



SHEEP OR COWS.

When one has to run his farm with little efficient help, especially during mowing, harvest and stacking seasons...

There is not one in ten of the transients that come out to the Dakotas to harvest, who can or will milk, and most of them are not fit to do it.

Five tons of hay for each of fifty cows at \$3 per ton amounts to \$450. One extra man for a year, and board, costs at least \$450 more.

With \$1,000 invested in good, fair grade ewes we can get 300. It will take the same amount of feed to keep them as the cows, but it does not take the same amount of costly feed.

We are not writing this to tempt any one to sell off a good paying bunch of cows, but under ordinary conditions, where help is scarce and high, and one has to depend on it, the sheep are certainly the most profitable.

HOW TO DRESS CALVES.

In order to secure good prices for calves, as well as any other product of the farm, there is a great deal in knowing just how to put them on the market.

They will die off one by one. Hens are successful only in mild weather hence the winter raising of chicks must be done with brooders.

PINE SAWDUST AS MANURE.

C. V. Champlin, The Dalles, Ore., asks if some one of the writers of the Tribune Farmer will please tell him if fine sawdust from the sawmill is injurious to the ground or crops that are raised on the ground when used as bedding for horses and cows?

If Mr. Champlin will use the sawdust first under his horses, then put the mixed horse manure and sawdust in the trench behind his cows, in addition to what he may use to keep his cows clean, he will save practically all of the liquid and will have no loss from fire fanning.

TROUBLES OF HORSES.

At the season of the year when most farm horses have rather an easy time of life, there is likely to be more or less liver and kidney trouble among them, due, to some extent, to the liberal feeding and the inactive life.

The dose is twenty drops of the tincture given on the tongue just before eating. The oats given the animal should be ground, and in the grain given in the morning should be placed a half ounce of powdered nitrate of potash.

FARM NOTES.

Animal manures are most economically used when applied to the soil as fast as collected.

Too many buy too much land and have to pay interest and taxes on what does not produce much.

Taking care of the tools and implements is one of the best methods of economizing on the farm.

Give house plants as much light as possible during the day, and darkness with a low temperature at night.

Usually it is safer to rely on an animal with a good pedigree than to expect merit in an animal of unknown breeding.

The animal has to be provided by feeding the stock liberally, but the greater the exposure, the greater the loss of animal heat.

The feed is an important factor in stock raising. The breed adapted to the object sought will give better results and at a lower cost, proportionately.

If the food is diminished and animals become poor, the amount of food required to get them in good condition will be greater than the amount of food saved.

During the cold weather, especially, bran can be made a part of the ration of all classes of live stock, but the best results are secured when fed in connection with other grain.



WOMAN'S WORLD

RUSSIAN HOUSE GOWNS.

There are some very fascinating features in dress which the Americans are only just beginning to copy from the French, and one of them is the use of those informal garments which the clever Parisienne distinguishes as robes intimes.

To wear the very dressy silk petticoats the Parisienne perhaps spends more time and thought and money upon her lingerie than upon the rest of her wardrobe.

The yoke is really the foundation of those charming accessories to one's wardrobe; and this is covered up and concealed by a thousand and one clever devices in the trimming line.

Very often a sash of velvet ribbon of a tint that will harmonize or contrast with the crepe de chine is threaded through the plaiting and tied in front in a careless grace.

WOMEN FARMERS A SUCCESS.

What have we here but full-fledged women farmers. It is true that women have entered into every branch of the trade occupations, but comparatively few have undertaken this difficult and trying task.

Although the two little Italian princesses and their new brothers are not loaded down with the magnificence enjoyed by the occupants of the Russian royal nurseries, still these little southern royalties possess some beautiful and luxurious nursery articles that would cause many a western mother, with her ideas of simplicity for children, to open her eyes.

THE SLENDER WAIST AGAIN.

Every possible means are resorted to nowadays to make the waist line look slender, and this without any unbecoming lacing or pinching either. That the vogue gown accentuates this slender and rounded waist need not cause any alarm among those who make a fetish of health fads.

A new cartridge in use by the French army, will propel a bullet half a mile without any perceptible rise or fall.

agony with such a shoe. The arch of the foot should be studied, and there are just as many women who can stand a high heel as there are who can wear easily the low one.

MODERN WOMAN'S ADVANTAGES.

It is quite possible in this late day that women do not appreciate their good fortunes in having things arranged for their benefit and comfort, that if otherwise, would make it considerably more difficult to tread the path of life.

THE CARE OF THEEYES.

Since the beauty specialists are succeeding in their art in practically beautifying women's faces, every feature has been experimented upon and with the most favorable results.

- Don't read with insufficient light. Don't read in a moving train. Don't read while you rock.

ITALY'S BABY PRINCE.

Although the royal Italian nursery is managed in a very democratic manner, under the supervision of an English governess and her corps of assistants, there are many ancient prejudices regarding the proper rearing of a royal baby that much be adhered to and consequently the little heir apparent, the Prince of Piedmont, must submit in his helpless infancy to being swathed in long bands of linen, which keep his lower limbs almost immobile, although his little arms are free.

Green Tomato Pickle—One peck of green tomatoes, two dozen onions, two tablespoons of mustard, two tablespoons of black pepper, one lemon, two tablespoons of turmeric, three and a half pounds of best brown sugar, two ounces of white mustard seed, two ounces of celery seed, three pods of red pepper, three pints of vinegar, one teaspoon of ground cloves, one teaspoon of allspice.

HOME MENDING.

Home mendings of this sort are not to be despised, for by their practice much money may be saved in the course of the year—now much, only the housewife who keeps yearly accounts can tell.

NEW WAYS OF SERVING CHICKEN.

An improvement on old-fashioned chicken pie, which was always a rather insipid dish, is chicken pudding. Cut up two chickens, if a good sized pudding is wanted, and fry them in a very hot saucepan with chopped salt pork and a few slices of onion.

HOUSEHOLD DECORATIONS.

The decline of the pictures as a necessary feature of a house is interesting, writes Elizabeth Knights Tompkins in Good Housekeeping. Once they were, regardless of quality, as indispensable as chairs and tables, and there is a survival of this feeling in people of a former generation who cannot reconcile themselves to pictureless walls.

RECIPES.

Potato Ribbons—Peel large potatoes as smoothly as possible, then pare each potato round and round one-eighth of an inch thick. Be careful not to break the spiral parings. Keep the ribbons covered with a napkin as fast as pared to prevent turning dark. Fry in deep hot fat in a frying basket, sprinkle lightly with salt and serve hot.

Vegetable Salad—Mix well one cup of finely shredded cabbage, one cup each of cold cooked beet and carrot cut in dice, and one cup of celery cut in the little slices crosswise. Season with salt and pepper, a teaspoon of onion juice and six tablespoons of olive oil. Now add a tablespoon each of vinegar and lemon juice and mix well. Arrange in a mound and sprinkle a very little finely chopped parsley over the top.

COMMERCIAL REVIEW.

R. G. Dun & Company's "Weekly Review of Trade" says: Holiday week brought customary quiet conditions in the business world, inventories and preparations for annual settlements monopolizing attention, except in some branches of manufacture where immediate deliveries were required.

Annual reviews indicate that the year has made a much better showing than seemed possible at the outset the second half comparing very favorably with the first six months. The amount of business on the books in the leading industries promises still further improvement in 1905.

Traffic returns of December indicate that gross earnings of the railways were 7.2 per cent. larger than in the previous year.

Failures this week number 252 in the United States, against 232 last year, and 11 in Canada, compared with 17 a year ago.

Wheat, including flour, exports for the week aggregate 981,140 bushels, against 1,080,780 last week, 2,015,235 this week last year, 3,376,206 in 1902 and 4,818,444 in 1901. Corn exports for the week aggregate 1,582,342 bushels, against 1,862,893 last week, 925,985 a year ago, 2,537,542 in 1902, and 270,236 in 1901.

WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Baltimore.—FLOUR—Dull and unchanged; receipts, 2,305 barrels; exports, 1,191 barrels. WHEAT—Firm; spot, contract, 1.12 @ 1.12 1/4; December, 1.12 @ 1.12 1/4; January, 1.12 1/2 @ 1.12 3/4; February, 1.14 1/4 @ 1.14 1/2; May, 1.17 1/2; steamer No. 2 red, 1.05 1/2 @ 1.06 1/2; receipts, 6,481 bushels; Southern by sample, 98 @ 1.12; Southern on grade, 1.02 @ 1.12.

CORN—Quiet; spot, new, 50 1/2 @ 50 3/4; year, 50 1/2 @ 50 3/4; January, February and March, 50 1/2 @ 50 3/4; May, 51 1/2 @ 51 3/4; steamer mixed, 49 @ 49 1/4; receipts, 93,539 bushels; exports, 99,772 bushels; new Southern white corn, 45 1/2 @ 50 1/4; new Southern yellow corn, 45 1/4 @ 50 1/4.

OATS—Steady; No. 2 white, 36 bid; No. 2 mixed, 35 1/2 sales; receipts, 10,381 bushels; exports, 50 bushels.

RYE—Dull; No. 2 Western, uptown, 86 @ 87; receipts, 6,356 bushels. BUTTER—Steady and unchanged; fancy imitation, 20 @ 21; fancy creamery, 28 @ 28 1/2; fancy ladle, 17 @ 19; store packed, 14 @ 16.

EGGS—Easy and unchanged, 28. CHEESE—Firm and unchanged; large, 11 3/4 @ 12; medium, 12 @ 12 1/4; small, 12 1/4 @ 12 1/2.

SUGAR—Strong and unchanged; coarse granulated and fine, 5 7/8. New York.—BUTTER—Firm; receipts 5,230. Street prices: Extra creamery, 29 1/2 @ 27. Official prices: Creamery, common to extra, 17 @ 26 1/2.

POULTRY—Alive, easy; Western chickens, 9; fowls, 10 1/2; turkeys, 12 @ 13 dressed, steady; Western chickens, 10 1/2 @ 15; fowls, 10 @ 10 1/2; turkeys, 15 @ 18.

FLOUR—Receipts, 26,215 barrels; exports, 12,549 barrels; steady, but quiet. LEATHER—Firm. Acid, 24 @ 26. TALLOW—Steady. City (\$2 per package), 43 1/2; country (packages free), 47 @ 45.

ROBIN—Quiet. Strained, common to good, 2 80 @ 2 82 1/2. POTATOES—Steady. Long Island, 1 75 @ 2.00; State and Western, 1 25 @ 1 50; Jersey sweets, 2 00 @ 3 25.

PEANUTS—Steady. Fancy hand picked, 5 1/2 @ 5 3/4; other domestic, 3 1/4 @ 5 1/2. CABBAGES—Firm; Flat Dutch, per 100, 2 00 @ 3 00.

Live Stock.

New York.—BEEVES—Dressed beef steady at 7 @ 10c per pound; Christmas beef, 10 1/2 @ 11c. Cables steady. Exports, 620 cattle.

CALVES—Veals, 5 00 @ 9 00; barnyard calves nominal; dressed calves steady; city dressed veals, 9 @ 13 1/2c per pound; country dressed, 7 @ 11c; dressed barnyard and fed calves, 4 @ 6c.

HOGS—Few choice State hogs sold at 5 25, an extreme quotation. Chicago—Good to prime steers, 6 20 @ 6 75; poor to medium, 3 85 @ 5 80; stockers and feeders, 2 15 @ 4 15; cows, 1 35 @ 4 40; heifers, 2 00 @ 5 00; canners, 1 35 @ 2 40; bulls, 2 00 @ 4 00; calves, 3 50 @ 6 75.

HOGS—Market so lower. Mixed and butchers, 4 20 @ 6 60; good to choice heavy, 4 50 @ 6 65; rough heavy, 4 30 @ 4 40; light, 4 40 @ 4 45; bulk of sales, 4 50 @ 6 45.

SHEEP—Sheep strong; lambs 10 @ 15c higher. Good to choice wethers, 4 60 @ 5 15; fair to choice mixed, 3 75 @ 4 70; native lambs, 4 75 @ 6 85.

MUCH IN LITTLE.

Single eyeglasses are prohibited in the German army.

No less than 8,132 women in Iowa are employed in agricultural pursuits.

Bolivia and Siam are the only civilized or semi-civilized powers without a national debt.

There are 12,520 boys and 4,059 girls in the industrial schools of Great Britain at present.

There are many signs of a great commercial development in the western islands of Alaska.

The United States pays nearly \$1,000,000 a day to foreign ships for carrying its products.

In the southern part of California roof gardens are becoming features of all the new buildings.

Bullets that fail to penetrate paste board three inches in thickness will pass through a five-inch plank.

There is a project on foot to change the present street railway at Chihuahua, Mexico, now operated by mule power, to an electric system.

The Fijian fossil coral is the best building stone in the world. Soft as cheese when first cut, it hardens in the air to the consistency of granite.

The exports of iron and steel from England during the six months ending June 30, 1904, have decreased as compared with the corresponding period of 1903.