

LIVE STOCK

WEANING THE LAMBS.

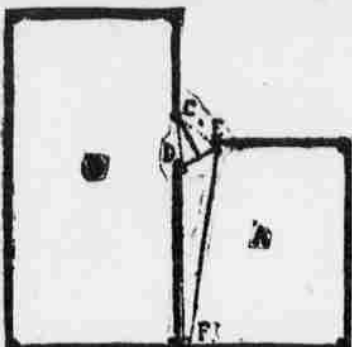
Feed the Ewes Well While Nursing and the Lambs When Weaned.

Lambs should not run with the ewes after November if the ewes are desired to lamb early in the year. And this is very desirable, as it gives the ewes a rest to make up their growth, and puts them through the winter in good condition and brings the next season again a little earlier. When the lambs are separated from the ewes it will be necessary to give them a little grain, which is best in the form of finely ground meal. This is wholly used by the lambs, and none of it is lost for want of full digestion. There is no more satisfactory way to push the lambs forward for the next year than to put the eyes on good feed and so supply the lambs with plenty of milk of the best quality. To feed the ewes well, when nursing the lambs, adds fully a mouth to their growth, and thus puts them forward for a repetition of the same advance for the year following. What is thus gained is worth twice as much as any gain afterward. No one who has not tried this constant pushing on of the lambs will be disappointed with the results. It easily adds \$1 to the value of each lamb, and this is of itself a very considerable bonus on the year's income from a flock. Some farmers especially dislike early lambs for the reason that they begin to eat too soon, making it necessary to feed before the early spring grass is ready. But one ounce of meal or bran is worth more than a full pound of grass, and the constant practice of all sheep keepers should be to push ahead all the lambs and keep this larger growth increasing naturally as the animal grows older. The last pound of increase in any animal will cost more than twice as much as the first, and this rule will apply to all kinds and conditions of animals, but most of all to lambs, and sheep after them. Feeding is an art that must be learned by practice; it may be studied very profitably by reading the experience of others, and so one will know what to do and what to avoid in his own practice.

FOR DIVIDING HOGS.

Double Pen Which Will Prove of Great Help in Task.

Have two pens, A and B, with an opening, but wide enough to allow one hog to pass through at a time, in the corner of A, as shown in the accompanying illustration. Hang a gate on hinges at post C to swing from

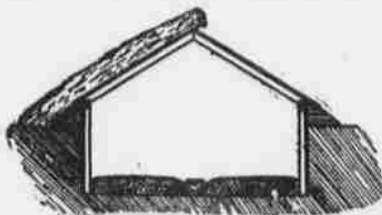


Pens for Dividing Hogs.

posts D and E. Attach pulleys at D and E with ropes fastened to the swinging pulley and back to F. Throw some corn in the pen, A, call in the hogs, and standing at F, where the hogs can be seen, operate the gate as the hogs pass out. Some shelled corn, says Prairie Farmer, should be thrown in pen B to keep the hogs from coming back into pen A.

A Handy Hog Chute.

The illustration explains itself and is a light handy chute to use in loading hogs. It should be made of strong material, say 2x4, for sills for bottom and for upright pieces to fit in



the staples on sides of bottom. Also two small hooks are placed at the bottom to hook on a box. Cleats should be nailed on the bottom so hogs can walk up easily without slipping. About six feet long makes the right slant and three feet wide.—H. E. Studebaker.

Thrush in Horses' Feet.

Little is known about the origin of the term "thrush," as applied to a diseased condition of the "frog" or bold triangular center visible on the ground surface of the horse's foot, but the cause or causes giving rise to the diseases are well known, and, therefore, should be understood.

Filth is the chief factor in the development of thrush. Some owners believe thrush to be contagious, but there is no contagion about it at all, for remove the filth, clean the feet, and often the disease will cure itself. Canker of the foot is a contagious disease, however, and is due to a parasite of vegetable origin. Mares suffer from thrush often in the hind feet than do stallions or geldings, who suffer in the fore feet principally. The reason for this is obvious.

WOMEN IN TURKEY.

HAVE TAKEN A LEADING PART IN RECENT REVOLUTION.

Countess de Rhoosinska, Escaped to Paris from Harem, Leading the Work of Liberty for her Country Women.

Women have taken a great, though silent, part in the Turkish revolution which has exacted a constitution from the Sultan. The most remarkable of the Turkish revolutionaries is the Countess de Rhoosinska, daughter of the late Noury Bey, former under secretary of state for foreign affairs in Turkey, who, rather than bear the oppression of harem life, escaped to Paris and married a Polish count. She has since thrown her soul into the work of liberty for her country women. The revolution in Turkey is a fight for advanced ideas and higher ideals. The marriage laws of Turkey are such that women are not held on a high plane. Monogamy is gaining ground and has been for some time, but the harems still hold a leading place and the Turkish gentleman is not credited with having a home until he has married two or more women, usually his slaves. The expense of marrying a woman of rank owing to numerous wedding festivities and presents is enough to make the fondest heart waver. The marriage of a slave costs only the purchase money for the woman and for all that she may be a high-born lady.



THE COUNTESS OF ROHOZINSKA.

The dreaded specter of a mother-in-law never troubles the Turk who has married a slave, but with all that he has his troubles with his many wives and they are never happy unless they adopt the oriental fatalism which leads them to believe that they have only one life to live and it matters little how it is spent.

Caring for Bird Cages.

Those who own canaries find them at this time of the year suffering from rheumatism, which is caused by standing on wet perches. A specialist in bird diseases says that birds suffer terribly from the carelessness of those who clean the cages.

Women will wash out a cage and neglect to thoroughly dry it. The perch is left damp, and the bird, standing on it, at once takes on rheumatism, which spreads through the body.

A little inflammation starts in the feet, and this is apt to result in a tiny abscess which is torture to the bird.

The specialist tells women that the perches should be scraped and then rubbed with a dry cloth instead of being washed each time. If they are washed they should be dried in the oven before being put back in the cage.

Ways to Clean Tan Leather.

The knowledge that tan leather is hard to clean at home keeps a great many people from wearing it as much as they should like.

Unless one is very careful the efforts of renovating make it become dark and streaked in places.

Heavy tan gloves, which are almost every one's great comfort, can be kept in good condition by taking a damp rag and rubbing it over the surface. This removes the dirt and restores the original color.

Yellow shoes, which no girl considers herself in the latest style without, can be cleaned by putting a few drops of turpentine on a woolen rag and rubbing them evenly all over. When dry polish with a soft brush and they will look like new.

Welsh-rabbit Points.

The cheese in a Welsh-rabbit will not separate or become stringy if the following suggestions are observed: The "rabbit" should not be cooked directly over a flame, as the intense heat hardens the albumen in the cheese; but over hot water, and the water should not be allowed to boil. To further insure success, add a pinch of soda, which serves to counteract the acidity of the cheese. This also makes it more digestible.

Easily Prepared Relish.

An easily prepared and good relish for this time of the year is made of twelve large cucumbers, six large onions, three green peppers, one cup of grated horseradish and half a cup of salt. Chop all fine and drain in a bag over night. In morning add half a cup of brown sugar, one tablespoonful of celery seed and two tablespoonful of white mustard seed. Cover with vinegar, mix well and can. No cooking is needed.

FARM & GARDEN

IN GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

Points for Cultivation to Insure Good Crops.

A liberal use of poison in the garden and orchard during the month of June will go a long way toward controlling insect pests and fungous diseases and help to insure better crops.

Bordeaux mixture combined with arsenate of lead should be used freely on vegetables, grapevines and fruit trees. Care should be taken not to spray when the fruit blossoms are open; otherwise the bees, which frequent the flowers and are of the greatest value in fertilizing them, will be killed.

Hellebore is a most satisfactory poison to use on currants and gooseberries to keep down the currant-worms. The most economical way to use hellebore is to mix it with water and apply with a spray pump or a whisk broom. The powder may be used dry when the leaves are wet with dew, but it is more difficult to distribute the dry power. Hellebore should always be fresh when used, as it deteriorates rapidly.

The home asparagus bed may be protected from insect pests to a large extent by sowing lettuce seed, as oftentimes the insects will leave the asparagus stalks for the lettuce leaves. Poison bait, such as lettuce leaves dipped in Paris green, is sometimes used, but is rather dangerous in the home garden. It frequently happens, when the asparagus stalks are eaten off below the ground, that the only effective plan is to dig down around the stalks until the insects are found, and then destroy them.

In sections where plum and cherry trees are damaged by curculios, these pests may be got rid of by jarring the trees. First spread an old sheet or two underneath the trees to catch the insects, or else have a flock of chickens on hand to eat them as they fall. Secure a thick pole, and wind burlap or pieces of old quilts around one end. Ram this padded pole against the tree trunk as high up as can be reached conveniently. Do this in the early morning, when curculios are torpid, and they will readily fall to the ground.

The vegetables which may be planted in June include cucumbers, pumpkins, watermelons, muskmelons, squash, green corn, beans, lettuce, Swiss chard, and, when it is desired to have a succession of young beets and carrots, the seeds of these vegetables.

Notes on Orchard Culture.

Clover is the apple tree's best friend.

Profit from a fruit orchard is not theory but a demonstrated fact.

A few days after pruning paint the stubs with white lead.

Each tree has an individuality of its own and must be dealt with accordingly.

Good, first-class fruit is the aim of our efforts. Never be satisfied with anything else.

Stable manure is without doubt the best general fertilizer that can be applied to orchard soils.

Make the orchard a business venture and keep an account of everything pertaining to its interests.

When poor fruit is produced there is a reason. Aim to find it by a careful study of the trees and conditions.

Nature grows fruit for the seeds, while man grows it for the pulp. We want pulp with as few seeds as possible.

In removing large limbs saw them off about three feet from the trunk to prevent splitting. Then saw off close to the trunk so as not to leave a projecting stub.

Cutworm Death Bait.

In India the formula used by the government for poisoning cutworms is four pounds of white arsenic (worth at a drug store about twelve cents a pound) and eight pounds of sugar in six gallons of water used to moisten eight pounds of fine chopped straw. Small quantities are dropped at the bases of plants.

Don't Hurry Garden.

Do not be in too great a hurry to make garden. Nothing is gained by working over a soil heavy with water from melting snows and early rains. Wait until this surplus water has drained off, and the action of sun and wind has mellowed the soil to some extent.

Use a Blanket.

If cold nights come along after you have uncovered the bulb beds, spread a blanket over them to prevent the tender plants from being severely frozen. They will stand a good deal of cold, but it is not advisable to put them to the test of seeing how much they can stand.

Green Food in Winter.

Do not forget to give the chickens green food during the winter. Anything in the way of roots is good. Try a turnip nailed to a board, or a beet or carrot hung from the ceiling and far enough from the floor to give the hens a little exercise in pecking at the swinging vegetable.

Keep a lot of good tools of your own. You will appreciate them yourself and so will your neighbor, because you won't be borrowing his.

POULTRY

A WINTER EGG SUPPLY.

Good Care of the Fowls is the First Necessity.

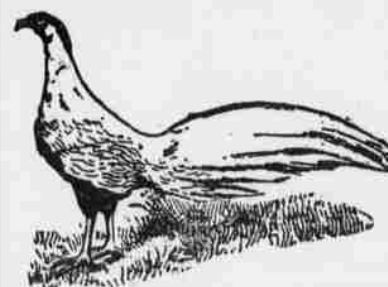
The poultry man is anxious to get winter eggs. The price paid for eggs in winter is enough to warrant considerable time and thought upon methods of wintering and feeding the poultry for winter egg production. The old way of letting the chickens roost in the trees or on fences usually keeps healthy fowls and results in most excellent laying in the spring as the weather gets warmer and more pleasant. But every farmer's hens lay at that time of year, and eggs get very cheap. Winter eggs are profitable because of the great demand for them during the winter season.

In spring the hens get a variety of foods. They exercise running over the fields, gathering a variety of foods. They are warm both day and night. By surrounding them with similar conditions during the winter months winter eggs may be obtained. A warm, well-ventilated roosting place, kept clean, is one essential.

A warm place, free from winds, snow and rain, in which to exercise is another. Then feed a variety of grain in cut straw or other litter in this warm place so the hens may work scratching the litter apart. Oats, with wheat thrown into the cut straw, will give them exercise. Near noon feed the bran mash, including table scraps and milk and at night a full ration of corn, if cabbage or turnips given raw can be fed to them, they will do even better. Green bone, meat scraps, grit, clean water are also helpful. If these conditions can be met with in the dead of winter the hens will do some laying, at least when eggs are scarce and prices are high. Good ventilation without a draft is very important as a draft often causes colds and roup.

Silver Pheasant.

Pheasants are reared for pleasure only, and they afford much recreation for those who have leisure time to devote to them. There are twenty or



more distinct varieties, but the golden and silver are the favorites.

There is nothing more beautiful than a flock of pheasants on a well-kept lawn.

BAD EGGS BARRED.

How They Spot the Careless Farmers in Denmark.

Although the average person has little chance to guard against bad eggs in the United States, in Denmark they apparently have solved the bad egg problem. In that country there are syndicates which control the egg industry and it is their duty to keep tabs on the farmers who are in the habit of shipping bad eggs to the market. The headquarters of this egg syndicate, of course, is Copenhagen, and the members of it are the farmers themselves. The members of this egg syndicate throughout the country are provided with rubber stamps which bear the serial number of the member's certificate as well as a number for the egg. Each egg is thus stamped with the farmer's name on it, with indelible ink. No eggs are accepted that do not bear a stamp. So this stamp is a guarantee of quality. When the eggs are examined in Copenhagen, if they are found to be bad the shipper receives notice and is compelled to pay a fine averaging about one dollar of our money. If he makes many shipments of bad eggs he is very quickly expelled from the syndicate; thus all bad and not perfectly fresh eggs are either sold to the village grocer or used at home. It has been found that this system works admirably in keeping the open market stocked with eggs that are guaranteed to be in good condition. It is likewise stated by officers of the syndicate that very few of the members have ever been delinquent with their fines.

Poultry Pointers.

"When roosters crow it is time that they go," is a common motto among many poultry raisers.

It is a good plan to separate the cockerels and pullets as soon as the sexes can be distinguished.

You will find it a better investment if you will train your fowls to come to you instead of running from you with fright.

Sloppy mashes are not good for feeding chickens and, if kept up excessively they will eventually breed disease.

Lack of vigor is one thing to be looked after. None but strong, vigorous stock should be allowed in the breeding pens.

The lazy hen is not apt to be the layer.

Cleanliness is essential to successful poultry raising.

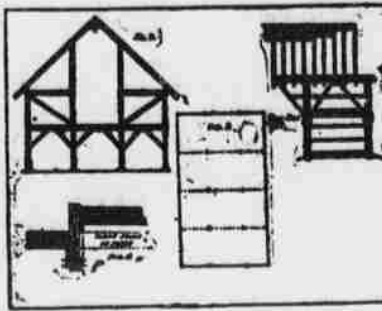
DAIRY AND CREAMERY

IDEAL COW BARN.

A Plan That Every Dairyman Should Study Carefully.

The accompanying four illustrations gives detail of a brace frame barn 40x62 feet with 20-foot posts. The barn is built of 2x6 or 2x8-inch scantlings throughout. There is not a single piece larger in the whole frame. The ground plan, Fig. 3, shows position of the pillars, 20 in number. These pillars are of stone, or concrete. There are four bents in this barn which may be arranged as suits the needs of the owner.

Fig. 1 gives in detail the method of framing. A single bent is shown complete with part of the adjoining one. The rafters are also shown, as well as detail of the pails, spans, joint bearers, braces, nailing, girths, etc. Fig. 2 shows an end view of the manner of framing a single interior bent. The rafters may advantageously



Details of a Brace Frame Structure, 40 x 62 Feet.

be lapped on the purlins, making them in two pieces, and spiked well together.

Fig. 4 shows detail of floor joists, showing the manner of putting them in lengthwise of the building. They are 2x8, pretty close together and well bridged, while the joist bearers are 2x12—two 2x6's placed side by side. The manner of spiking through the joist bearers to the ends of the floor joists, making the upper edges flush, saves a lot of head room. This is well illustrated in Fig. 4. The floor joists are spiked to the joist bearer before it is laid down in place, then all are firmly spiked together.

The floor of a brace frame structure is best of concrete. A sill under floor is not rigid enough. If a wooden floor is used sills are best placed in between posts and spiked through after the manner of spiking the floor joists to joist bearers. The detailed specification and bill of lumber can be worked out by any carpenter worthy the name.

Won't Churn to Butter.

We have two or three correspondents who write that they are having trouble churning, that the cream foams but won't granulate into butter, and ask what to do. One correspondent says the cow furnishing the cream has not been fresh for 18 months. It is very well known that cream from the milk of such cows often gives this kind of trouble in churning. A very successful butter maker says this is the way they prepare for churning in the winter season, viz.:

"In cold weather if the cream is very cold I have a pan of warm water, set the pail of cream in and with my cream thermometer ready, stir until it stands about 54 or 60 degrees; have the churn scalded and cooled to proper temperature, put cream in and you will not have to churn over 15 minutes until the butter will or should be in small granules, about the size of wheat grains."

Dandelions a Nuisance.

In some localities dairy farmers believe that the dandelion is an advantage in pastures; but recent investigations show that the weed is a decided injury, adding to the difficulty of making choice butter of best flavor and keeping qualities. It makes trouble of this kind whether in the pasture feed or in the hay. The idea that dandelions are a benefit, was probably suggested by the milky juice of the plant which farmers somehow concluded must have a good effect on the product of the cows. Instead, the weed is now pronounced a nuisance and farmers are advised to weed it out or encourage the children to dig the plants for greens.

Milking Habit.

The matter of short or long period of milking of cows is a matter of habit. For this reason if during her first period of lactation she is milked regularly to within a few weeks of dropping her second calf, she accepts this as her destiny. On the contrary, if the milking period with first calf is limited to four months, it will be a difficult matter to overcome the inclination here as elsewhere, to follow in the old path. The only remedy is persistent milking even when but very little milk can be obtained.

A dairy house makes a fine equipment for the farm where many cows are kept. It need not be over 10x14 unless there is a gasoline engine for power. In this case, a small room may be partitioned off in a large building, with belt door to allow power to be obtained from the engine in another room. In this other room may be placed the feed grinder, sheller and other machines run by the gasoline engine. Of course this is picturing how one may utilize the same power handy, if he has all the machines

REFUSE BURNING BASKET.

Device for Getting Rid of Household Accumulations.

"Oh, my! Whatever shall I do with all this rubbish?" exclaims the housekeeper, beholding a miscellaneous collection of papers, scraps and pasteboard boxes, the roundup of the regular weekly cleaning. "The ashman declines to take anything



but ashes, the rubbish man picks out only such as he can find use for, and the second-hand man will have nothing but the whole papers, and they must be clean at that." This little monologue may be heard most anywhere. The conditions are about the same in any city of large or medium size. There is a great deal of accumulated material around a house which is quite difficult to dispose of. It might be burned, but an effort to dispose of the mass in an ordinary stove would more than likely lead to disaster, even if the stove is of suitable proportions to accommodate the collection. Most of them are not.

The housekeeper's quandary has led to the invention of a model device to be added to the equipment of the household. It is a refuse destructor, in which the accumulations of the household are to be disposed of by burning in the back yard without danger. The destructor is a basket of wire built on an iron frame, supporting it several inches above the ground. Into this the household accumulations are dumped, as well as the sweepings. A match applied soon reduces a big pile to a handful of dust. Such a device solves completely the problem of the disposal of a great deal of material.

Inquiry of Home.

It is only a little thing, but it makes a lasting impression, and that is the way some people make it a point always to ask after a certain member of the household. It may be the invalid mother, or father, or a convalescent child, or perhaps the baby. Just who is the subject of inquiry makes little difference, but the fact that a friend recognizes that your home life centers for the time, more or less around one member is pleasing.

There are some good friends who never think to make inquiries about any of the family. It is impossible not to contrast them with those who are quite the opposite in their thoughtfulness. One person never fails to ask how near relatives are. She realizes how close the ties are. Does such an inquiry make the day brighter? Indeed, it does.

Glass Shelves.

At very little cost one can have a neat glass bathroom shelf made with nickel or porcelain brackets to hold the collection of bottles, brushes and salve pots that the modern woman includes among her toilet requisites. These shelves are sold in an assortment of sizes and are made of thick plain glass with rounded corners. A few of the self labeled drug and toilet bottles that are now offered at prices ranging from thirty-five cents up will be useful to hold toilet water, tooth wash and the other essential aids to cleanliness and daintiness.

The Odor of Paint.

Every one knows that an onion has a distinct and unpleasant odor, whether cooked or raw. But every one does not know that this odor of an onion will draw to it every other disagreeable odor and clear the atmosphere in a day.

The onion can then be thrown away and with it goes the disagreeable smells that come about in a house that has been closed for the summer.

And this is also a good thing to know: That it will absorb all the odor from fresh paint and turpentine.

Housework Mittens.

Kitchen mittens can be bought in several thicknesses and sizes for various branches of housework. There are thick ones with straps across the wrist to wear when polishing the range, then there are others to put on when scrubbing floors or sinks and still thinner ones with chamois cloth insides to use for polishing silverware. These mittens are a great protection to the hands and finger nails, and they really simplify the work more than those women who have not availed themselves of this convenience realize.

Towel Rack.

We hang our dish towels on an ordinary wooden curtain pole, which is fastened with brackets at the top of the kitchen wainscoting and extends along one side of the room. There is length enough for several towels, and the whole extends only a couple of inches into the room.