

FARM-RAISED SHEEP MADE PROFITABLE

The consumption of mutton per capita in the United States is increasing every year, though the amount used is much less in proportion to other meat than in Europe. There are good reasons for expecting a continuation of good prices for mutton and lamb, and the demand for wool also may be expected to increase more rapidly than the production. These facts are brought out in a recent letter from a scientist of the department of agriculture to a southern farmer who inquired regarding the possibilities of the sheep business.

The department's specialist called attention to the fact that while farm-raised sheep have often not been profitable, this has usually been because of lack of proper attention and management. Variations in price of wool and mutton have stood in the way of such general interest in sheep as would cause them to be regarded as highly as they should be in the future. Ranges all over the world are now carrying about as many sheep as they can support under a strict range system, and an increase in the production of sheep products must come mainly from farms. Here, then, is the farmer's opportunity to take advantage of the increased consumption of these products.

While mutton can be produced at low cost and there is a growing demand for it, difficulty in selling may be experienced in sections where the amount of live stock produced has not been sufficient to make it worth while for regular buyers to operate. Slaughtering plants that can handle carloads are within reach of all sections and a sufficient number of neighbors combine to have 100 lambs of similar breeding, size and condition to ship jointly the returns are assured. It will also be possible to secure visits and bids from buyers when such a number of lambs are ready for sale. The sheep of Tennessee have proved very successful in this work. The same organization can be used in disposing of the wool.

In the countries where economy in farm management has been studied for long time the sheep is considered to be necessary in utilizing every acre of such valuable lands as are not too marshy. But the sheep can hold its own on high priced land as a meat producing animal. Compared with their advantages, first, the lambs mature very rapidly, being marketable at four months of age or later, according to the season. Second, the sheep consume a large portion of the total feed used to increase weight than in slower growing animals. Third, the sheep are more numerous and produce a greater variety of plants than do other products. Many of such plants are detrimental to pastures and woodlands.

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Diese Abteilung ist für die Familienglieder, welche am liebsten Deutsch lesen.

Vom Schanzplanke des europäischen Völker-Krieges

Was begrifflicher Weise hat die Fortschritt der Kulturen, allenthalben, und feindlicher Anstrengungen, die aufeinander gerichtet sind. Es ist damit etwas gefahren, was schon längst zu erwarten war, was aber von vielen für unmöglich gehalten wurde. Man hätte wohl nicht erwarten dürfen, dass die Kulturen der Welt sich so rasch und so weit voneinander entfernen würden. Man hätte wohl nicht erwarten dürfen, dass die Kulturen der Welt sich so rasch und so weit voneinander entfernen würden.

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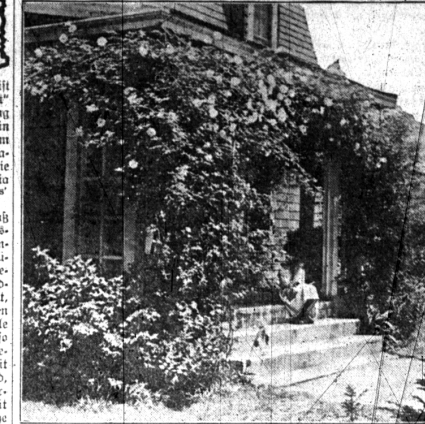
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THE HOME BEAUTIFUL Flowers and Shrubs Their Care and Cultivation



Everblooming Roses at Their Best Now.

EVERBLOOMING ROSES Everblooming roses should be at their best during the fall months. A few roses must be fed liberally; old rotted manure, cow manure is best, but manure is good. Dig several big spoonfuls of fertilizer about the roots of each rose planted, replacing the mulch. A tendency to blight of buds at this season means insects at the roots. Dissolve a peck of fresh lime in a barrel of water and give the ground a good soaking with the solution, using only clear water on top.

When pruning the roses, use all cutting tools, and leave until spring. Insert the cutting in well-worked soil, leaving one eye above the surface, firm the earth about them, give a good soaking, and turn over them a glass fruit jar, pressing it into the ground. Draw the soil up around the jar, but do not let it keep the ground moist, and leave until spring. Rose cuttings may be rooted in moist sand in any warm place, but it must not be allowed to dry out at any time. When the roots are half an inch long, transplant to soil and give good care. They may be set in the border and a glass covering set over them.

Most cuttings consist of three or four joints, or eyes, with a healthy leaf at the top. Discard every cutting that does not hold the leaf until the plant begins to grow, as the falling of this leaf means a delicate plant, even if it lives and grows.

DO AWAY WITH ROSE PESTS

To do away with rose pests mix with stirring a tablespoonful of coal oil with a pint of very hot strong soap suds, and when well mixed add this to enough hot suds to make a gallon. Mix a pint of unslaked lime with a quart of water and when settled pour the clear lime-water into the coal oil emulsion, adding to this a teaspoonful of Paris green, stirring it all rapidly and thoroughly. Keep the mixture well stirred when using and spray or syringe the leaves, under the upper side with plenty of the mixture. It will be good for the bush, if not healthy for the bugs and aphids.

SPLENDID FOR HEDGES

The salvia is a splendid plant for hedges, for massing, and for borders, as well as for general planting. It does best grown by itself.



The chrysanthema is an excellent plant for fall flowering, lasting to the end of winter. This flower has been cultivated and improved until it is now one of the most beautiful of our autumn flowering plants.

GROWING 'MUMS NOT LUCK

By HELEN WATTS WAVEY. There's no luck growing chrysanthema; just care and common sense, and a right amount of work and looking after. The plant grows well about the house, but it does so wonderfully better with care that it pays to give it more. The greater part of the work is now done the growing in the pinching into shape, the disbudding, and we are now ready to anticipate. Do not let the plant set too many buds, keep clean from insects, give plenty of water and fertilizers, and stake up from the ravages of the autumn winds. If the plants are sited in the border, let the soil be in a soaking of the soil. Take the plant up after sunset or as late as it can be done, give a thorough watering and showering the tops, and set away in the darkness of the cool cellar for a few days until it recovers from the shock. Do not water while in the darkness, and stir gradually to the light. It is a good way, after the plant has come straightened up, to set it in the dew of the night, returning it each morning to the cellar. Do not neglect to provide for the late fall flowers. Cosmos are fine, but too often the frost catches them.

SOME KITCHEN HINTS

DISPOSITION OF INGREDIENTS IN THE PANTRY.

Flour Must be sifted Several Times to Secure the Best Results—Use of Bread Crumbs—Tin Cans. Flour—Flour should always be sifted several times, as this will get the lightness of bread or cake. When sour milk is to be employed, add the flour, cream of tartar or baking powder is omitted, and only soda is used. The mixture made with soda and milk, or a delicious southern delicacy. A quart of a teaspoonful of soda is sufficient for a quart of flour. Bread Crumbs—Crumbs that are to be kept for any time should be put in glass jars. Jars with the tight covers to use for preserves are excellent for this purpose. The crumbs will keep better if ground in a mill. In the store, then, ground and bottled when entirely cold. All scapalops (dishes) made with bread should be kept in hot water. Try it some time and see if you don't find it cuts much better.

Salt and Pepper—Salt should be fine, and fine, almost as smooth as powder. Black pepper has more taste and pungency if ground in a mill. A little pepper will at the time of using. Heating the Bread Crumbs—When heating the bread for the table, do not use any water in the water in hot water. Try it some time and see if you don't find it cuts much better.

Tin Bread and Cake Boxes—Always keep cake and bread in tin boxes, as wooden boxes, unless well seasoned, are apt to give them a disagreeable odor. If you wrap them in paper, the paper should be avoided for the same reason. Pork Chops and Spaghetti—Fry pork chops brown with three sliced onions and a tiny clove of garlic, minced and sifted. Then pour on a little water, and when the water is gone, fry the chops with a little salt and a little paprika, and add a chopped green pepper. Cook slowly for an hour, and when the water is gone, fry the chops with a little salt and a little paprika, and add a chopped green pepper. Cook slowly for an hour, and when the water is gone, fry the chops with a little salt and a little paprika, and add a chopped green pepper.

French Toast With Marmalade. A fancy toast reminds one of what is sometimes called "French toast." It is made by dipping a slice of bread in a mixture of egg and milk, and then frying it in butter. The mixture of egg and milk, and then frying it in butter. The mixture of egg and milk, and then frying it in butter.

Another Mutton. Cut in small pieces as much raw, lean mutton as desired. Slice seven small potatoes, and boil four layers, onions. In a baking dish put a layer of mutton, sprinkle with onion, salt, pepper and dots of butter. (Butter may be omitted.) Lay bread in slices, dry in oven and add for next layer, or use only potatoes. Fill the dish with layers, making the top one of bread. It is best to use bread only for the top. (Lard extract may be substituted for the vegetable. Turn over all the top and one-half cupful of hot water will do.)

Walded Beef. Fry a slice of beef, have thickens sauce with flour or rice, cover with boiling water and cook until the meat is tender. Then chop fine, and add a little onion, salt and pepper. Add the chopped meat and simmer for ten minutes, stirring often. Four or five small cups will do.

Strawberry Mousse. Pick and wash two quarts of strawberries, and remove the stems. Pass through a sieve with a potato masher. Dissolve one-half box gelatin in a cupful of cold water. Strain through a sieve, and add the strawberries and sugar. Stir well over strawberry mixture. Whip a quart of cream until stiff. Add juice of one-fourth lemon, and stir in the strawberry mixture. Put in a mold and let for two hours. Turn out on platter and serve with whipped cream and powdered sugar.

Mountain Muffins. Scald a cupful of corn meal with one and one-quarter cupful of hot milk, and let it stand for five minutes. Add a cupful of flour, and one cupful of flour, into which you have stirred two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, a teaspoonful of salt and one-quarter cupful of sugar. Stir in the milk of two eggs beaten well, a tablespoonful of melted butter, and let it stand for five minutes. Bake in a 25-minute mold for two hours.

Ornamental shrubs and herbaceous perennials may be planted in November or December. They will not give much bloom the first season, but will increase in size and beauty in the following years, requiring little care outside of occasional pruning and thinning out, and scattering a little coarse manure over the roots for winter protection.