## 

VOL. XVIII.

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| TEE COFTONTOOD PALLS COURNM! <br> W. E. Timmons, Publleher. COTTONWOOD FALLS, . . KANSAS <br>  <br> mnst have the care of a surgeon if we <br> would savill. But where should we find a surgeon? <br> "There was asmall town twenty-seven <br> tain. But how could we reach it and return in time? It would take me near- <br> ly five hours to go down and not much less than that to get back, if I seeured <br> horses for a portion of the distance, and the operation ought to be per- <br> formed without delay. "Ten hours! He would be a dead man in that time if nothing more was done eor him than what he could do. One of |  |  | FARM AND GARDEN. <br> convenient hog house. <br>  Tho hog have here iliustrated is siding is pine, weather-barated up and down .There ares two or three windows <br>  <br> sills are $8 x 8$ inches square, and posts, Pens are all on one side, size $6 \times 10$ feet, or they can be made larger if wanted o. There is a 5-foot story overhea <br> FIG. 2.-SIDE BENT OF HOG HOUSE. B, plate, $6 \times 6 ; 4,4 \times 4$. for straw and litter for bedding. Drive way runs the kong way of the shed on one side, which gives a chance to clean out the pens and to put straw over- head. The draveway can be used for <br> FIG. 3.-END BENT. Dimensions of timbers same as in side bent. butchering. The house will take 1,795 butchering. The house will take 1,725 teet of siding and 5,000 shingles. The hogs are admitted through the driveway to the pens, and doors can be made on the outside for ingress and egress to and from the yards. <br> Dimensions of timbers same as in end bent. The driveway door can be made just as wide as will best suit the convenience of the builder, and, if necessary, the window can be omitted altogether. - 0 . H. Poling, in Ohio Farmer. PASTURES FOR SHEEP Changes Frequently Made Will Assure the Rest Results. Because the sheep will eat weeds, Because the sheep will eat weeds, sprouts and much growth that other stock will refuse, is hardly a sufficient reason for compelling them to live on these alone. One of the advantages in keeping sheep is that they are good scavengers, and will aid materially in keeping the pastures and meadows clear of weeds and sprouts. Sheep do not thrive well on low or moist lands Dry, rolling land, well seeded to a va riety of grasses and provided with a shed or sufficient trees to furnish a shade, makes the best pasture for sheep. The objection to pasturing cattle and sheep together is that the sheep eat very close to the ground, and when the will be able to get their share when the cattle will be on short rations. When there are weeds and sprouts that it is desired to have the sheep keep down allow a suffleient number of stock to keep the grass a little short, but no enough to starve them, as it is very im portant to keep the sheep in a good thrifty condition. As with all stock better sesults can be secured by dividIng the pastures and changing from one to the other. Not only will the sheep keep in a better condition, but they will keep the weeds and sprouts down better. Sheep when eating in the pastures will keep on the move a good part of the time, and will nibble at everything that comes in their way, and in this way they destroy lots of weeds and sprouts that other stock let alone.-Western Rural. LIVE STOCK NOTES. Ir is not a good plan to pasture the sheep and calves together; the calves seem to dislike to eat after the sheep. $\qquad$ $\qquad$ er or beef as they see fit, but the ma- ority of farmers must breed and feed or both. THe farmer that expects to make the Tus farmer that expects to make the feeding of cattle profitable must select pacity for taking on flesh. There is a considerable difference in the amount of feed required during growth and to fatten atmaturity different animals, even among those of the same breed.-Live Stock Indicator. |  |  |
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