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es (six first-class companies), anes, Houses and Choice Va-ag Farms and a few small for chicken saleing or vage-

484; House, 1043.

Mother-Jack, when I gave you and Ella each an orange, you both promised not to eat them until after dinner. Is it possible you have deceived me? Lit tle Jack-No, mamma; I ate Ella's

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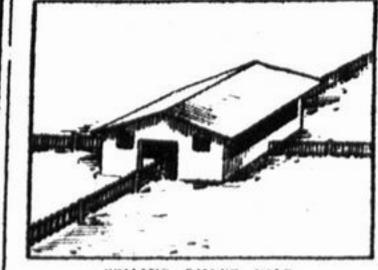
Don't Wall. Wells To-Day.



Good Sheep Barn a Poor One. A good sheep barn is a poor one This may seem to be absurd, but the facts support such a statement. There is no question but that many flocks are rendered unhealthy and therefore less productive by reason of too close housing. In few sections do sheep need more than a windbreak and rain shed Some of our best shepherds have kep their flocks for decades with only such sheds as would prevent the flock being exposed to direct winds, rain and snow storms.

The cut shows the type of sheep barn found on the farm of a success ful shepherd which might be copied with success. In this instance th sheep are kept upon forage crops grow) in four adjacent lots. The flock may

be furned into any lot at pleasure. It is well to have this building equipped with a large ventilating win dow in the end near the gable or two small windows such as shown in the sketch. These, however, should be



SOILING SHEEP FOLD,

equipped with a sash that may be closed in severe weather.

Many farms where sheep are kept are equipped with a barn cellar in which the flock has been kept with varying success. The barn cellar is an excellent place for sheep if rightly arranged. There should be plenty of openings to the south, allowing sun to reach all parts of the stable so as to keep it thoroughly dry. Thorough drainage is essential.

There must be ventilation at the rear of the stable. A bad practice is to keep the sheep in stables on stable manure, says Farm and Home. The fermenting manure destroys the color and texture of wool. A bint which has been worth many dollars to me is to use only long straw, hay or weeds for bedding sheep. If short straw or saw dust is used it gets into the flerre and is an everlasting pulsance.

Profitable Cattle Feeding.

The Missouri Experiment Station at Columbia has issued a very elaborate and handsomely lilustrated bulletin on the most surressful methods of fattening cattle, by Dean II. J. Waters.

This builtin summarizes the experience and conclusions of about 1,000 of the most experienced and successful cattle feeders of Missouri, Illinois and lows, and contains also a summary of the results of a large number of tests with different kinds of feed, different ages of cattle, etc., conducted by the Experiment Station of Columbia,

It considers such practical questions as the most profitable age to fatten cattle, the proper weight, the heat season of the year, the best method of preparing feed, the best of shelter, the market demands, the host sort of roughness, etc. It is illustrated with cuts of the different types of bee cattle, including excellent illustration of the fat steer herd exhibited by the Faie, Kansas City, the Missouri State Pase Sedalla, the American Reval. Kapana City, and the International Live Stock Exposition, Chicago, These steers won nine championship prizes, seventeen first prizes, sixteen second prises, seven third prizes and foresth prizes. Every steer won every show excepting one steer to one

Roots for Farm Animals. If roots are stored in a pit in the field a high, dry place should chosen. If the ground is clayer the rocas should be placed on top of the ground. If it is gravelly and drainage is good a shallow pit about 5 feet wide and of necessary length may be show elect out. The roots should be carefully placed in a gable shaped pile about 3 feet wide and as long as convenient. A thin layer of straw should then be laid over the pile and this covered with als or eight inches of earth. Another and thicker layer of straw and a final layer of earth will complete the work. Ventilators should be placed at intervals of ten or fifteen feet, which should he closed when sweating has ceased. The pit should not be opened on warm | er. days in winter. A ditch for drainage should be cut around the pit. Roots stored in this way do not keep as well as when stored to a good cellar; therefore they should be fed out as early as possible.-New York Cornell Experi

Cown Exposed to Cold Rain. The Arizona station has recorded the results of a cold rain on the flow of milk of the station herd. The cows were exposed for three days to a cold rain. During this time the herd decreased 37 per cent in milk yield and continued until it reached 50 per cent, and it was a month until the cows gave as much milk as before the storm. This is what might be called a cash illustration of the value of sheltering cows from cold winds.

ment Station.

Cultivation of Oats. At Cornell University oats were sown broadcast, in the usual manner, the rield per acre being 37 bushels. On another plot the oats were drilled in, says you must back of the handling 15 inches apart, the handwheel hoe being used to work between the rows, the quality of the cow and next the This may appear to some as giving a quality of the feed you are putting in large share of labor in that manner, her. Mold or any other impurities in but the yield on the drilled and worked the food is certain to affect the flavor plot was 61 bushels per acre, the meth- of the butter.

od is worthy of attention. A man with HINTS FOR of ground in a day, and it is possible that the method win pay.

Plus to the Northwest. The second factor making for the new prosperity may be termed "the disovery of flax." For years there had been a few scattering flax fields, but t was only in the middle '90's that the Northwestern ploneer awoke to the discovery that linseed off was of more truly golden hue, not only than the wheat field, but than any gold-bearing quartz California ever saw. And so the endless golden yellow of the fields in August and the tinkling bells in September or the flax field.

Those who have never heard the ringing of the flax bells have missed a truly wonderful sensation. The round seed pods, smaller than peas, which contain the seed, give a faint metallic sound which as one drives or walks through a field, setting thousands in motion, seems like myriads of infinitestmal bells tinkling so faintly as to be all but insudible. Nor is the mere sight of a flax field in the mellow August soon to be forgotten. Imagine a innacre field, filled with flowers of a blue more delicate than violets. And of its profitable character one illustration will suffice. In June, 1900, Ote Janusen bought 160 acres in the beart dose of physic is useful, to be followed of the great flax belt for \$10 an acre on the crop payment plan. Ole "broke up" that fall and the next spring 135 acres and planted it in flax. In round numbers, be thrashed in the fall eighteen and one-half bushels to the acre; sold it for \$1,201 a bushel, total \$3,500; a little more than twice enough to pay for his land out of his first crop. Not only was the flax immensely profit table itself, but it removed from the country the stigma, "one-crop country."

Burled Seed.

World Today.

The Department of Agriculture has undertaken a series of experiments tended to answer, if possible, the old question, "How long can seeds remain burled in the soil and still retain their power of germination?"

Many extraordinary stories have been told of the prolongation of the tality of seeds during many years, and even centuries, but very few actual experiments have hitherto been made.

Dr. Beat has reported that he has found seeds that responded to germination tests after having been buried twenty years. The seeds buried by the experts of the Agricultural Department at the Arlington farm last year were packed with dry clay in porous clay pots, covered with saucers and placed at various depths from 6 inches to 314 feet. There are 32 complete sets, in 3,384 pots, representing 100 spe cles, 84 genera and 34 families. Tests are to be made at the end of one, two three, five, seven, ten, fifteen, twenty twenty-five, thirty, forty and fifty

Hive Frame Spacers.

The arrangement here shown, properly adjusted, is excellent; but says the Gleanings in Ree Culture, the first place it is difficult to bend the nails, and, in the second place,



for it would be important to have the bre spaces alike. In the third place, one would have to hore a hole in order to drive them into the frame for the readin that the hammer head would strike one side of the line of penentation of the wood, bending the hall over. Taking it all in all, the ordinary staple is much easier to insert and

Apple Tree fanker.

Treatment recommended for canker of amble trees by one of the experi ment stations is to paint the affected truck with a combination of one sint whale oil soap, three pints slacsed lime and four gallons of water; thicken to right consistency with wood ashes or with Bordeaux mixture, thickening with lime until like whitewash.

Size and Councity in Claterns. In digging a round elstern, 8 feet in diameter and 17 feet deep, will hold 202 harrels of 3112 gallons. If to feet to diameter and 11 feet deep, it will hald

Do not have the sheep pens too warm. The natural coat of the sheep makes it able to endure severe weath-

If the members of the poultry flock a week which seldom or never lay could be weeded out, the feed bills would be less and the egg profits more.

Better concentrate your efforts on a smaller acreage of land and get from the land all it can give you than to spread out your energies over a acreage and get only an average yield.

One poultry raiser says he feeds roupy chickens whole corn that has been well soaked in kerosene, and bathes the swollen heads and eyes with a mixture of equal parts of kerosene and lard.

In the highly fertilized garden the sim is to keep crops coming on in as rapid succession as possible. Plan so as to have one variety ready to take the place of the crop which has been

In telling the conditions necessars for the production of good butter one maker who has made it a life study of the milk and cream consider first

The following is furnished by the arm Journal, Philadelphia, Pa.:

CARE OF FARM ANIMALS.

FEEDING THE HOG. As the amount of grain fed to brood sows must be small or they will get too fat, most farmers try to fill them up

by making a thin slop. Water is a poor filling material, Better use clover or alfalfa hay.

This gives the animal the sensation of fullness and comfort and at the same time furnishes most valuable nu-

Mature hogs that are thin may be made to gain half a pound per day on alfalfa without grain. It is high time that the value of skim milk and buttermilk as pig foods

was fully appreciated. As an agency for rearing all young animals they have no equal. If there is any tendency to constipation, feed a little oil meal or ground

A horse with a cold will usually recover without treatment unless it is very severe. In this case a vigorous by careful feeding and a warm stable free from drafts. Be sure the horse

with a discharge from the nostrils is

not affected with glanders. THE COW AND THE CALF. This is the month of raw winds and chilling storms. Keep the stock snug under shelter for a few weeks yet; it

Get the cows up in good shape before t comes time for them to go out to pasture. Then they will pour out the milk when they come to get the fresh

Put the calves where they can get a sur bath every day. This is easy put some ordinary window sash in the south side of a shed or stable. Fit some shutters to close tight over these windows at night to keep out the cold.

We know of calves that are growing this way, really under glass, and they are healthy and hardy and making l splendid growth.

Abortion in cows may be largely prevented by the exercise of the prope prevautions. Do not allow the cows about to come in to be exposed to rain or snow storms; do not feed them frozen roots or frosted vegetables, nor foods that are easily fermented, mobily or irritating; do not allow them to drink stagnant water, and feed them suftheirnt nutritions foud.

It is a shame to have the mother cow or horse mourn when its young is weated. This may be entirely avoided by leaving the two together, except for a low partition. When the mother sees the baby fed and cared for properly and can touch it with her lips she is made happy and contented.

THE POULTRY YARD.

If you have a sheltered place, no only to set the heips, but also to rear the young. March hatches will be profitable. Barrels laid on their sides under a shed or some outbuilding make ideal nests at this time of the year. Do not make the common error of

setting hous in the regular laying houses, and never be guilty of shutting up a ben on the nest. The barrel methcal is far better, and if a small lath is built in front of the nest the hen can get off and on her eggs as she deems Some hens ait ton closely to the nest

and others not close enough. But it is not in the prevince of man to know just how long blokly should remain or or off her eggs. Her judgment is best

It is not advisable at this time of the year to place more than eleven eggs under a hen, as those on the outer In not disturb ber while she is hatch

ing; and leave the young in the nest for at least twenty four hours. The connecters need the warmth more than For the first two weeks it is best to

keep the hen and her young in a large house or coop, so that they can exercise and at the same time be protected from the weather. After that time ther can be allowed on doors during the middle of nice days.

The egg crop is increasing in bulk and decreasing in price. All pens should be mated by now, if

intended for breeding purposes, He sure that the new male bird you are using for breeding is no relative of the hens. You can not expect strong rugged stock where there is a close re Irtionship between sire and dams.

If it is intended to purchase eggs for hatching this season, the order had better be placed now, so that there will be no disappointment in not getting the eggs when wanted

For strong fertility try alternating male birds in the pens. Have either two males for each pen, or three males for two pens, using only one male at a time in a pen and changing about twice

Eggs from two-year-old hens are apt to hatch best at this time, and the chicks will be more thrifty than those from pullet eggs.

As a rule the eggs from hens that did heavy laying during the winter will not be so fertile as eggs from hens that made but a fair showing.

A teacher in a slum school was calling over the names of his scholars in order to ascertain which of them were likely to leave shortly. "Please, sir," said one urchin,

think I shall leave soon.'

"Why. Tommy?" asked the teacher. "Well sir." he said, "I think we're goin' to leave our 'ouse, 'cause mother burnt the coal house door an' sold the cubberd door, and farver's a choppin' down the stairs this mornin'. We allus leave after we've burnt the stairs."-London Scraps.

The Jester-Pardon my curiosity. your royal highness, but why did you knock me out with your blooming scep-

The King-I wanted to see if you could spring any unconscious humor .--

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