LIVE STOCK

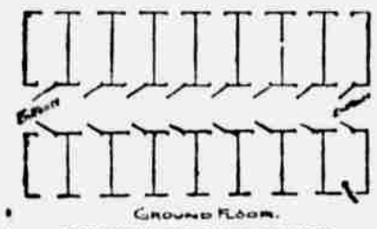
A MODEL HOG HOUSE.

Number of Animals It Will Accommodate Is Limited Only by Length of Structure.

The plan of this house was given us by one of the most successful swine raisers in the west—a gentleman who has frequently topped the Chicago market during the past 40 years. He holds that one of the most essential things in the business is a good house, properly constructed and kept clean. His building is

CONVENIENT HOG HOUSE.

16 feet wide, with a row of pens down each side, and a four-foot alley in the middle. The pens are six by eight feet, with a gate opening from each into the alley, and a window in each. The house stands north and south, so that the sun can shine in both from the east and the west. The entrance ways are at the ends of the alleys. The foundation is built up two or three feet from the ground so that there is a free circulation of air beneath, and no chance for rats or mice to harbor. There need be no fear of cold in winter as a house of this kind, if built with any degree of care, will not freeze even in the coldest weather with a drove of sleeping swine in it. In fact some care must be ex-



DIVISION OF THE HOUSE.

ercised to give good ventilation so that the animals will not become overheated and catch cold in the open air at meal time. A good roof that will turn snow and rain is essential. With cracks battened and tight doors and windows, the temperature can be controlled by watching the ventilators, which can be the windows, or shutters placed in the gable ends for that purpose. The number of hogs the house will accommodate will be limited by its length.

This house is designed for sleeping quarters mostly, although it may be used by sows at farrowing time. A layer of straw scattered over the floor will make sufficient bedding. This should be changed as often as it becomes dusty. If the hogs are given proper attention, there will never be other cause for cleaning out the pens. Catching an individual hog is an easy matter. Watch when he goes into the house, follow him into a side pen, drop the gate and he is yours. Loading for market, too, is an easy job. Let a chute be arranged at the end of the alley, if the elevation is not sufficient to make the floor on a level with the wagon bed, get the hogs into the pens, close one alley door and back up the wagon at the other, lift the gate, drive the hogs into the alley, then into the wagon.—J. L. Irwin.

NOTES FOR SHEPHERDS.

Feed regularly as well as liberally.

Give pulverized alum for scours, with wheat bran.

Have water convenient for your sheep. They drink little and often.

Keep the lambs growing from the start. If fat, sell them when they weigh 30 to 50 pounds.

Ewes that prove poor mothers, or refuse their own lambs, might as well go to the butcher.

Do not feed lambs on rape alone, but accustom them to it gradually when fed with other fodder.

An authority on lambs for market says pure-bred or highgrade lambs should not be kept beyond six months.

In feeding shredded corn fodder to sheep, bran and oats may be mixed with the stover to avoid any trouble that may come from overfeeding of cellulose elements.

If sheep have scurvy, put them in a well-ventilated pen. Give each twice a day in its grain a teaspoonful of a mixture of equal parts dried sulphate of iron, powdered ginger and powdered resin. Feed generously of good clean oats and good hay.—N. Y. Tribune-Farmer.

Selection of Breeding Stock.

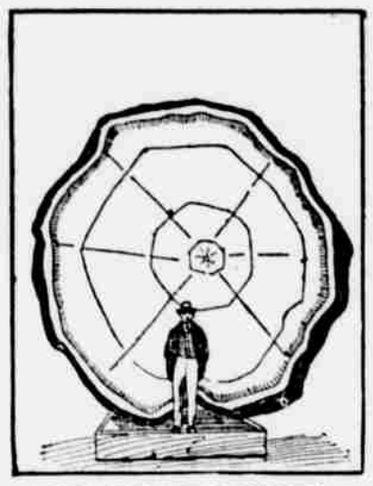
In buying breeding ewes the breeder should select animals that are strong where he are weak. Too many settle the problem of breeding by a certain mental summary rather than that of first finding the individual suited to their needs and then talking cool afterward. Too many men desire to buy stock at hardly above butchers' prices, and expressed no willingness to pay a premium to the man who is offering them animals that have been produced at great cost and effort. No stock should be purchased unless personally inspected; reliance on the judgment of others is unsafe.—Prof. C. S. Plumb, in Farm and Home.

BIG BLOCK OF REDWOOD.

Its Diameter Is More Than Eighteen Feet and Its Circumference Exceeds Fifty-Six.

On exhibition at the American Museum of Natural History, says the New York Herald, will soon be seen the largest section of a tree ever brought from a forest, which is considered the finest specimen of its kind in the world.

The fast passing away of the giant redwood trees—due to the ax of the commercial lumberman—those majestic relics of the forest primeval and the great ice age, is rapidly going on, and it will only be a question of time when all save those standing in the



SLICE OF A GREAT TREE.
(One of the Wonders at the New York Museum of Natural History.)

government and state reservation groves will be destroyed.

This huge block of redwood, now skillfully polished, forms a striking big tree exhibit, whose like cannot be seen outside of a visit to southern California. An idea of its gigantic proportions is vividly shown in the illustration by the six-foot man standing at the base, whose figures reaches only a third of its height. The diameter is more than 18 feet and the circumference is 56, and it is surrounded by a fringe of cinnamon-colored bark a foot deep in some places. The specimen will be the main feature of the new wing of Forestry hall.

The tree began to grow 550 A. D., and was 13 feet in diameter when Columbus reached our shores, and when cut down it was 1,340 years old. Some of the trees in the same vicinity are said to be from 5,000 to 8,000 years old.

HABIB ULLAH KHAN.

Both England and Russia Are Pleased with Conduct of the New Ameer of Afghanistan.

Habib Ullah Khan, who succeeds Abdurrahman Khan as the ameer of Afghanistan, is the son of the late ruler, and the eldest of three brothers. The kingly houses of Afghanistan go back to remote obscurity. Its political history is inextricably entangled with that of India. The whole country was conquered in mediæval times by Timur, the mogul, whose descendants retained possession of the realm for many centuries. In 1747 Nadir Shah, the Persian ruler of the country, was assassinated, and after his death Ahmad Shah confederated the provinces into a great dominion extending to Kash-

HABIB ULLAH KHAN.
(New Ameer of Afghanistan Pleases Both England and Russia.)

mir on the east and Oxus on the north. In 1838 the British forces under Sir John Keane interfered, and the trouble culminated in the terrible revolt of 1841. In 1878 Great Britain declared war on Afghanistan, and the end of the tragical business was brought about by the accession of the late ameer and the maintenance of his rule by the two-fold influence of Russia and England. The new ameer is said to be a more tractable man than his father, a fact which has made his accession acceptable to the two European powers most nearly concerned.

Meaning of Highland Names.

The following gives the meaning of the names of the principal Highland clans in Scotland: McIntosh, the son of the Chief; McDonald, the son of Brown Eyes; McGrath, the son of Black Eyes; McCauseby or Dawson, the son of Brown Head; McGregor, the son of a Great Man; McCuthbert, the son of the Lark Druid; McKay, the son of the Prophet; McTaggart, the son of the Priest; McLeod, the son of the Thunder; McLean, the son of the Lion; McGeoch, the son of the Friendly One; McIntyre, the son of the Carpenter; Campbell, Crooked Mouth; Cameron, Crooked Nose; Stewart, High Stay or Support.

The Water Did Not Come.

According to the Washington Times, it was a Wisconsin congressman who was caught holding a pitcher under a button on the wall in his room, under which was written: "Push twice for water."

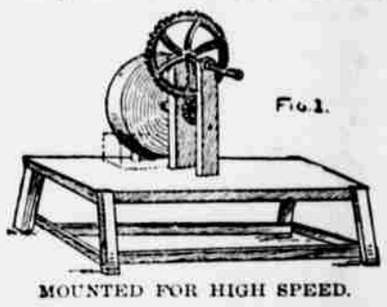
FARM & GARDEN.

THE FARM GRINDSTONE.

Much of Its Usefulness and Availability Depends on the Way in Which It Is Mounted.

The old-fashioned home-mounted grindstone is rapidly going out of use on the modern farm. When a ball-bearing stone, mounted with foot power atatchments and furnished with a seat for the operator, can be purchased for less than $3, the farmer who has need of a new grindstone and who has a workshop or other place to keep it, is generally willing to pay a few cents more when purchasing and get one of the ready-mounted conveniences instead of buying a stone and fixtures and doing the mounting himself. For certain kinds of work, however, the stone with a crank for hand-power is sometimes preferable to one operated by foot power. The man holding the tool or object to be ground can give more attention to what he is doing when he does not have to use his feet to keep the stone turning, and can hold the tool more steadily.

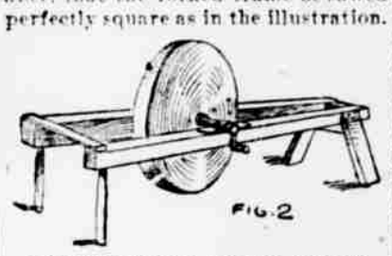
To do good and speedy work in most cases the grindstone should revolve as fast as possible, and in Fig. 1 is shown a method of mounting that permits greater speed than the ordinary



MOUNTED FOR HIGH SPEED.

method. This way of hanging is best adapted to stones of not too great diameter. With too large a stone the increase of speed might be more than counterbalanced by the extra power required to turn the crank. To mount a grindstone in this manner, obtain first a two-inch plank about four feet in length and as wide as possible, say 18 inches. At the center of plank mortise three holes in which to insert solidly three two by three-inch uprights, which serve as bearings for the grindstone and the cog wheels. Two of the uprights are each twenty-four inches long and the other twelve inches. The two long upright pieces may be spaced apart to agree with thickness of the cog wheels and the shorter upright, at side of grindstone (not shown in illustration) may be set about four inches from the one next to it, distance depending on thickness of the stone. Procure two metal cog wheels from some piece of unused machinery, one fifteen inches and the other three inches in diameter. Have the large wheel turn on an axle with a crank, in bearings on top of long upright pieces, and engage in the teeth of the small wheel. The small cog wheel is put on end of the grindstone shaft, which extends between the long uprights and size of cog wheels may, of course, be adapted to the size of stone or kind of wheels found available. Put a water box or trough under the stone in position indicated by dotted lines. Put on legs and braces as indicated.

Fig. 2 shows a quick and satisfactory method of mounting which may be made use of for large and heavy stones as well as for those of small diameter. Secure the fork of a tree that has not too much spread, and after squaring it somewhat with an ax, put legs in each fork and at the butt end. Fasten the bearing on top so as to allow the stone to revolve between the forks. It is not necessary, except perhaps for appearance, that the forked frame be sawed perfectly square as in the illustration.



MOUNTING FOR HEAVY STONE.

A water trough may be hung under the stone or a drip-can supported over it on a bent rod, as desired.

When a water trough is used on a grindstone, care must be taken to empty the trough when through using the stone; and if the stone is allowed to remain outside, some kind of a cover must be employed. The farmer must take good care of his grindstone, if he expects it to do satisfactory work. Wear it out by use rather than by exposure and carelessness.—J. G. Allshouse, in Ohio Farmer.

MONSTER INCUBATOR.

An Australian Machine, Built on the Hot-House Principle, with Capacity of 14,800 Eggs.

According to a Sydney paper, Australia has the largest duck ranch in the world, and has just completed, with most excellent success, the largest incubator in the world. The incubator has a capacity of 11,440 duck eggs, or 14,800 hen eggs. The machine is built on the hot-house principle, and, in fact, is a hot-house. It stands in the open and is constructed of ordinary pine weather boards, with corrugated iron roof. The egg trays each hold 130 duck or 160 hen eggs, and there are four of these end to end in 11 tiers, one above the other on each side of the room, making a total of 88. Moisture is supplied in pans beneath the bottom tier of trays. The heat is supplied by means of steam pipes from the boiler, which is kept constantly going to furnish motive power for the various works in connection with the establishment. The incubator is said to be working well and bringing out a large percentage of ducks. This season the machine has brought from 10 to 80 per cent. and the proprietor has about 5,000 ducklings. The incubator will be watched with much interest by the American incubator men.—Journal of Agriculture.

THE IDEAL DAIRY COW.

United States Department of Agriculture Describes How She Should Be Developed.

This illustration and accompanying description of the proper development of posterior regions of the dairy cow are taken from Farmers' Bulletin, No. 143, issued by the United States department of agriculture: The figure shows the proper formation of hind quarters and barrel of the dairy cow. She should be cat-hammed and thin through the lower thigh. She should have a long quarter, and, for the greatest utility and service, be wide at the

PROPER DEVELOPMENT.

pinbones, and particularly so in the region of the loin pelvis. The angles of the body should be evident and clearly defined, and there should be no sign of any surplus flesh, while the udder should be wide, deep, capacious and strongly attached high up on the posterior side.

Has Lost Faith in Prayer.

A certain Brooklyn girl has doubts of the existence of God, because He refused to answer her prayer. For three weeks she prayed earnestly, night and morning, and this was her prayer: "Oh, Lord, make me stylish—make me very stylish. Set all the young men wild over me!"

Clean Nests Are Necessary.

The hens prefer clean nests, and when they refuse to lay in the poultry-house, and begin to deposit their eggs in the hay-loft, in the food-troughs, or away in the fields, the chances are that lice have taken possession of the nests and driven the hens away. A single broken egg in the nest will soon cause millions of lice, and once they secure a foothold they stick closely until they are driven off by heroic treatment. Keep the nests clean, and always have tobacco dust, or earth saturated with carbolic acid, convenient for scattering in the nests when cleaning them.—Farm and Fireside.

Hedgehog Kills a Viper.

A resident at Versailles, M. Guignet, sends to Nature a vivid account of a duel he saw between a hedgehog and a viper. The two enemies knew very well at first sight who was who, and eyed each other as if they knew a moment's inattention would be fatal. The viper was the first to get tired of gazing and it began to glide away. Just then the hedgehog rushed for the viper's tail, and having nailed it fast with his teeth, it rolled itself up. The hedgehog was very careful, however, not to cut the tail off. The viper curled back, and delivered furious assaults on its aggressor, wrestling and rolling with the curled-up hedgehog all over the place. At length the snake, wounded in a hundred places, died. The hedgehog began its repast on the tail of its victim, and was careful not to eat the head.

WILLIE WALLIE ASTOR.

Self-Expatriated American Millionaire to Be Created a Baron by King Edward.

Latest official report has it that William Waldorf Astor will be created Baron Cliveden of Taplow.

Mr. Astor's ennoblement is certainly unpopular and causes resentment even in ministerial circles. But it is said for him, half apologetically, that he contributed $250,000 to the last tory election fund and will give as much before the next general election. The man whose tremendous fortune was made in the country that thrashed George III. is a tory of tories.

It is authoritatively said, too, that Mr. Astor will sell the Pall Mall Gazette at the moment of his ennoble-

WILLIAM WALDORF ASTOR.
(Former American, to Be Created Lord Cliveden of Taplow.)

ment. He does not consider the proprietorship of a newspaper to be consistent with the dignity of a peer of England. Nevertheless, Lord Glenesk, proprietor of the Morning Post, is one of the ablest, most respected members of the house of lords. Lord Glenesk has never dreamed of selling his newspaper, which, however, is an extremely valuable property.

Formerly there was a legal obstacle to the creation of naturalized Englishmen as peers. This law was enacted to prevent William of Orange from making lords of a number of his Dutch friends.

Cliveden, from which Mr. Astor will take his title, is the splendid seat which he bought from the duke of Westminster several years ago. The price was then said to be $1,250,000.

Cliveden is on the Thames, between Taplow and Cookham, about seven miles above Windsor. The famous mansion towers behind the rippling Thames for a mighty moat. Long the woods of Cliveden were the resort of many a river picnic, but Mr. Astor felt compelled to close the grounds to visitors.

Cliveden house has been written largely in English history. Perhaps the most celebrated of its owners was George Villiers, second duke of Buckingham, the witty and profligate favorite of Charles II. The addition of the words "of Taplow" to the new title will, as usual, further individualize it. It has long been known that Mr. Astor's social and political ambitions pointed straight to the house of peers. The head of the house of Astor, he chose to expatriate himself in 1895 and take up his residence in England.

The Promoters.

"Let us make the capital stock $1,000,000,000," said the first promoter.

"All right," said the second, who was preparing the prospectus on the type-writer.

"Will it be hard to increase that capital?" asked the first.

"No, indeed. All I have to do is to hit this 0 key a few more times."—Baltimore American.

Kitchen Thrift.

The New Maid—And the mistress cooks some, herself, does she?

The Cook—Oh, yis! But there's nawthin' wasted—I makes it over into Irish stews.—Puck.