SHEEP OR COWS.

stacked grain for ten or tweive hours, mer. milked ten to thirty cows, separated the milk, fed caives and done offer small chores he is pretty near ready

to go to bed. sients that come out to the Dakotas fine sawdust from the sawmill is into harvest, who can or will malk, and jurious to the ground or crops that most of them are not fit to do it. We are raised on the ground when used keep thirty clws, worth, say \$1,000 as bedding for horses and cows? The which bring in about \$1,000 a year, sawdust has lain out in the weather It takes one man's time the year for the last two months. The reply round to take care of and provide for was as follows: During the many them. It takes five tons of hay, or 'years that we have used sawdust lib-Its equivalent, to feed them; then erally for bedding we have used many the pasture and cost of numbing for tons of pine sawdust, and never with sows are about equal to those for anything but the best results. Hard-

*ows at \$3 per ton amounts to \$150, posed it will furnish more fertilizing)ne extra man for a year, and board, material in the soil, and, second, it costs at least \$450 more. We have being usually finer, absorbs liquid to only \$100 left for pasture, money in- better advantage and will become invested in cows, utensils, such as sep- corporated with the soil sooner. Stid, arator, cans, etc.

grade ewes we can g t 300. It will which Mr. Champlin speaks of is in take the same amount of feed to keep admirable condition for use. During them as the cows, but it does not the wo mounts it has lain in a pile take the same amount of costy feed. It has unlimbedly hear d and dried But suppose we use the same, we can an anally this process the decay of save the help of one man, which the firm of the wood has been begun. amounts to the \$450. Now what can it will thus act more readily as an we get from 300 ewes. Three hun- absorbent and will the sooner decay ared dollars for wool, and we can in the soil. raise 300 lambs that are worth in the If Mr. Champlin will use the sawfall \$750. Now I can hear some say dust first under his horses, then put their cows pay them much more than the mixed horse manure and sawdust that, which is true, but you must also in the trench behind his cows, in adsee that 300 ewes also often bring dition to what he may use to keep his double the amount. We know of cows clean, he will save practically whole flocks whose fleece brought all of the liquid and will have no loss two dellars each this years and whose from fire fanging. If it is not conlambs, February lambs, will bring venient for him to mix the manure aearly \$5 each now, but we have used from the horse and cow stables he comparative figures. You will prob- can prevent injurious fire fanging of ably ask. "Shall I sell my cowes and the horse manure by keeping the buy sheep?" We would, most of them heaps leveled and tramped, or moisbut people are gettier to know that thend with water. The exclusion of a flock of good ewes are profitable, the air is what prevents the heating

once in one place. Iny one to sell off a good paying does not add to the weight of the bunch of cows, but under ordinary manure.—G. Walker McKeen, Fryeconditions, where help is scarce and burg, Me. high, and one has to depend on it, the sheep are certainly the most profitable. Most farmers could keep a couple of sheep for each cow on what most farm horses have rather an easy

HOW TO DRESS CALVES.

of the farm, there is a great deal in tion, frequently mistaken for colic. knowing just how to put them on the The first thing to do with a horse that market. The Chicago Trade Bulletin is not eating well is to give a dose gives some very good advice in roof nux vomica three times daily ungard to dressing calves for market, til it recovers its appetite. in which it says that calves from The dose is twenty drops of the ful to the eye than in the days when three to six weeks old, and weighing tincture given on the tongue just beabout 100 pounds, or say from 80 to fore eating. The oats given the ani- sidered essential. Not to speak of the 120 pounds, are the most desirable mal should be ground, and in the labor of dusting, the eye is wearled ing, Dairying, Carpentry, Printing weights for shipment. The head grain given in the morning should be and the effect of the room as a whole Dressmaking, Cooking, Domestic should be cut out, so as to leave the placed a half ounce of powdered ni- is destroyed by a multiplicity of small Science, Elementary and Norma thide of the head on the skin. The trate of potash. Then prepare the objects. A safe rule for a home- Courses. legs should be cut of at the knee joint. following general condition powder, builder is this: Let every necessary The entrails should all be removed, which acts well on both kidneys and article be as beautiful as possible, but excepting the kidneys; the liver, liver, and give the animal a heaping add nothing for our ment alone-Hights and heart should be taken out. tablespoonful once a day, preferably flowers and pictures teng exceptions Cut the carcass open from the new at noon. In two pounds of ground to the rule. Let your clocks, lamps, through the entire length-from head flaxseed, mix four ounces of powdered inkstands and flower vases be deof the bumgut. If this is done they are gentian, five ounces of ginger, three lights to the eye, but avoid superfluinot so apt to sour and spoil during ounces of powdered suiphate of iron ties. hot weather. Many a fine carcass has and two ounces of powdered charcoal. spoiled in hot weather because of See that all the ingredients are mixed Its not being cut open. Don't wash thoroughly. This powder will tone the carcass out with water, but wipe up the system of the horse generally. out with a dry cloth. Don't ship until the animal heat is entirely out of the body, and never tie the carcass up in a bag, as this keeps the air from circulating and makes the meat more cally used when applied to the soil as liable to become tainted. Mark for fast as collected. shipment by fastening a shipping tag Too many buy too much land and to the hind leg. Calves under fifty have to pay interest and taxes on pounds should not be shipped, and are what does not produce much. liable to be condemned by the health | Taking care of the tools and impleofficers as being unfit for food. Mer- ments is one of the best methods of chants, too, are liable to be fined if economizing on the farm. found selling these slunks, for viola- Give house plants as much light as tion of the law. Heavy calves, such possible during the day, and darkness as have been fed on buttermilk, never with a low temperature at night. as they are neither yeal nor beef.

HENS OR BROODERS.

must be in constant attendance on by feeding the stock liberally, but the the work. It is true that the nen greater the exposure, the greater the needs no watching when she raises loss of animal heat. only a few; but when one wishes hun. The feed is an important factor in dreds, it means work. Sitting hers stock raising. The breed adapted to sometimes may be fooled into taking the object sought will give better rechicks if they are first slipped under sults and at a lower cost proportionthem at night. A capon will naturately. ally take the chicks if he is confined If the food is diminished and aniin a room with a lot, and a capon over | mals become poor, the amount of food will answer. All ca- required to get them in good condipons are not alike, nowever, and tion wil be greater than the amount Some of them may not be as willing of food saved. as others. But there is a point in During the cold weather, especially, olive oil. Now add a tablespoon each Say the way. A hen cannot raise chicks bran can be made a part of the rain winter unless she is given as much tions of all classes of live stock, but extention as a brooder, because she the best results are secured when

They will die off one by one. Hens When one has to run his farm with are successful only in mild weather. #ttle efficient help, especially during hence the winter raising of chicks laying, harvest and stacking seasons, must be done with brooders. It re he is not slow in appreciating the quires forty hens to care for four difference between his cows and hundred chicks, and it will take sheep. During those times his sheep three times as much work as the are taking care of themselves, leaving | brooders for that many. Hens may aim all his time to devote to other lose one-half or more of the chicks work, while his cows require his at- from cold, as the chicks would die it ention for a couple of hours morning | they did not stay under the h∈ns al: and evening. Sundays and rainy days the time. Hens cannot compete with are just the same. After one has brooders in winter.—Mirror and Far-

PINE SAWDUST AS MANURE. C. V. Champlin. The Dalles, Ore., asks if some one of the writers of the There is not one in ten of the tran- Tribune Farmer will please tell him if wood sawdust is preferred, however. Five tons of hay for each of fifty for two reasons—first, when decomwe never hesitate to use sawdust With \$1,000 invested in good, fair from any work. The pine sawdust

and it is hard to get a good flock at in either method. We very much prefor tramping to wetting, however, as kins in Good Housekeeping. Once We are not writing this to tempt it accomplishes the same result, and

TROUBLES OF HORSES.

At the season of the year when the cows will not eat.—N. W. Agricult time of life, there is likely to be more or less liver and kidney trouble do not beautify are not admissible. among them, due, to some extent, to; There is also, I am glad to say, a the liberal feeding and the inactive growing realization that ornament in order to secure good prices for life. Oftentimes these troubles deves, as well as any other product velop in an attack of acute indiges-

FARM NOTES.

Animal manures are most economi-

sell very well in the Chicago market, Usually it is safer to rely on an animal with a good pedigree than to expect merit in an animal of unknown

To raise chicks in brooders one The animal hear must be provided

coannot keep the chicks warm enough fed in connection with other grain.

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 ac counts can tell. After all, it is interesting work, and it is invariably a simpler matter to do the work than would seem from the written directions, and once gone through with, the housewife understands the work better for after use. Every house wife should posses a tool chest, with the various tools of good quality marked with the owner's name in be held in McCoy Hall on the night of case of borrowing neighbors. Then the housewife should learn to handle a screwdriver, and monkey wrench and the glue pot as well, or better, than the average man. After all, it is the neatness in small details which gives the home an air of prosperity and homeliness and the neglect of these very same items, which soon imparts a dilapidated, run down at the heel appearance.—Philadelphia

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. The frying is merely to seal the outside, and five minutes is ample time to allow for this. Fill the saucepan half full of boiling water, season with salt and pepper, and stew the chicken until it is quite tender. Remove from the liquor and place in baking dish. Make a batter with flour, milk, a tablespoonful of butter and three eggs, whites and yolks beaten separately. Pour this over the Laicken and bake. Boil down the liquor in which the chicken is stewed, thicken with a roux of flour and butter and serve in a sauceboat with the pudding. Chicken cooked after the following

receipt closely resembles prairie chicken. Large fowls are slowly steamed until tender. In a deep skil- ap. let place a heaping tablespoonful of fren's from 25e up. butter, several slices of bacon, half a dozen peppercorns and half a dozen whole cloves. Roll the pieces of chicken in salted flour and fry until brown. At the last moment add a cupful of cream, allow it to heat, and serve at once.-Indianapolis News.

HOUSEHOLD DECORATIONS. The decline of the pictures as a necessary feature of a house is interest. ing, writes Elizabeth Knights Tompthey 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 pic tureless walls. The best feeling now is that a picture must be distinctly worth while to justify its presence Objects aiming solely at beauty that

a house belongs to the architect's domain; in other words, that the ornamental features of a house must be supplied in the building—in mantelpieces, windows, cornices, light fixtures, woodwork, etc. The result is

RECIPES.

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 peper, three pints of vinegar, one teaspoon of ground cloves, one teaspoon of allspice.

Slice tomatoes and onions and cover with salt and let stand over night. Squeeze well through a cloth; put in kettle and add ingredients, and boil till thick, stirring often to prevent sticking. Put in pint jars and

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 Results

salt and serve hot. Veetable Salad-Mix well one cup Assured. of finely shredded cabbage, one cup each of cold cooked beet and carrot Energetic cut in dice, and one cup of celery cut little slices crosswise. Season with salt and pepper, a teaspoon of of vinegar and lemon juice and mix well. Arrange in a mound and sprinkle a very little finely chopped parsley over the top.

The new power plant of Cornell University in Fall Creek Gorge has just

Some of the general plans for the new library of Yale University appear to be practically settled.

Teachers' College announces a course of ten free public lectures in Kindergarten Theory and Practice. The personnel of the board of the

University of Vermont trustees remains almost the same as last year. The second annual debate of Johns Hopkins with Brown University will

Professor John Robert Sim was elected head of the department of pure

mathematics at the College of the City of New York. The board of trustees of the University of Pennsylvania has elected Dr. Thomas G. Ashton to the position of adjunct professor of medicine.

The official prospectus of the Yale Summer School of Arts and Sciences names a faculty of forty-four, with President Hadley and Professor Sweatt at the head.

The President of Columbia University has appointed as the committee on the award of the Illig medals and the Darling prize, in the Schools of Applied Science, Professors Hutton, Miller and

Colonel Charles E. Sprague, President of the Union Dime Savings Institution, is now professor of the theory of accounts in the School of Commerce, Accounts and Finance, at New York University.

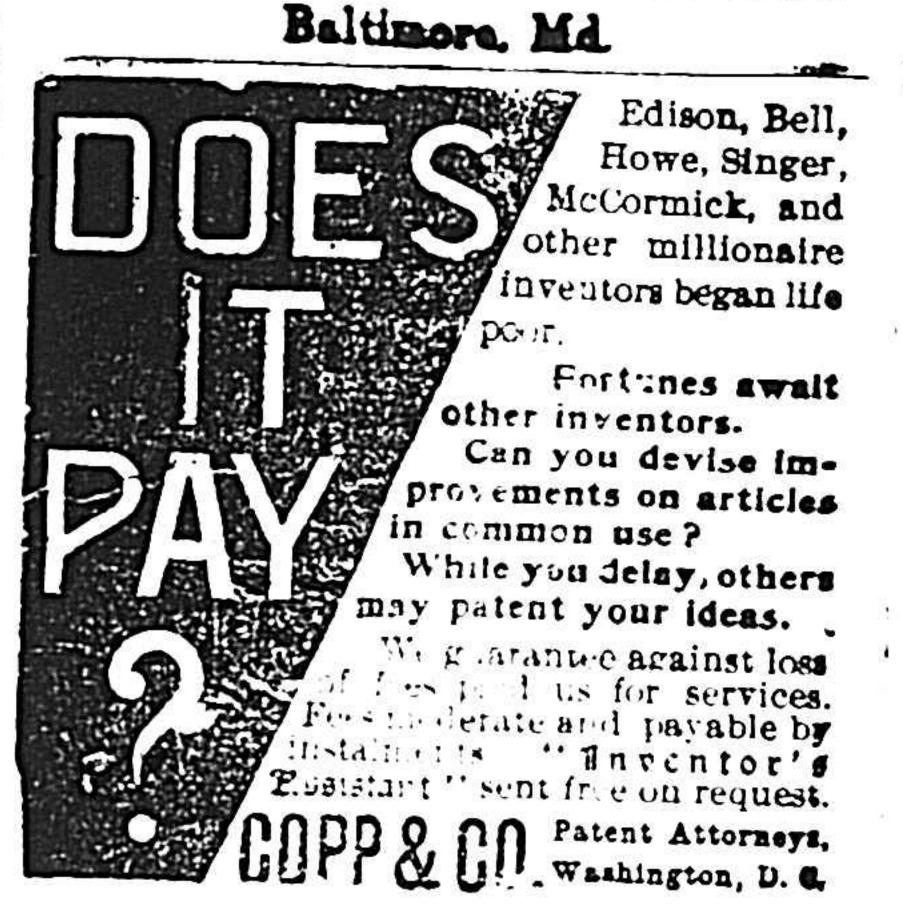
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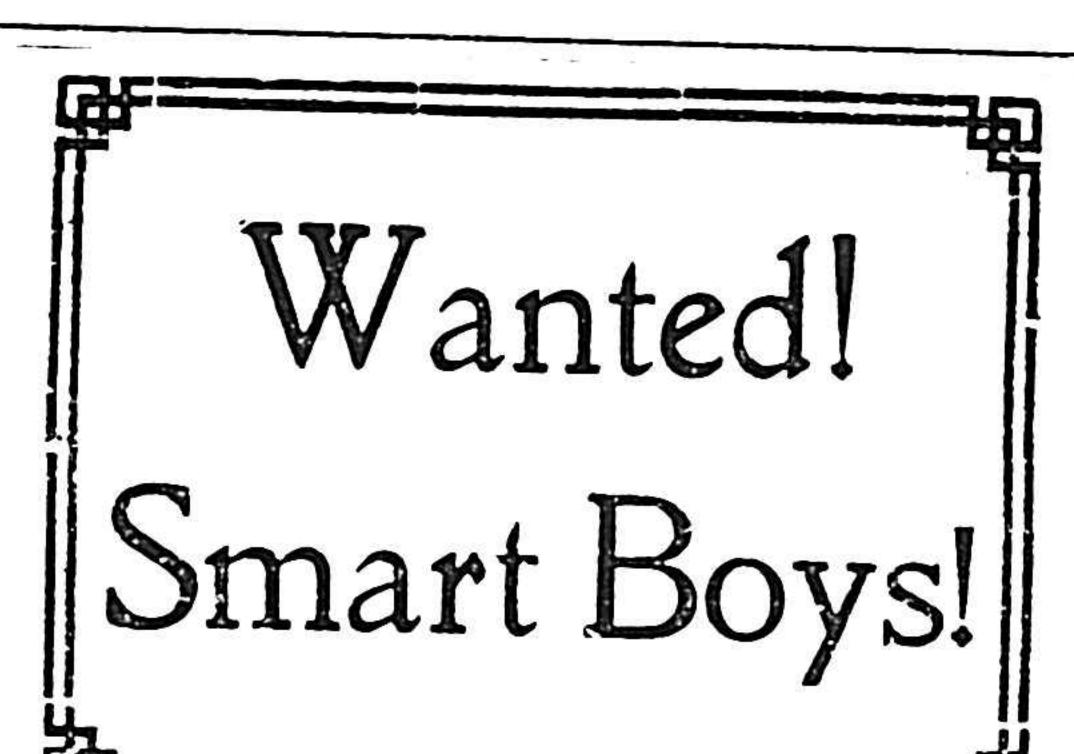
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