. ficient in other elements that are absolutely requisite for the purpose of moulting. As the hen has now to supply her own bodily wants, as well as to grow feathers, she hasa great drain on her system, and to neglect her for forming foods. a single day makes it very precarious

for her. Then, again, during the process of feather making, there are other minerals that are urgently demanded by the system, such as iron and sulphur. When the hens are moulting, give them a generous supply of bone meal, charcoal, meat and vegetables, tincture of iron in the drinking water, and a few pinches of red pepper occasionally, makes a tonic for them. The hens that moult the earliest al- make any returns rather than bigger

ways begin to lay the soonest, and, ones. therefore, it is best not to dispose of fall but lay, and, if well, will do well in the winter, especially if the quar- 190 pounds of food. may be sent to market, and they will

tured quickly.

part of the consumer, a thing to bring | ment" furnished with water, and an out the flavor a little sharper. It is adjoining silo, and containing one

Gould in Ohio Farmer. of many ways to get dissolved salt if a herd of cattle laugh often you may evenly through the mass, and if the be sure they will grow fat.