SHEEP BARN.

Ground Plan of a Convenient and Commodious Sheep Barn.

The illustration shows the ground plan of a sheep barn. Above the ground floor, of course, mows and lofts for grain can be placed. A cupola on top over a hole in the roof should be added for ventilation. Shutters opening and closing by means of cord can be fixed in the sides of the cupola.

A correspondent of the Dakota Farmer now a term writer for that is the picture and finds it very satisfactory. The large door at the ends of the barn are for a wagon to drive through when the place is cleaned or when hay and grain are hauled in.

The correspondent of The Farmer writes: "A sheep barn to accommodate 800 sheep should be 24 feet by 72 feet, and 7 feet between beams and sills. Building should stand north and south. Have building does five feet each, in both ends, so that in cleaning out you can drive through. It should also have three doors in each side to give a free circulation of air in summer, and to feed in winter. Also it should have racks three feet wide to put hay in to feed. By taking out feed racks in spring there will be room enough for the lambs."

A Word to Horse Breeders.

The Gazette notes with extreme regret the disposition evinced during the past season by farmers to breed their mares to light legged stallions. It is safe to say that the owners of common farm mares who have bred to trotting or even nondescript stallions instead of to good draft horses will not be long in discovering their blunder. The breeding of trotting, roadster, carriage and saddle stock is in itself of course an entirely legitimate business, but it should not be forgotten that a special kind of material is required to secure satisfactory results with these classes of horses. The average type of mare used in drawing the plows, wagons, harvesters, etc., upon western farms should be mated with pure bred stallions of the draft breeds, not the weedy, gaunt legged, spavin hoed nags that have recently been palmed off upon inexperienced or poorly informed patrons of the class of sires, but the horses that combine quality with draft power. That there is and will be a lull in grade draft horse breeding in the United States cannot be denied. That this revulsion, more or less widespread, is the inevitable result of the failures following the use of the many inferior stallions passed in upon us during the boom period, cannot successfully be denied. But farmers who seek to better themselves by turning from this inferior class of horses to light legged stallions possessing little to recommend them save distant kinship with some ancestor with "a record," have but leaped from the griddle onto the coals.

The easily well bred and well fashioned draft horse is the ideal sire for the undersized farm mares of the country at large. There are exceptional cases, of course, where such mares are either possessed of a fine turn of speed or least breeding of a style and action that would quite justify mating them to a light legged sire; but this thing of coupling common plow mares or grade draft mares to such horses is a great mistake, and the practice is becoming so prevalent as to call for an emphatic protest from all who have the best interests of American horse breeding at heart.

Let the showmaster stick to his last.—Breeders' Gazette.

ONE KIND OF BUTTER MAKER.

How Many Other "Jacks" Are There in America?

I will attest my assertions by calling on one of these Butter Makers, and you want to spell it with capital letters. I find him in his engine room, and by the way, as I pass through his dressing, I notice that there were quite a number of bad leaky joints which were calling pretty loudly for new gaskets. I also notice that the glass and brass on water column were in bad condition and his boiler looked as if he did not look as if they knew what black varnish was.

"Hello, Jack, how are you?" "Oh, pretty well." "How does she go?" "First class." "How is your engine running, all right? She seems to limp a little." "Well, yes, she does pound a little, but I know where it is, but I hadn't had time to fix it, and then you know (laughing) that it would not do to have her run too still." Just then his helper came in the engine room and said, "That feed pump don't seem to work right." "What's the matter with it?" "I don't know," said the helper. "Well, all right, I will be out there in a minute or two." And let me say right here that I said to that creamery for a full hour and he never went near that pump.

"How much coal do you burn in a day?" "Well, about eighteen or twenty hundred, I guess." "How is your yield?" "Oh, pretty good, make about four pounds, and next month I expect to make more." "What temperature do you churn the cream at?" "About 60 degs., sometimes more and sometimes less, just as it happens." "If it is any of my business, what does your butter sell for?" "Well, it has sold all right till the last shipment. You know it was so warm the other week, and when it is so warm it is pretty hard to make it so it will suit them New York fellows."

Just as I could go on and enumerate the deficiences of this so called butter maker, but this, I think, will suffice. Here are a man who was receiving a good salary for doing something that he was unable to do. No papers or journals appertaining to power in any form were in sight. Poor shop. Easy job, plenty of cool, honest and ignorant employees, so far as the wind goes around in the creamery. A case, no doubt had my friend Jack shown him how to save coal, would have made it more of interest for Jack by increasing the size of his envelope on the birds when pay day came. Now, this is one fancy picture. A large number of men who call themselves butter makers are as bad as Jack; many worse.—Creamery Journal.

PRACTICAL MILK TESTING.

Plain Directions for Using a Milk Testing Apparatus.

Given pipette, flask, sulphuric acid, alcohol and a working machine. The Babcock New Yorker prefer the following directions for other form.

Adding the Alcohol—The amount of alcohol required is from 1.5 to 2c. c., equal to a depth of nearly a quarter of an inch in the flask. No measure is needed, as the eye is easily estimated by the eye. Have too little rather than too much.

Adding the Milk—Measure the milk with the pipette. Place the mouth end to the lips and the other in the well mixed milk, draw up until the milk touches the end of the tongue, press the tongue over the hole, withdraw the pipette and deliver its contents into the flask, blowing out the last drop.

Adding the Acid—Add strong sulphuric acid up to the neck, slow the flask with a small cord, shake vigorously until all the casein is dissolved, add weak acid to near the top, place the flasks in the machine, whirl rapidly until the fat appears in the neck as a clear yellow oil above the dark brown or purple solution.

Reading the Fat—Remove the flasks from the machine, hold in an upright position and read the per cent. of fat in each by estimating the reading opposite the bottom of the fat from the reading next above the one opposite the curved line at the top of the fat—e. g., 2.9 from 7.3 gives 4.4 per cent. fat in the sample. The readings taken immediately after whirling is sufficiently correct for ordinary work. If greater accuracy is desired, allow the flasks to stand for a few minutes in water at 120 to 140 degs. Fahrenheit before reading. The result is practically the same if it be added to readings over 5 per cent.

The time required to make a test decreases with the number made. Changing the flasks takes about one minute, and the whirling usually half a minute; thus a test can be made in two minutes.

Cream, Butter, Cheese—These may be tested by modifying the method of getting the sample. Owing to their higher per cent. of fat, smaller test samples must be taken. Fresh cream from deep cans may be sampled by diluting with water, by using a smaller pipette, or by weighing the sample. The test may be made with the milk pipette and flask by diluting. In a close vessel mix one measure of cream with two of water, and take one pipette measure of this for the test sample. Test in the same way as milk, and multiply the reading by three for the per cent. of fat. By using the cream pipette, delivering 2.5 grams of cream, the work is done more rapidly without diluting. It is more difficult to get a fair sample of cream than of milk.

Cream must be taken in mixing to avoid churning or frothing. Cream that has become thick, sour, churned or frothed cannot be sampled by the pipette. For testing such, as well as butter and cheese, the sample must be weighed. Of cream take about six grams, of cheese about four, of butter about two, and test in the usual way. The reading, divided by the weight taken and multiplied by 18.3, gives the per cent. of fat in the sample.

Skimmilk, Buttermilk, Whey—The amounts of fat in these may be determined quite closely if a fair sample can be obtained. Treat the samples in the same way as milk.

To those unaccustomed to testing it may not be amiss to state that the average per cent. of fat in the common dairy products is about as follows: Milk, 4; skimmilk, .4; cheese, 30; cream, 20; buttermilk, .4; butter, 85.

Dairy Feed in the South.

The Mississippi agricultural station has been experimenting in the matter of milk tests and feed for dairy cows, with the following results:

A ration of hopeless hay and raw cotton seed meal is the cheapest for milk, and for butter the meal should be steamed. Cows will gain in flesh more when fed with cotton seed raw, roasted or steamed than with corn meal and cotton seed meal. Bermuda and hopeless are both preferable to timothy hay; corn meal is not economical when fed with dry hay, and steamed seed will produce better butter than will raw or roasted seed. From the tests of milk testing apparatus is gathered that the Bernina, Babcock and Patrick methods all give fairly accurate results, the Babcock falling somewhat short of the gravimetric results.

A victim writes, "Imagine yourself in the nightmare, lasting two days and nights, and you have some idea of delirium tremens."

The way to keep a secret is not to say anything about it.

Who will be the Irish leader now? Who can be?

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B. W. Baldwin, Carnesville, Tenn., writes: I have used your German Syrup in my family, and find it the best medicine I ever tried for coughs and colds. I recommend it to everyone for these troubles.

R. Schmalhausen, Druggist, of Charleston, Ill., writes: After trying scores of prescriptions and preparations I had on my files and shelves, without relief for a very severe cold, which had settled on my lungs, I tried your German Syrup. It gave me immediate relief and a permanent cure.

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But by anything she drank or took, but by bad blood. In many wonder she feels so tired! In most cases there are only another name for bad blood. A man or woman feels unhappy. Life seems dark. The heart beats, bad blood is carrying its poison all over the body, and we call it "tired."

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