BUTCHER'S IDEAL OF SHEEP FOR MUTTON



Every Farmer Ought to Have Sheep.

(By J. C. DUNCAN.) a sheep of the butcher's ideal type tion necessary in a healthy breeding

against the laws of nature. In our tail. flocks we must have head and neck, brisket, shank and side meat in order with flesh or is lumpy along the back, to get that strong constitution that is necessary, for the animal to possess cles. for the development of the more ex-

pensive cuts of the butcher's ideal. In order to bring the breeder and the consumer nearer one ideal it is muscle or flesh, and having that "sennecessary for us as breeders, to see sitive" touch known to all good judges that our mutton sheep come as near with full, round quarters, thus enthe butcher's ideal as is consistent, deavoring to get as much of the highour breeding flocks.

In order to obtain these results, we our breeding flocks.

MEDIUM LITTER OF

must see that our mutton sheep pos-Now, is it possible for us to breed sess straight backs and under line, with the ribs well sprung, and a broad, and still retain the vigorous constitu- thick loin with full, round quarters.

As a rule, a sheep possessing these points you will find evenly covered I say no. Why? Because it is with flesh or muscle from crops to

> A sheep that is unevenly covered always has a weakness of the mus-

Therefore, we must educate ourselves to see that our mutton sheep possess the evenly covered backs of without impairing the constitution of er-priced cuts as possible, without impairing in any way the constitution of

ANIMAL MEDICINE CHEST FOR FARMS

Idea of Selecting Sow to Grow Corrosive Sublimate Is a Fine An-Large Number of Young Is Not Good Practice.

PIGS IS BEST PLAN

(By A. J. LEGG.)

It is customary with hog raisers when selecting a brood sow, to want stomach worms in sheep. one with a large number of teats in order to accommodate a large litter of pigs. I had an inquiry from a customer some time ago for two sow pigs and he said that people told him that germ-killer. a sow should have 14 teats.

There are few sows with so many teats and really the very large litter is not in my opinion the most profitable one anyway. A sow with ordinary care cannot properly nourish more than 8 or 10 pigs and I am not sure that but 6 or 7 is better than 10.

I have had sows with 10 and 11 pigs but there are always some runts that do not grow fast. It takes just about all that the sow can digest to keep the pigs making satisfactory growth. The sows with 6 or 8 pigs will keep them growing rapidly and I believe as many pounds of pork as the large litters and there is not such a strain on the sow's system to provide food for the pigs.

I have a sow now with six pigs. She is getting moderate feeding twice a day and the pigs are growing rapidly

This sow has raised 8 and 9 pigs to the litter heretofore, but she never grew so uniformly nice pigs before Taking everything into consideration I believe that the medium sized litter is more profitable than the very large litter and that the idea of selecting a sow to grow very large litters is a mistake and a wrong standard to measure by when selecting brood sows.

IMPORTANT NOTES OF THE SHEEPFOLD

Animals Are Excellent Farm Cleaners, Weed Destroyers and Fertilizers.

As the country ages and the fertility of its fields becomes exhausted its appreciation of the sheep will increase.

Early maturity is an important quality to consider in selecting sheep. Whether you are keeping sheep for pleasure or profit, your desires will be more fully met if your flock is of su- Scientific Investigations Do Not

perior quality. A strong sheep does not necessarily have to mean a large one; in fact, a majority of the strongest sheep are medium in size.

Every sheep owner should keep a purebred ram, but every man is not qualified to keep purebred stock.

Everything possible should be done to bring the ewes to a vigorous, fleshforming condition at the mating of composting used. In China the period.

Sheep are excellent farm cleaners, weed killers and fertilizers.

from his flock should afford it the well as the solid being carefully prebest that good management will pro- | served. In China the compost plies

Nothing need be wasted on the farm of earth mortar. where sheep are kept-tufts of grass, weeds and aftermaths and odd bits investigations do not give us any betverted into wool and mutton.

tiseptic-Several Other Useful Drugs.

Turpentine with milk-one part turpentine to 16 parts milk, is good for

Use blue stone or common blue vitriol as an antiseptic for wounds. Use one to four drams in a pint of water, or even stronger. It is a great

Corrosive sublimate is a fine antiseptic, but care must be taken in its use. It can be had in small tablets with directions for its use. Always label it "POISON."

A good condition powder is made as follows: Sulphate of iron, two ounces; nux vomica seed, one ounce; gentian root, two ounces; nitrate of potash, two ounces. Have your druggist pulverize each well, mix thoroughly and give a teaspoonful three times a day in the feed.

Every medicine chest ought to contain a bottle of carbolized vaseline. It is good for chapped hands, and for chapped heels on horses.

Pure acetic acid will remove warts Boric acid is an excellent remedy for sore mouth, sore eyes and roup in chickens. Use 20 grains to one ounce

Ringworm and enlarged glands may be reduced by tincture of iodine. Paint once daily, until the parts become sore, then cover with vaseline

In order to reduce swelling in horses, caused by great strain, an application of one drachm each of crys tal iodine and powdered canthaildes and an ounce of vaseline, will often give relief.

For soft tumors, or swellings, the following ointment is often very efficacious. One drachm each of powdered cantharides, blulodide of mercury and oil of turpentine mixed with one ounce of vaseline. Apply freely and rub well for ten minutes. Wipe off with a cloth and about the third day apply some lard or vaseline. After two days apply the blister again, and repest until the enlargement subsides.

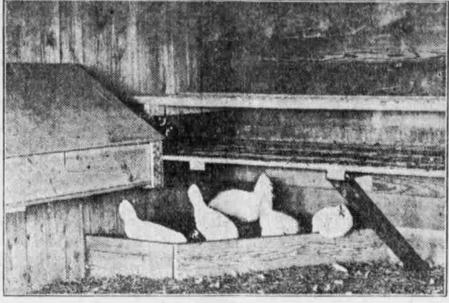
PRESERVATION OF BARNYARD MANURE

Give Better Method Than That of Chinese.

Prof. F. H. King, in his book 'Farmers of Forty Centuries," de scribes the methods used by the Chinese, Koreans and Japanese in collecting and preserving precious manure. both solid and flquid, also the systems manure is placed in glazed terracotta urns, some having a capacity of 1,000 pounds. In Japan cement-lined The man who desires large profits pits are used, the liquid excrement as are carefully plastered with a layer

The results of the latest scientific i Chinese for centuries.

HOW TO MAKE HENS LAY DURING WINTER



Bone and muscle must keep ahead

right for this, or skim milk will take

Although they should be fed as

given the habit of eating a great deal

of food but must also be given a good

The ability to assimilate large quan-

As an aid in helping them to digest

their food and in growing muscle, ex-

ercise is very important. If they are

running on range with their mothers

they will get exercise enough in keep-

some light, clean litter or some loose

Keep them supplied with fresh

Many chicks die or have their di-

They must also be kept free from

They must not be crowded in a

coop. Overcrowded chicks will not

grow well nor keep healthy. They

must have plenty of fresh air and

shade and sunshine both, so that they

As soon as the young roosters show

red in their combs, separate them

from the pullets. Allowing them to

with the pullets will retard the

selves the young roosters will sooner

be ready to eat or sell and the pullets

relieved of their company will also

This is what is needed to make win-

ter layers, a quick growth and an

even all-round development, so that

they will begin laying before cold

weather. If they begin at this time

they will lay all winter, if they are

put into a comfortable house before

they become chilled in the fall and

are given the right kind of care after-

I have never failed to raise a flock

of good winter layers, when I have

grow up faster.

ward.

may choose which they please,

gestions ruined because they are not

tities of food is absolutely necessary

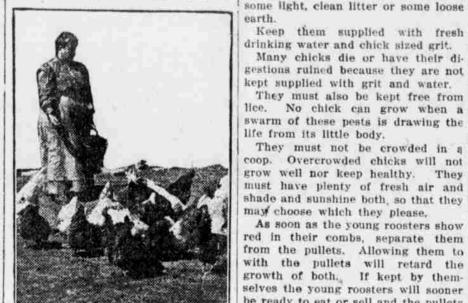
for a heavy layer.

(By MRS. A. J. WILDER.) When fall is here and the price of of the fat but if only fattening food is eggs begins to climb upward, with the given them they cannot grow bona sure prospect of good prices all win- and muscle, so feed them bran and ter; then those who have given but cut oats or oatmeal and cut bone as little attention to the poultry during well as coarsely ground corn. They the rest of the year, will begin to ask must also have animal food in some bow shall I make my hens lay form. Good sweet beef scraps are all through the winter?"

It is uphill work to take a flock the place of meat. of hens that have been poorly cared for and are altogether unprepared and much as possible to hurry their by caring for them after cold weath- growth, they must not be fed enough er is already here, get them to laying to cause indigestion. They must be before spring.

The time to begin preparations for a winter egg harvest is the spring, digestion, with which to handle it. and the right start must be made by choosing for the parents of your laying flock, only those fowls that are strong and healthy and good laying

By this care in selecting the eggs from which to hatch your next winter's layers, you give them hereditary tendencies to be good layers and ing up with her, but if they are congood strong constitutions to help them | fined in houses or yards then let them develop quickly and enable them to scratch for the most of their food in



A Fine Flock Which Fills the Egg Basket in Winter.

stand the strain of early and heavy

If this has all been done and the little chicks hatched, then winter eggs, or no winter eggs, depends entirely on your care for and feeding of these chicks to prepare them for their win-

They must be fed well and a variety of food so that the whole body will develop properly.

WHERE HENS PREFER TO LAY

Like the Grouse She Naturally Seeks

Spot Where She Cannot Be Sur-

prised From the Rear.

A poultryman made an experiment

with his fowls to ascertain their pref-

erence for a place in which to lay and

found that more hens chose to lay in

ground than in anything darker, high-

says a writer in an exchange. One

hen out of forty-one left all the boxes

and stole her nest in a thicket; an-

the back of the house. The rest

went for the greater part into corner

boxes or corners of the chicken house

seeks a spot where she cannot be

sticks to her descendants no matter

into and then face round with an as-

surance of safety on all sides except

in front seems desirable to her. Go-

ing still farther into natural functions,

the hen evidently wishes to be able

to leave her nest with a dash for the

open over the head of a formidable

assailant if necessary, thereby tempt-

ing it to give chase and drawing it

should be in front. I deny the value

of making a rear dark alleyway to the

means added labor, expense and trou-

Keeps Fowls in Condition.

away from the eggs.

ts no disadvantage.

without boxes.

cared for my pullets in this way. POULTRY NOTES DK900 A 5000

Clean the poultry house every day.

Lime sprinkled about the poultry house is a good disinfectant.

an open box in a corner not far from most common causes of sickness in a window and three feet from the er, lower or differently constructed. A well cared for flock of hens will

Impure drinking water is one of the

other selected a barrel on its side at Don't have too much poultry house furniture. It occupies space and affords a hiding place for lice.

pay a bigger dividend, than anything

else on the farm.

He says: "I think the explanation have plenty of range and good vari As a general thing the fowls that of this corner idea is simple: The ety of feed do not lay thin shelled wild hen, lika the grouse, naturally eggs. surprised from the rear, and the habit If some folks were fined for all the

bad eggs they have sold there would

how civilized. Anything she can go be no profits for them even in the poul try business. It is a good time of the year to whitewash the hen house, put new hay in the nests, also to look out for lice

under the roosting poles.

A good grain ration to feed the laying hens during the summer months is composed as follows: One-halt "So the nest should be at least a wheat, one-fourth oats and one-fourth three-sided affair, and having a top corn. Buckwheat may be substituted The entrance for the oats if desired.

When the hen house is close and nests, as is often planned, for this hot, and particularly if infested with ble, since another opening in front is hen that has sense enough to hide her mites and lice, who can blame the necessary for human access to the nest? Such a bird is to be commended and encouraged.

Time to Culi Out.

If a box of broken charcoal is kept Culling out the young cockerels before the fowls they will pick at it early, leaves a much better chance a great deal, and it is an excellent for the pullets to grow, and they of feed can all be utilized and con- ter method than that precticed by the thing to keep them in good condition. will develop much faster and better,

For Formal or Informal Occasions



A rate enough for formal occasions a strong feature in the coming styles. and quiet enough for the informal will They are sometimes stayed with a appeal to most women. Here is one which is novel and beautiful in composition and in which the wearer might feel at ease at an afternoon tea or an evening reception. It is conservative as to style, graceful in outline, and of a type which will outlive a single season.

Gray satin forms the foundation of the skirt, which is bordered at the bottom with two scalloped flounces, each about a quarter of a yard in width when finished, and bound with a narrow piping of the silk. The skirt escapes the ground by about three inches, measured from the middle of the edge of the scallops, and is comfortably wide, approaching two yards. This gives plenty of room even considering demands of dancing.

At the head of the second flounce scant festoons are arranged in the ma. satin extending from them to the terial. They are caught up with small waist line. They widen toward the bows of the fabric and are simply two shallow folds tacked to position. Extra width is allowed in the up-

per flounce to allow for this draping. row hem finishes the bottom. Trans- covered buttons.

N afternoon gown which is elabo- | parent tunics may be counted upon as small wire at the bottom and often bordered with fur or marabout feath-

> The bodice has a foundation of figured chiffon in which vague figures in rich colors on a white background appear. The short sleeves are lengthened with a border of handsome lace. A wide black lace in princess design overlaps the chiffon foundation, extending over the chiffon portion of the sleeves and along the sides and partly over the front and back of the bodice. An overbodice of the gray voile is draped on the foundation and trimmed away in a "V" shape at the neck. This leaves a small vestee of the figured chiffon.

Revers of satin are set on the bodice at the front, with panels of the bottom, merging into a narrow belt at the sides, which is finished with a flat bow at the back.

A fine lace-edged net collar corre-A tunic of voile, in the same color sponds with the lace finish of the as the silk, reaches to within twelve sleeves. A border of chiffon, of the inches of the bottom of the skirt, or same color as the voile in the dress. may be made longer. It is laid in is set under the pointed edge of the side plaits at the waist line and al- lace in the lower sleves. The bodice lowed to flare below the hips. A nar- fastens at the front with small satin-



N clothes for little girls as well mend it. Linings are made of fig. as in those for womankind the ured crepe or silk showing small figfur-cloths" (by which name the new plushes are called) will be found exceptionally good. They are woven more supple than ever, in a greater as inexpensive, are made of fancy number of colors and in greater variety of design.

Plushes are used for coats, for neckpleces and muffs and for hats made to be worn by children, big and little. They answer all these purposes for grown-ups and furthermore are combined with cloth or velvet in street and visiting dresses or entire costumes.

For the little girl of three and upward the broadtail and chinchilla pat-Besides its comfort the coat of plush has the greatest durability to recom-

ures or flowers on a light ground.

Muffs and neckpieces, much to be preferred over those of cheap fur, and plushes for the little ones. It is a pretty fashion to make these sets with a hat or cap to match, and they are simple enough in construction to be easily made at home.

A hat of mottled plush, in cream and white, is shown in the picture given here. It is faced with plain pink plush and trimmed with a flat bow of folded pink ribbon and a bunch of tiny roses. The same plush would terns are made into elegant little make a delightful neckpiece and muff coats that fasten close about the neck. in which the wee wearer might be

fortified against the coldest weather. JULIA BOTTOMLEY