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PERIL

per and fleece him out of what money he had. Then came Philippe...



HE DROVE THE KNIFE INTO HIS HEART.

ing in, gasping, all out of breath, "along of the storm," she said. She had been...

WOMEN IN THE ORIENT.

In Some Respects Their Lot Is Not a Hard One.

The Slave Markets of Stamboul—Value of a Pretty Circassian Maiden—Familiar Whims of the Shah's Favorite Wife.

[Special Letter.]

Since the days of Lord Byron and his oriental epics curiosity among the English-speaking people of the world has never been thoroughly appeased...



A HAREM BEAUTY.

boul even, within a stone's throw of Yildiz kiosk (the sultan's favorite palace), and on another occasion perhaps...

The latter, as the handsomest, fairest and by far the most accomplished and intelligent, command the highest prices, and fabulous sums are now and then paid for them.

female the world over. Under normal conditions the oriental woman is a very amiable, nice kind of person...

While, however, it cannot be denied that women are still bought and sold like cattle in the orient, it cannot truthfully be maintained that they are inhumanly or cruelly treated.



PERSIAN WOMAN IN HAREM DRESS.

teaches him to look upon women as irresponsible beings, who must not be taken too seriously, induces him likewise to be very indulgent to them...

THE FARMING WORLD.

AMONG THE POULTRY.

GIVE a little oatmeal or stale bread soaked in milk as a first feed to young chickens.

It sulphur is given at all it should be given sparingly and never in damp weather.

SELL from the young stock and do not sacrifice fowls that have proved satisfactory unless very cheap.

ROAD dust and finely-sifted wood ashes in equal parts make a good material for the dust boxes.

GROWING ducks should be watered whenever they are fed, as they seem to require considerable water while eating.

In a brooder each duckling chooses its own quarters, squats quietly down and remains there until morning without crowding.

GAPES can often be cured by one teaspoonful of turpentine to one and a half pint of cornmeal mixed with warm water and fed to the fowls.

To HAVE plenty of eggs, feed the hens liberally. Avoid extremes, neither keep them so fat that they cannot lay nor so starved that they are not able to lay no matter how willing.

PEKIN ducks will grow to a marketable size, making greater weight in a given time than any other breed. They will also lay more eggs than any other breed, while the feathers being white, and mixed with a good deal of down, sell for good prices.

ROOF usually comes from damp or draughty roosting places. The first symptoms are a swelling of one side of the head, something like mumps, which, if not stopped, spreads to the other side. Isolate all infected fowls in a dry, warm place and wash with warm water and castile soap.

GENERALLY, hens should be killed when they are past 3 years old, as they lay fewer eggs every year after the third, and in many ways become less profitable. At the same time they become less fit for the table. It is only in rare cases that hens can be made profitable after this time.

A good diet for chicks can be made by mixing together 2 pounds of corn, 10 pounds of oats, 10 of barley and 10 of wheat bran. Grind all the grain together and make it into bread and bake, mixing up with milk and adding a little salt. Crumble fine and give each chick all that it will eat up clean, but no more, at each feed.—St. Louis Republic.

GOOD STOCK PAYS.

Why Some Poultry Raisers Make Money and Others Do Not.

I was visiting a farm recently where I saw 1,000 chickens of all sizes, grades and lineal descent. Anything was a chicken and so much per pound.

I asked the farmer why he did not raise thoroughbreds and thus have two strings to his bow and work up to a fancier's position? He replied that the sales for thoroughbreds were so few that it would not pay.

"But," I remarked, "there is not a bird on your place that will sell for \$1.50, while nine out of ten will not sell for one dollar each. Suppose you sell only 10 per cent of those you raised for \$30 per dozen, the balance, though they were thoroughbred, would bring you as much per pound as those you now have.

Would not this item furnish you a nucleus for a bank account? You say, by hawking the way you do you are "running it." He was silent a few seconds and finally said: "I reckon we are not getting all out of this that we might." That man is surely at the foot of the ladder, doing the very largest amount of labor for a dollar.

Poultry culture is a means of converting one's labor into cash; he who labors in the right direction and with the best breeds secures the highest price for such labor.

Again we see the poultry raiser who acknowledges the fact that the product from crossing thoroughbreds pays a larger profit, and he it is who purchases eggs and stock of the fancier to produce his workers. They grow quicker to a salable size and are better producers of eggs, which are his staple product, and find a daily market the year round. He despises one-half of his product for poultry and sells for breeding and show purposes only those of the highest merit. We see him enjoying the best of reputations as a fancier, his pocketbook well filled, and ever alive to the interest of his calling.—L. K. Felch, in Farm and Home.

BROODER HOUSE.

Description of One Large Enough for One Hundred Chickens.

A brooder house for one hundred chickens may be constructed at a small cost, the illustration (front view) showing where to place the brooder, although it may be placed nearer the rear wall if desired, leaving six inches of space between the wall and the brooder, so as to permit the chicks to come from under the brooder at all sides. Any kind of brooder that is intended for one hundred chicks will answer, the object being to illustrate the brooder house rather than the brooder. The brooders made at present usually



BROODER HOUSE FOR ONE HUNDRED CHICKENS.

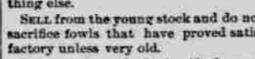
have a piece of cloth cut into hanging strips two or three inches wide, which hang down on the sides of the brooder. The brooder house should be ten feet square, seven feet high in front and five feet high at the rear, tarred paper roof, the building to be of upright boards, lined inside with heavy paper so as to have the building warm. The dotted lines seen at the end view and on the front view are intended to show that a curtain made of heavy muslin may be arranged at the front to guard against storms and winds, or it may be of glass. Glass is better, but muslin is cheaper, and may be arranged so to roll up in favorable weather. In very cold climates the muslin will not answer, however. The position of the brooder is also shown. The design of the brooder house is of a cheap one, and for those who have a small incubator which requires but one brooder, it will be pleased to read and improve on this design and send us their plans.—Farm and Fireside.

DORSET HORN SHEEP.

A Breed Which is Comparatively Unknown in America.

From Furber, on the Dorset coast of England, to the fertile valleys of West Dorset, these sheep have been bred from time immemorial. In the fall of 1855, 50 ewes and 6 rams were brought to America, landing at Markham, Ont., Canada. Not until 1887 were they introduced into the United States. There are at this date over 4,000 Dorsets in this country, scattered over 23 states. Larger importations were made this year than ever before, and they are becoming very popular with the flock masters.

Great improvements have been made in these sheep within the past 20 years. They fatten readily, and incur but little risk in lambing, while their lambs mature early. Barrenness and losses in lambing are so rare that from 150 to 200 lambs can be raised with a degree of certainty calculated on for every hundred ewes placed with rams. Their fecundity is so remarkable that it is sometimes possible to get two crops



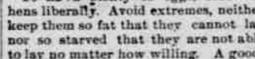
DORSET HORN SHEEP.

of lambs in one year. The ewes will take the ram at any season of the year, and some flock masters are breeding in June. The sheep are ordinarily quiet and good nurses. They clip from 7 to 10 pounds of medium wool. The rams weigh from 200 to 300 pounds, and the ewes from 150 to 200 pounds. They have vigorous, robust constitutions, and retain the same in any climate where they have been tried.

SERVICEABLE HALTER.

Easily Adjustable to the Size of Any Horse's Head.

Here is a practical invention indeed. The illustration is a perspective view of a rope halter constructed so as to be adjustable to the size of any horse's head. A represents the nose strap, having its ends fastened to a ring B. To this ring are also fastened the ends of the throat-strap C, which are made to pass over the back of the neck of the horse, and their ends form the check pieces D, E, with loops G, H, through which the nose strap A passes. On the throat strap is a sliding loop, I, as shown to make that part which goes over the horse's head larger or smaller. On each side the straps C are held together by means of a loop, J, which is



EASILY-MADE HALTER.

movable on them as required. It will be seen that the halter is formed of three straps only and that the straps can easily be adjusted, so that the halter will fit any horse by simply sliding or moving the loops D and J, as well as loops G, H of the check pieces. By sliding the loop D down on the throat strap the halter can be put on the horse, and when put on, the loop D is moved up again to fasten it. The three straps of the halter can be made of leather, rope or any other suitable material.—Ohio Farmer.

SPRAINS IN HORSES.

No Matter How Slight They Should Be Treated Carefully.

No matter how slight a sprain may appear, it should be carefully treated, and the horse given a complete rest. Rest is just the very thing that most owners are unwilling to allow, unless the animal is absolutely broken down and unable to move. A sprain of the tendons, especially if all severe, calls for a prolonged period of rest, even after all symptoms of lameness have passed away.

The object of treatment in the first stage of a sprain is to keep down or reduce inflammation and prevent exudation or swelling. The shoe should be removed at once, before the limb has got so swollen and tender as to make putting on another a matter of difficulty owing to the acute agony handling gives the animal.

The next thing is a dose of physic, which tends to prevent fever and keep down inflammation—acting magically in this and other cases of lameness. The animal should be secured in a position to discourage movement, and either hot fermentations or cold astringent lotions should be applied continuously. There is, perhaps, some difference of opinion as to whether cold or heat is best, but whichever is adopted must be kept up continuously. For a recent injury, without much swelling and congestion, cold is perhaps preferable; but if there is much pain and swelling, relief is most promptly afforded by hot water.

If slight lameness continues or there is thickening or enlargement, it will be better to blister; indeed, it is seldom but practice to blister after a sprain, as it at least insures a prolonged rest. A case of breakdown means months of enforced idleness, generally permanent deformity, unfitness for fast work, and in some instances incurable lameness.—N. Y. World.

Future of the Mutton Industry.

If there is one feature of farm life that gives promise of a most excellent and promising future it is that of the mutton industry. To this there is no possibility of damage for a score of years to come unless it is done by those who are the most interested in promoting it. There is no more luscious or tasteful meat known to man, and we expect none, than well-fatted, early-matured mutton; and the American people are very fast finders of it. They will pay more for it as the years pass than less, but it must be as described, well fed, young, tender and luscious.—Colman's Rural World.

THE QUESTION SETTLED.

Do chickens have a language? Is a question now discussed, and for a time it looked as if we'd take it all on trust. But now a strong committee of brains have put it through, and say in tones of thunder: "We castrate us da!"—Boston Common.

Her Present. "Well, what did your wife give you for your birthday?" "Why, it was a—er—let me see, a very fine—ah—dear me, I can't remember just what it is but I know it is very becoming to her."—Washington Star.

How the Gift Awoke One. The Wife—"I've quit asking people if my bonnet is in the trunk." The Husband—"Why, my dear?" The Wife—"I love you too much, John, to disgrace you by calling a body's attention to an old bonnet like this."—Truth.

Opinion by an Expert. Artist—"This is my best picture. I call it 'St. Agnes.' And you don't like it? I am so sorry! May I ask what your objection is?" Critic—"Young Woman—Her hair isn't on straight."—Chicago Tribune.

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