

Farm and Garden.

Passing Summer.
Where the red rose waves good-bye—
Where the south winds sadly sigh.
We shall bid farewell to summer as a
dream that had to die;
For the snows of winter loom.
Spectral white against the gloom
Of the shadowed sky that stretches
over fields bereft of bloom.

We shall miss her lanes of light
In the sweep of winter's blight—
We shall mourn her passing beauty as
we come to say good-night;
All her golden yesterdays—
All her sunny, flowered ways—
All the sweetness of her twilight where
the moon drifts through the haze.

We shall miss the dreams we knew
From her silvered dawn of dew.
To her dusk of purple shadows where
The red stars tumble through;
All the music we have known
From her songsters, northward flown,
Carried to us from the copes as a
dream of song is blown.
But the red rose waves good-bye
And a shadow clouds the sky
As the south wind whispers to us in
the murmur of a sigh.
Just a step across the way
And the somber sky is gray.
Where the only light that lingers is a
dream of yesterday.
—Nashville Tennessee.

**AIM FOR QUALITY
IN SHEEP BREEDING.**

Some Hints to Beginners in the Management of the Flock.

Begin slow and go slow. Grow up with your work. Many of our most prominent flock masters started this way. If you start with pure-bred stock don't start with show stock, but rather at the bottom of the ladder. As an amateur you will meet with discouragements, but keep on and you will be successful in the end. If you start with grades use nothing but pure-bred rams. Sell your culs to the butcher rather than to the novice. The sheep is a very bad animal to doctor, therefore, urges the Farmers' Voice, keep your flock healthy. Be careful, not to buy disease with your flock. Sell your customers a good animal; it means doing business ultimately with their friends. Don't be everlastingly changing breeds; be a stickler. Don't attempt to tear other breeds than that which you are handling to pieces. Have singleness and tenacity of purpose. Don't invent new makeshifts; such bring disaster. Keep salt, worm powders and fresh water before your flock at all times. Be regular in feeding. Change pastures often. Don't charge your mistakes to bad luck. Don't allow your new purchases to die of homesickness. Don't try to raise February lambs in summer barns. Visit your State and county shows and don't fail to examine the contesting carcasses at the fat-stock shows. Train your eye to detect the thrifty or unthrifty animal. Don't feed your sheep moldy rations until you enjoy such yourself. Where possible, pasture your sheep by themselves. Stick to your business until you have built up a reputation and things will come easy to you, but remember reputations are not a ready-made product. You had better buy scrubs than pure-breds unless you are prepared to give the pure-breds proper care. Use only the best blood on the male side. Study individually as well as pedigree. Infusion of blue blood is one of the best tonics to be administered to the flock. Observe caution and avoid all hazardous undertakings. Let the sheep you keep be the best of their kind. Condition powders are all right in their way, but good feed and care often dispense with their use. Don't breed indiscriminately; have an ideal and breed to it. If you like sheep for dollars and cents only you had better keep out of the business. Good books and the advice of good breeders are safe guides, but experience will teach you something they cannot tell you. Remember that the British breeds are children of care. Don't expect to raise good stud sheep without succulent rations. Change your flocks in the cool of the morning or evening during the hot summer months. Don't allow a dog on your farm unless it be a well-trained shepherd dog. Don't sell out because prices are very high or very low. Keep on and in a series of years you will make just as much out of sheep as out of any other business. A small, well-managed flock is more profitable than a large one poorly managed. Don't allow your sheep to shift for themselves. No matter what class of ewes you keep, use only pure-bred rams. Don't feed timothy hay if you can help it. Don't feed grain in excess. Use oats in the breeding flock in preference to corn. Increase the grain ration just before lambing. Feed lightly for several days after lambing. Don't put your money into elaborate barns before you have found out your ability as a shepherd.

Mating Poultry.

The terms "cockerel-breeding pen" and "pullet-breeding pen" are used exclusively when dealing with the mating of exhibition birds for color and marking. For the former, birds are mated to produce males of the correct type, and the females from this pen are generally not of much use for show purposes. For pullets it is, of course, just the opposite — that is, necessary to breed from birds of different color or with different head points. It is entirely wrong to imagine that the terms are used to imply that the birds in these pens are mated to produce more cockerels than pullets and vice versa. However, for this purpose certain rules may be followed.

For instance, it is generally found that if a vigorous cockerel be mated with not more than three adult hens the male sex almost always largely predominates in at least the early progeny. At a later period this becomes uncertain. On the other hand, if an adult cock be mated with not more than three pullets the result is very uncertain, the one sex being as likely to occur as the other, although usually there is a decided predom-

inance on one side rather than equality. Again, if an adult cock be mated with five or more pullets, females are generally in excess, and what cockerels there are will be most numerous in the earlier eggs. Young or adult birds mated together are very uncertain. But the fewer the hens and the more vigorous the stock the greater is the proportion of cockerels, which are always more numerous in the earlier than in the later eggs of a season.—W. R. Gilbert, in the *American Cultivator*.

Makes Dairying Pay.

A man who has been in the dairy business a few years writes that he began with some select good grade cows that averaged him \$72 a year each in butter and 6,500 pounds of skim milk per cow for feeding calves and pigs sweet from the cream separator. Afterward, he says, he bought two registered Jersey cows which were excellent milkers and made him money. Then he bought a lot of very promising Jersey heifers. Now he has a herd that is yielding him \$100 per cow in butter and a fine lot of skim milk for feeding, besides a lot of good, promising calves. He finds that, while the dairy business gives him persistent and active work to manage, yet it pays him more than any other industry, and is making his farm more fertile and productive every year by the use of the manure. He has come to believe that pure-bred registered Jersey cows are most profitable, considering their calves, butter fat and all, and is working into that kind of a dairy herd.

Economy of Silage.

The farmer must rely more upon his own efforts to produce and preserve upon his own farm those foods that will supply the needs of his dairy herd. Commercial foodstuffs have been rapidly advancing in price, and many are now too expensive for the dairy feeder to consider when compiling his rations. Silage will help take their places, and it is the most economical feed on the farm.

Curing Seed Corn.

The man who merely desires to cure sufficient seed for the planting of thirty or forty acres finds no difficulty in securing some room in the house which is sufficiently ventilated and which can be heated so as to cure the corn. The good seed ears can be tied together by means of binder twine and strung on wires. Do not use a laundry room or any room that is not perfectly dry.

Heavy Horses Best.

A few good heavy draft horses will do more work on the farm than double the number of light ones. Practically every team requires a driver. The more that team can do in a day the more economical will the work be. The light horse is all right on the road, but he is at a discount when hitched to a sixteen-inch plow.

Square Deal for Chicks.

For confining little chicks while feeding so old ones cannot rob them, take a narrow piece of chicken netting and fasten the ends together in a circle and you can move it to a clean place every day with ease.

Beekeepers in the United States.

There are 300,000 beekeepers in the United States, and the annual production of honey has a value of \$15,000,000.

POULTRY NOTES.

Grease of any kind on eggs will spoil them for hatching.

Only keep as many hens as you can carry for.

A well-kept flock of fowls is a necessary adjunct to a country home.

Put a few camphor balls under the sitting hen to drive away the lice.

The crocodile, the chicken and the ostrich take pebbles with their food to aid in grinding it.

If you do not love your poultry well enough to give them the proper care, they had better go out of business.

Milk may soil the old hen's feathers, but there is nothing better for her in the way of food and drink at this season.

When bumblefoot appears lance the bottom of the foot and poultice it with bread crumbs soaked in milk or a scraped raw potato.

To cure feather-pulling wash the feathers of the victim birds with a mixture made by dissolving powdered aloes in alcohol.

A pound of naphthalene crystals dissolved in a gallon of coal oil is said to make an excellent lice paint for the roosters.

Don't forget that water is quite as important as food and should be given clean and fresh.

The hen that lays the egg is the one that is always busy scratching among the litter for grain and feed. Get rid of the idlers.

Use every possible means to rid the premises of rats before the early chicks and ducklings hatch. The poultry keeper has no worse enemy.

The effectiveness of whitewash in the poultry house is much increased by applying it hot and getting it into the cracks and corners. Always add plenty of salt.

Drain the milk through a clean flannel cloth or through two or three thicknesses of cheese cloth.

It is strained. The cooler it is the more souring is retarded. If covers are left off the cans cover with cloth or mosquito netting.

Never mix fresh milk with that which has been cooled, nor close a can containing warm milk, nor allow it to freeze.

If a good dog contracts the habit of sucking eggs a dose can be made of red pepper and saffron, put in an empty shell, pasted over with white paper, and Mr. Dog will soon lose his appetite for fresh hen fruit.

The pale-faced sitting hen is lousy. Remove her from the nest, rub insect powder through her feathers, provide her with a dust bath of dry earth, and while she is taking it put a handful of insect powder in the nest.

To save the annoyance of foul-smelling chicken boxes in which you have

live poultry, slip two or three sheets of thick paper in the bottom. When empty throw these away.

The roosts in the poultry house should be low, so that the fowls need not jump from any great height, which often causes bumblefoot—a swelling of the bottom and side of the foot.

Nest eggs are useful to guide pullets or strange hens to locate the nest boxes, but that is about the extent of it. The old theory that the presence of nest eggs induces egg production has long since been exploded.

One of the worst things the nest poultry keeper can do with the eggs is to wash them. The warm water opens the pores of the protecting shell, and the egg decays in a very short time. Better dirty eggs than spoiled ones.

BIG MONEY FOR IDEAS.

Riches Await Man Who Will Invent Time-Savers.

It is agreed on all hands that invention offers one of the surest roads to fame and fortune, and one of the shortest, too. Now there is no lack of inventiveness; there never were so many clever people in the world as there are to-day, but somehow their energies are not always applied in the right direction, and so they fail. It is just the old story of eyes and no eyes; you cannot see what is wanted.

There is a plumber laboriously pouring melted lead over a pipe joint and smoothing it down with a leather pad. Can you not think of a way to join those pipes cold, and to do it quickly and thoroughly? If you can there is a fortune waiting for you. And here is a nice easy little invention, guaranteed to bring in thousands just a simple and effective means of fastening panes in window frames. Surely it is a sin on the inventive genius of the age that we should still have to resort to putty in this enlightened twentieth century. Then there is the parlor carpet. Have you ever thought what an unsanitary institution that carpet is? However diligent a housewife may be, she cannot keep it clean. The dust goes through the fibers, and whole worlds of microbes are safely entrenched in its soft pile. Now just think out a cheap and sanitary covering for floors, soft and warm to the feet, and you will have no need of an old-age pension.

Have you ever seen a tram driver leaning over with a long crowbar to shift the points at a junction, or a man at the corner with a lever for the same purpose? Devise a plan whereby the driver, by simply pressing a foot plate on the car platform, might move the point whichever way he desires, and every tramway company in the country will take up your invention. Tramways suggest roads. The wealth of a Rothschild is waiting for the inventor of a satisfactory paving material. At present the rule seems to hold that what is good for the wheels is bad for the hoofs, and vice versa. That is to say, where the road is smooth and the wheels run easily there is no grip for the hoofs, and where it is rough the vehicle is hard to drag. Then there is the motor to consider. Propelled by the back wheels, it is bound to skid if the surface be at all greasy. What is wanted is a smooth, hard, absorbent surface, with at the same time a perfect grip. If this is too hard for you, try to invent a spike that could be quickly fixed on a horse's shoe by the driver—to give grip in time of frost.

Naturally, it is not given to all women to be able to "make up" pink or to use it in any shade. For them, fortunately, there exist other colors which bring them luck, but those who suit it should be in no circumstances likely to be pink.

When you smile pinkly it is understood that your whole face is suffused with a radiant glow, that your eyes as well as your lips smile, and that you look as you meant it. We all know what black looks are, and I fancy most of us know what a gray smile means. There have been occasions when I have seen women's faces "sickly o'er" with a positive shade of green as they have smiled at a hated rival. Those of us who can manage to be pink will assuredly score successes."

Coats to Fit Body Closer.

The newest in regular coats, as they are understood, will be without being tight-fitting, quite closer to the figure than those worn during the summer. The form will be more clearly defined.

The plainer coats, buttoned straight down the front or cut away to display one round sweep, without a risk of gashing the fingers or ruining the coat.

As a rule the new coats will be perfectly straight all around the lower edge.

They will be cut away in the front, sometimes displaying the skirt panel.

The shoulder line will be a reasonable length, not a bit exaggerated, and the coat sleeves will be full length.

Broadcloth will continue as a favored fabric for dress suits, as the soft, supple weaves will be preferred.

A few rough tweeds will be seen, but smoother tweeds and rough-faced unfinished worsteds will be most popular made into suits for business and street wear.

Braid, both plain and in fancy weaves, will be much used for trimming. Touches of black satin, too, will be in favor.

The Etiquette of Jewelry.

It takes instinctive good taste to know when jewelry is allowable and in good form. Very often, however, women, knowing perfectly well that they are violating the law of good taste, persist in the promiscuous wearing of jewels at all times of the day.

Jewels, excepting rings, should never be worn except when the costume is at least semi-dressy. Necklaces and bracelets are most distinctly out of place with a strictly tailored gown, although rings are allowable.

It is conservative to say that ornaments should never be worn before 12 o'clock midday, and it is better to avoid them until after 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

Just as men always wait until after 6 before wearing evening dress, just as no one would ever wear a watch with a tall gown, these little laws of fastidious fashion are quite universally obeyed.

He smiled triumphantly.

"It's a great discovery, Gideon?" he exclaimed. "Think of it—the greatest discovery known!"

Then he turned and looked at his companion fixedly.

"There's only one thing that troubles me," he observed.

"And that?"

"Who's going to give us credit when it all comes true?"—New York Life.

Plasters and Cuts.

Although court plaster is useful in protecting small scratches or abrasions of the skin from harm, it should not be over any considerable cut or wound in process of healing. These will heal much faster if simply covered with a bit of soft linen held in place at the ends with strips of suture's plaster.

Straw Hats.

Head-wear made of straw was already in use among the ancient Greeks, but straw hats like those we wear did not come into use in Europe until half a century ago.

Easy Anyhow.

"He lost all his money on a shell game."

"He's a sucker."

"No, a shell fish."—Houston Post.

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