Ideal Husbands.

A publisher has recently collected a series of eight essays on the above subject by more or less competent judges from the woman's point of view, and the Free Review (a somewhat outspoken periodical) has been analyzing them from a man's point of view.

Lady Jeune, to begin with, makes an important discovery—the ideal husband of twenty years ago was quite a different individual from the ideal man of today. She also says: "There is always, and must always be, a master mind in every house."

Mrs. Lynn Linton depicts the woman who thinks herself born only for the purpose of being taken care of, and the obedient husband who submits to indignities of all sorts and who does not care to be the master mind. She appropriately says: "The sex, as a sex, is happiest when nobly mastered—that is, when mastered by justice, the large-mindedness, the high principles of men."

John Strange Winter thinks that some girls have found their ideals, but that the majority have got a wretch who is neither fish, fowl nor good red herring. It is really kind of her that she allows the ideal to have a hobby, even if it be stamp collecting, only it must not be too expensive. And he must never eat too much for drink too much.

Mrs. Fenwick Miller enthusiastically pleads for equality of husband and wife—the ideal marriage to be the friendship of chums.

Mrs. Emily Crawford pities the ideal husband if such a thing should descend on our planet, and sympathetically she exclaims: "What a tragical fate would be his!"

Mrs. Boyd Carpenter is the last of the octet. She firmly believes that the wife can remold the man, if only he is of a sufficiently soft material.

Marriageable women may not reap much benefit from these essays, but their natural instinctive selection will no doubt serve them better than advice.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, Lucas County—ss.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of One Hundred Dollars for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure. FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886. A. W. GLEASON, (Seal.) Notary Public.

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Searching for Ancestors.

The search after ancestors which has been inaugurated by the Daughters of the Revolution and colonial dames has developed strange relationships. A very high and mighty personage, in tracing out the various descendants of a famous Revolutionary general, whose collateral descendant she was proud to declare herself, found that the direct descent ended in a poor charwoman whom she had been in the habit of employing by the day. It was a lucky find for the latter, for her large hearted and genorous connection, exemplifying the old adage that blood is thicker than water, proved a veritable Lady Bountiful to the family. She educated the children, found a promising opening for the son, and pensioned off her poor relations whom the many reverses of health and fortune had quite broken down. It was a great good to arise from what many deem a useless fad.

The Modern Mother

Has found that her little ones are improved more by the pleasant laxative, Syrup of Figs, when in need of the laxative effect of a gentle remedy, than by any other, and that it is more acceptable to them. Children enjoy it and it benefits them. The true remedy, Syrup of Figs, is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co., only.

Women and Science.

Political economy may be a science which has caused trouble to the masculine mind in times past, but that will not prevent women from rushing in. The new school of political science opened to women by Barnard this year has registered among its students graduates of Bryn Mawr, Cornell, Smith, Vassar, the University of Wisconsin and Wellesley. These students are not only instructed by Columbia professors, but have full privileges in the use of the university's affiliations with other institutions and receive the university's degrees.

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The skeleton alone of an average whale weighs about twenty-five tons.

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DAIRY AND POULTRY.

INTERESTING CHAPTERS FOR OUR RURAL READERS.

How Successful Farmers Operate This Department of the Farm—A Few Hints as to the Care of Live Stock and Poultry.

MR. W. H. SCHADT, Goshen, Indiana, asks a few questions on keeping and feeding hens which are considered of sufficient importance for others, as they combine many subjects that are of interest. He says:

1. How many hens can one keep on an acre of land allowing each fowl 10 square feet of house space, and raise his own feed?

2. Is sunflower seed good for moulting fowls given in large quantities?

3. State in proportions the following grains as to value for laying hens; corn, wheat, oats, buckwheat and barley.

4. Which of the following vegetables is best for hens for winter use, potatoes, turnips, beets or carrots?

5. Can a flock of hens reach an average of 150 eggs per hen and be in good condition for reaching the same number next year?

6. A hen sometimes continues to lay after she has commenced to moult. Will she begin laying (if in good condition) in three months from the time she ceases laying or from the time she begins to moult?

7. I saw in the Poultry Keeper that moulting hens should be fed all they can eat. Will this not bring them in an over-fat condition for laying?

1. It is an accepted rule that a hundred hens are as many as should be kept on acre, but if each hen is allowed 100 square feet of yard only then an acre will accommodate 400 hens. An acre is 210 feet square, or 44,100 square feet. We suggest that the yards be 50x100 feet, which will be eight yards. Put 25 hens in each yard, leaving each alternate yard for growing crops. Each flock will then have two yards so as to be changed from one to the other, making 100 hens on an acre.

2. Sunflower seed, being oily, promotes moulting, hence should be fed moderately, a gill a day being sufficient for one hen.

3. We hardly understand the inquiry. We consider barley, buckwheat, oats, wheat and corn to be valued in the order named, the proportions to be about equal.

4. We regard potatoes, carrots, turnips and beets to be preferred in the order mentioned.

5. Yes, such a result is accomplished very frequently with good management.

6. After a hen begins to moult she usually is in prime condition again by the time three months rolls around.

7. Moulting hens require very little fattening food, and while it should be fed liberally it should be on meat, bone, milk, etc., rather than on grain or other foods abounding in fat, starch or sugar.

Leghorns for Meat.

A great deal is said and written about profitable breeds of poultry for market purposes, and still remains an interesting question. It is probably true that each article on the subject is liable to be more or less colored by the individual preference of the writer, though it seems to be generally conceded that the breeds of the American class are second to none as general utility fowls, and ranks as first-class able birds, says a writer in Colorado Farmer. The Brahma, Wyandotte and Plymouth Rock are undoubtedly par excellence as market fowls.

With reference to the smaller breeds, it is too often asserted that they are profitable fowls for egg production, but not for market. We consider that the merits of the smaller breeds as table fowls, are too apt to be overlooked.

It is certainly hard to find any chicken meat of better quality than that of a fat young Leghorn, and they can certainly be raised to a marketable age at as small cost as any other breed. For the edification of those of our readers who are raising the smaller breeds as well as for the enlightenment of those who are ignorant of their merit, we quote the following from the American Stockman, as in our opinion it contains a great deal of truth:

"It is a frequent expression that such breeds as the Leghorns are good layers, but too small for the market. Those who make use of such expressions in writing have perhaps never given a day to an inspection of the display of dressed fowls on the market stalls. The fact is, small fowls sell better than those which are larger. The demand for a fowl not over four pounds weight is greater than for fowls weighing eight pounds each. As to quality it is safe to say the oft-repeated expressions that the Leghorns are not excellent table fowls and lack quality compared with the Brahma have been accepted without investigation.

On the contrary, the clean yellow legs, golden skin and plump carcasses of the Leghorns make them very attractive when displayed in the stalls, and this is well known to those who buy and sell them, though writers on poultry subjects seem to be unaware of the fact."

Marketing Pigs Too Young—Fear of lower prices is undoubtedly sending thousands of young pigs to market. If the country was full of hogs and the prospects indicated an enormous overproduction there would be some sense in taking that course, but as matters look today it would seem better to market more of the corn in hog skins. However, every man ought to know his business best, and it certainly is a discouraging thing to mature pigs and then find that more money would have been made by knocking them in the head or sacrificing them for what they would bring before they had eaten much grain.—Chicago Drovers' Journal.

Apples in France.—It is alleged that the apple crop of France for 1893 amounted to 4,282,047 tons, worth $23,-55[illegible]. The crop of 1894, however, was very light one. Evidently, the French apples must average a very low grade, since the figures of production and value show them to have been worth but a little over $5 per ton. All this probably accounts for the enormous quantities of cider made in France, which, for 1893, reached more than 800,-000,000 gallons, or fifty times the wine product of California for the same year. —Ex.

Fighting Currant Worms.—To get rid of currant worms, insert a branch of common pine into the middle of the currant or gooseberry bush and the worms will not come into it, or if they are already there, they will leave at once. This remedy is far better than the use of hellebore, and if the worms come twice, this will prevent the second coming.—Mrs. E. Learned, Massachusetts.

English View of Butter Testing.

Mere quantity of milk does not give any clew as to the butter-producing capacity of a cow. But by the tester the percentage of butter fat in each cow's milk is ascertained, with hardly any labor and with absolute accuracy, before the milk is poured into the common receptacle for butter-making purposes.

The dairyman who has no tester merely knows the quantity of butter his cows produce in the aggregate; he has no clew as to the value of each individual cow in the herd. With the tester, on the other hand, he knows exactly how much butter each individual cow produces from every gallon of its milk. By this means he is enabled to cull his herd, replacing poor butter producers by good ones. The poor cow costs just as much for food and attention as the good one, but the annual monetary returns of the two animals show a wide margin of difference. Moreover, a good butter cow produces good butter stock, and so, from his knowledge acquired from the use of the milk tester, the breeder of dairy stock is enabled to select the proper calves to rear and the proper ones to reject.

In this way it becomes perfectly possible, as has been actually done on farms in Vermont and elsewhere in the United States, to grade up a dairy herd from an actual production per cow of 150 pounds of butter per annum to an average of 300 pounds and over. With these figures before him even the laymen will grasp the value of such an invention to each individual farmer who uses it. But let us reflect what are the money advantages of the system when spread over the 1,000 farms that contribute to such a creamery as that at St. Albans, Vt.; what the gain to the whole of that great dairying state; what the enhanced profit to the vast dairying industry of America. Were the milk tester in universal use throughout Great Britain and Ireland, the capitalized value of our dairy herds might be increased in a few years' time fully twenty-five per cent. If, then, the British farmer does not eagerly avail himself of such an invention, can he fairly grumble at being ousted from his own markets by his foreign competitor?—Westminster Review.

Hay, Roots and Bran for Growth.

The great object of fattening is production of greatest quantity at the least cost in the shortest time—irrespective of other conditions such as manure value, of which we do not take account at present. In the natural order of this inquiry—after summer conditions—we should look for fodder that can be plentifully and cheaply produced for winter use, such as hay, straw and roots; many farmers give no more, but it is not usually looked upon as other than bare maintenance—growing the bone and muscle of young animals well enough, but slow at fattening. In this branch of our experimental work we added bran to the hay and roots, but no other grain whatever, and of course the fodder in proportionately larger quantities than had grain been allowed. The result in cost and progress has been unexpectedly gratifying—something so good that one pauses to consider whether, irrespective of the value of manure, many of our feeders are not in error with so much grain and other forms of more concentrated cattle food. Five and one-seventh pounds per head per day at a cost of 9 cents per pound are above the average of the whole series—higher than several that had the like fodders with large rations of grain. It is possible in this example that vigorous youth got all it wanted to grow bone and frame. Necessarily it took much bulk of fodder to do so, for the cost is greater than two examples on the card where various grains were plentifully supplied. The lesson is a good one, however, and bids us exercise greater charity than is common to those who pursue what is called the slower or old-fashioned system—Ontario Experiment Station.

Regular or Irregular Feeding.

Cattle when fed at the same hours each day, lie down quietly after each meal (with other proper care) to rest, and as each feeding hour comes around they are up and at their feed with keen appetite. When the feeding is done irregularly they are always uneasy, and upon a door opening, or hearing anyone moving, they become restless, as they expect to be fed when approached, and so by their unquietness the natural waste is increased. While sufficient to satisfy the keen appetite should be given, anything like over feeding should be carefully guarded against, as food is wasted, and an over-fed beast takes several days to get in proper condition. The successful feeder will attentively notice at every feeding hour, how each bullock has disposed of the preceding meal, and increase or decrease the feed if necessary. There is a difference of opinion regarding how often cattle should be fed daily, but many of the best feeders will (we believe) agree with us when we say the best results are obtained by feeding five times. The first at six in the morning, the last at eight o'clock, and the other three at equal intervals during the day. They should be turned out daily, before the noon feeding hour, to good fresh water (except in severe weather), and allowed half an hour's exercise, as it prevents them from getting stiff or crippled, and will keep them in good trim for a run by train and shipping.—Ex.

Propagating Raspberries.—The proper way to propagate the black cap raspberry is by sticking the long, snake-like tips in the soil and growing a new plant from these. If the soil has been well cultivated and the plant is very vigorous a plant can be made not only from the tip of the main stem, but from most of the branches. So soon as they are well rooted the new plants should be separated from the old stem. The wind blowing the bush loosens the branches where they are rooted in the soil and uproots them. This is pretty sure to happen if the plant is left with these numerous rooted tips in the ground over winter. Freezing and thawing is hard enough on any new plant, but is especially so to one attached to another above it and constantly pulling it upward. As the soil is loosened when thawed, up flies the branch with its rooted tip, and a short time in spring sunshine destroys its vitality.—Ex.

What Our Milk and Butter Costs.—To supply the demand for milk and its products in this country, 15,000,000 cows are required. To furnish food for them, the cultivation of over 60,000,000 acres of land is required. In caring for the cows and their milk, 100,000 men and 1,000,000 horses are needed. Cows and horses consume annually 30,000,000 tons of hay, 90,000,000 bushels of cornmeal, and the same amount of oatmeal, 275,-000,000 bushels of oats, 12,000,000 bushels of bran, and 30,000,000 bushels of corn, to say nothing of the brewery and questionable feed of various kinds that is used all over the country. It costs $400,000,000 to feed these cows and horses.—Interstate Grocer.

Treatment of Calves.

Calves thrive much better when kept in a stable or in a shed darkened during the time of flies, and plentifully supplied with bedding, the advantages are that they worry the cows and themselves less and learn to eat sooner, all of which induces more rapid growth. When about six weeks old they are fed a little bran and oats, at first as much as they will eat at once; when learned to eat freely, they should be fed direct what they will eat clean, of bran and peas, or bran and barley, the grain well boiled, otherwise ground or crushed, which should be continued in an increasing ratio until more than one year old, or the arrival of the second summer; when roots can be had, they should be fed a moderate quantity, sliced, during the time of root-feeding, otherwise oil-cake will form a valuable adjunct, or indeed in either case. In time of green food, as clover or corn, it should be carried to them. They should also be supplied plentifully with fresh water twice a day in winter, and three times a day in summer, and a sufficient quantity of salt.

The prominent idea is to keep them pushing ahead with a judicious haste from the day of birth onward. Observe our feeding council are unanimous in their advocacy of keeping the calves in the first summer, and grouped in boxstalls and graded according to age and sex.

Mr. Hope suggests a plan that will prove invaluable to the butter dairyman. The calves can be hand-fed new milk from birth until six weeks' old, then skim milk, into which is put one half teacupful of flaxseed, after the latter has been soaked several hours and afterwards boiled three-quarters of an hour. This should be put into the milk when warm, which tends to bring the latter to a suitable temperature. The quantity of the boiled flaxseed may be increased to half a pint, and may be given once or twice a day as the calves may bear it, along with the other food ration as described above, or when approaching one year they may get five pounds of crushed grain, one-half ground peas and the other half crushed oats, adding two pounds oil-cake per day; when younger, the quantity fed should be proportionately less.—Ontario Experiment Station.

Keep the Cow Barn Clean.

Our feeding floor is swept every morning after milking, and it adds a good deal to the looks. Then, if the cattle leave anything at all, the mangers are all swept out while the cattle are out to drink. After the stables are cleaned and bedded, the walk is swept into the gutter. Another use for the broom is to occasionally sweep the ceiling and sides of the stable thoroughly so as to remove all loose dust and cobwebs, thereby removing, according to Professor Russell, one of the chief causes of bacteria. Use plenty of good clean straw for bedding. It will pay, in the end, I believe, to cut all the bedding if conveniences are at hand for so doing. It will then make a better absorbent and make the manure finer, which is quite an object if it is to be used on corn land. Be sure your gutter is water tight and use road dust, sifted coal ashes, chaff or sawdust, to absorb what liquid the straw doesn't take up. I would also use land plaster by sprinkling a few pounds over the bedding just before each milking. If you have never used plaster in this way, you will be surprised to see how much better the stable will smell. It is also a great saver of ammonia, as the chemists will tell you.—Mr. Hill.

Linseed Meal in the Dairy.—A neighbor of mine some time ago asked me what was the best thing to give a cow that had failed to drop the placenta. I told him that I did not know, as I had never had any trouble in that line, but I could tell him what would prevent it, and recommended linseed meal. The medical profession generally recommends a dose of physic as a first course in certain cases of ailments that affects animals, and while Epsom salts may have their place, yet it is much better, I think, to use linseed meal and do away with the need of such medicines. The above mentioned medicines are called "cathartics," which is derived from a word in some ancient language which means to kick. The idea is that, when these medicines are taken into the stomach and intestines, they irritate the linings to such a degree that in the efforts to expel the foreign substance a watery secretion is poured out in such profusion that the desired end is accomplished, or it is "kicked" out. Now it seems to me that it is better to use some feeding stuff that has a value as a means of giving nourishment and will at the same time act as a cathartic does, than to use a cathartic which only acts by irritating the system into which it is taken.—National Stockman.

Green Manuring.—A report from the New Jersey Station gives the plan of an experiment for the improvement of light lands by the use of crimson clover and cow peas and a statement regarding the method of cultivating cow peas on a larger scale in New Jersey. Cow peas, following crimson clover, yielded at the rate of 14,400 pounds of green material per acre. The vines contained 2,278.1 pounds of organic dry matter, 79.6 pounds of nitrogen, 17.3 pounds of phosphoric acid and 50.4 pounds of potash. The roots on one acre weighed only 1,080 pounds, and contained 295.2 pounds of organic dry matter, 4.2 pounds of nitrogen, 1.5 pounds of phosphoric acid and 4.4 pounds of potash per acre. The roots and vines grown on an acre contained a total of 34.8 pounds of nitrogen, 18.8 pounds of phosphoric acid and 54.8 pounds of potash. The nitrogen in the vines is equivalent to that contained in 437½ pounds of nitrate of soda and is valued at about $11.

Home-Made Cheese.—Why can't the farmers' wives learn how to make the old-fashioned cheese, such as used to be made in "York state?" Those cheese were so rich and creamy they could be spread on bread like butter; they were not at all like the new-fangled, later day cheese which are hard enough to knock down a Texas steer at one blow. Give us a cheese made with less science and more common sense; with less rennet and acid, and more cream. Such cheese are the kind for home manufacture, home consumption and near marketing. Let the factories make "hard stock," stomach-exhausting cheese, while the home cheese makers make the cheese that will melt in our mouths, like the cheese our grandmothers used to make.—H. E. F. in Farm, Stock and Home.

Horse and Fish Fertilizer.—The business of converting the surplus horses of the west into fertilizer is booming in a surprising degree. Six hundred sacks of fertilizer recently arrived at San Francisco in one shipment, destined for the Hawaiian islands. A vast amount of fertilizer is also made from the refuse at the big salmon canneries on the Columbia, and this, too, is shipped to the Hawaiian sugar fields. It seems odd to consider the conversion of horse and salmon into sugar.—Ex.

FARM AND GARDEN.

MATTERS OF INTEREST TO AGRICULTURISTS.

Some Up-to-Date Hints About Cultivation of the Soil and Fields Thereof—Horticulture, Viticulture and Floriculture.

WHETHER manure should be fermented, that is, piled up in a heap and allowed to heat, in the meanwhile being turned and kept moist enough to prevent a volatilization of ammonia, has been one of long controversy. Experiments by Professor Voalker of the Royal Agricultural society of England, and of others, have shown that the fermentation of manure, when properly conducted, results in its decomposition, and under proper conditions does not involve loss of ammonia, although carbonic acid, or a part of the organic matter, is lost. The material thus lost has a relation to the physical condition of soils and the decomposition a relation to the warmth of the soil and a relation to the chemical reactions in the minerals of the soil. The question, then, is whether this loss is compensated by a slightly more soluble manure at the time of its application.

On sandy soils this loss of organic matter, it would appear, is a serious matter, for it is already deficient in it and the water-holding capacity that it brings to the soil is of value to it. In soils already overrich in organic matter and inclined to retain moisture too much—and these are soils where decomposition is likely to be slight—another question will be presented. Again, fermentation, unless carefully conducted, will result in loss of the nitrogen or ammonia of manure. It may be said that gardeners who seek to produce very early crops generally advocate the fermentation of manure, because it will give them an earlier start, through its greater amount of available nutritive or soluble materials and because the manure can be spread much more evenly and be commingled with the soil very much more thoroughly.

A Fruit House

In some localities it is rather difficult to secure a good cellar without considerable work. Often drainage by digging a trench is necessary; and when this is the case it will often pay to build a fruit house above the ground, rather than to run the risk of water flooding in and damaging the fruit and vegetables. A fruit house, if well built, so as to be frost-proof, is much more convenient than a cellar in many ways, but good care must be taken in doing the work if good results are to be secured.

Two by six inches studding will be the best; that is, not less than this should be used. They can be placed two feet apart, and it is usually best to brace the corners. Eight feet is plenty high, and in most cases six will be sufficient. It should be built close to the ground, so that it can be banked up readily on all sides. On the outside, rough boards can be nailed on first, and over that a layer of tarred paper or heavy straw carefully weather-boarded.

When it can be done, it will be best to fill the space between the studding with sawdust, taking care to fill in tightly. Rough boards can be nailed on the inside, and over this tarred paper should again be tacked.

Overhead a tight layer of boards should be put, and on them a good layer of sawdust. A chimney, or place for ventilation, should be provided. Care should be taken to make tight; the door and ventilation should be all the openings. Good, close-fitting doors, one to open outside and one inside, will help. Boxes or bins should be built inside and about four inches away from the wall. This will give air space between the wall and the fruit. To make doubly sure, an old stove set in the room in which a little fire may be made in the severest weather will be found a benefit, as a very little fire will lessen very materially the danger of damage. A house of this kind, in a winter like the last one, will keep fruit and vegetables without freezing, but in winters such as we sometimes have, a little fire will be necessary. — Fruit Growers' Journal.

Treatment of Rose Rust.—Watch the bushes, and when leaves appear affected, pick them off. If the disease continues to spread, it is better to destroy the entire plant, if need be, than to allow it to spread to the rest of the garden. Spraying with Bordeau mixture may be good.

Chinch Bugs in Oklahoma.

At the Oklahoma Experiment Station Farm, at Stillwater, as well as in many other parts of the territory, chinch bugs were nearly or quite as injurious to crops in the summer and fall as was the dry weather. Experiments at the Station and throughout the territory as well as in different states, in causing the destruction of the chinch bugs by the introduction of disease among them, were generally unsuccessful. The conditions under which the disease rapidly spreads are not fully known, but it is evident that dry weather is unfavorable to such spread. With present knowledge it is unwise to rely on the introduction of disease as an effective method of destroying these destructive insects. It has been proved entirely possible to prevent the passage of the insects from one field to another, except at the pairing season, when they fly freely, by a system of barriers and traps. Furrows with steep sides of finely pulverized earth, or lines of coal tar on a well smoothed surface, have been found entirely effective. The insects will collect in holes in the furrows or at the side of the coal tar line in vast numbers and be destroyed by hot water or a kerosene mixture Something can be done to make the passage of the insects difficult by keeping the corn, sorghum and similar crops as distant as may be from the smaller grain and millet crops.

The Horse in History.

In the literature of most if not all nations the horse is a prominent figure. Even in the books that are designed for children he is nearly always present. He is associated with most of the prominent historical events of the world. He is nearly always an actor in them. From the war horse of Job, whose "neck was clothed with thunder," from the steeds of Homer that breathed fire from their nostrils, from the horses that drew the chariots of Pharaoh, from the charger of Alexander the Great, down to the horses of the present day, he is never absent from the literature of the people. At the present day the horse has more devotees, more people who employ themselves in his cultivation and development, more who love him for what he is, what he has done and what he is expected to do, than all other animals. It is impossible that an animal whose past is so interwoven with that of the human race, that answers to many human uses, both of necessity and pleasure, that has won the affection and regard of so many people in so many different races, and which now constitutes so large a proportion of the wealth of the world, should either go out of use or become permanently of slight value.—Ex.

The Economical Cow.

As all successful breeders realize, the time is past when we can wholly rely upon the pedigree as a guide in selecting the animals whose characteristics we wish to perpetuate in our flocks or herds. Not that the law of heredity is any less true than formerly, but because we are coming to appreciate that an animal parent is more likely to transmit its own characteristics rather than those of some ancestors. So, instead of studying the pedigree and the pedigree only, the breeder of today will study in its connection the individuality, the type and general conformation of the animal with special reference to their economy of production, appreciating the fact that more and more will the "cost of production" be the standpoint from which all animals kept for production be judged. Applying this principle to dairy cattle, the question is raised, What sort of a cow is the most economical and therefore the best cow? That cow is the most profitable which will produce a pound of butter fat the most economically, and although it is conceded that there is more difference in the individuals of the same breeds than there is in the different breeds, that breed which contains the greatest proportion of most economical cows is the best breed.

In order for a cow to produce a pound of butter fat economically (which should be the standard by which all dairy cows should be judged), she must be able to consume a large amount of coarse fodder, which, of necessity, will always be grown in large quantities by every farmer and dairyman. All of these coarse foods contain the same ingredients found in the grains and concentrated by-products, but not in the same proportion, and for this reason a cow is obliged to eat 60 pounds of corn stalks to get the amount of nutriment which she would obtain from a few pounds of corn meal and bran for example. Hence it follows that if an animal can consume enough roughage, whose intrinsic value is a very few cents, and get from it the same amount of digestive nutrients that would be obtained in eight pounds of highly concentrated food which is intrinsically worth that many cents or more, she will be, by far, more profitable than one whose limited capacity will allow her to take but a few pounds of roughage and the main part of whose ration must be highly concentrated and expensive.

Considering the general type of the Holstein breed, is it too much to say that as a breed it contains a greater proportion of cows capable, on account of their large storage capacities, of making butter cheaper than any other breed? I was very much interested in looking over the results obtained at the Minnesota Experiment Station from a herd of 23 cows composed of nearly all breeds and their grades, to find that in a year's trial the cow that produced the most butter was a high-grade Holstein and that the next greatest amount was produced by a registered Holstein, the two making 494 and 453 pounds respectively, at an average cost per pound of 8.06 cents and 9.06 cents. Of course it is unfair to draw any conclusions from so few figures, but they certainly serve to indicate that the large, roomy Holstein, properly handled, has before her a future as a large and economical butter producer.—H. Hayward in Journal of Agriculture.

Smutty Corn and Steers.

There is scarcely a year that there is not more or less smutty corn. We would be pleased to have the views and experience of feeders on this subject in the Farmers' Review. Having fed thousands of steers in twenty-five years successfully, without losing a steer from this smut; we tasted it to know its flavor, not using narcotics, or spirits, we found it had the flavor of cornmeal, dry ground. Hence we stacked the entire season's crop and let it sweat. We feared spontaneous combustion, but the wind changed daily, and cooled the stack to the windward, and thus prevented spontaneous combustion. Stacks, one rod wide at the base, two rods long, ten feet high, setting stover at an angle of forty-five degrees, like a roof, built at one-half pitch. It saved dry, sweet and clean. Last season we fed no husked corn in the ear, with very little hay, thus reducing cost, buying no ear corn. The average steer's weight was less than in other years. The profit equal, or nearly so, because no ear corn was bought. They were fully mature, fine, fat and fleshy.

Richard Baker, Jr

Dirt Around Trees.—This is a most pernicious practice and has resulted in the death of many fine old specimen trees throughout the country. Only the other day we were asked to report on a number of handsome elm trees that were in a most unsatisfactory condition, owing to the accumulation of decomposed vegetable matter that from time to time had been placed atop of the roots closely around the stems. It should be borne in mind that earth, placed on the surface above the roots, but not so as to come in contact with the stem of the tree, is rather beneficial than injurious—that is, of course, if the depth deposited is not too great. What causes an unhealthy condition, probably followed by death, is the piling of soil against the tree stems—an evil that no specimen can for long survive. Where surplus earth must be deposited contiguous to growing trees it is always advisable to keep such back from the stems to a distance of fully a yard; but in damp retentive woodlands the practice is not to be commended, however carefully stem protection has been followed out.—English Timber Trades Journal.

High-Headed Orchards.—Every year a great deal of fruit is lost by heavy winds blowing it from the trees. This is before it has attained full size. This is partly due to the fact that trees are generally headed too high, a relic of times when the high-branched tree was cut up until a team could walk under it to plow and cultivate. If the orchard is headed low there will be little growth under its branch, which when loaded with fruit will frequently be bent down until they touch the earth. The fruit on low trees is easily gathered from the ground or with a short step ladder. If there were no other reason for low heads in trees this of ease in gathering the fruit would be sufficient to make it always advisable. No kind of stock should be allowed in orchards except pigs. Cattle and horses will eat both leaves, fruit and branches as high as they can reach, and to get the fruit out of the way of being eaten by stock seems to be the reason for the high pruning and heading of many old orchards.—American Cultivator.

When washing anything that has a cream tint do not rinse in blued water, but in clear water.

PROTECTS USERS OF "ROYAL."

Baking Powder Company Wins Its Case in United States Court.

The decision of Judge Showalter in a recent case that came up before him sustains the claims of the Royal company to the exclusive use of the name "Royal" as a trade mark for its baking powder. The special importance of this decision consists in the protection which it assures to the millions of consumers of Royal baking powder against inferior and unwholesome compounds. The excellence of this article has caused it to be highly esteemed and largely used almost the world over. Its high standard of quality having been always maintained, consumers have come to rely implicitly upon the "Royal" brand as the most wholesome and efficient of any in the market. The cupidity of other manufacturers is excited by this high reputation and large demand. Very few of the hundreds of baking powders on the market are safe to use. If their makers could sell them under the name of a well known, reputable brand incalculable damage would be done to the public health by the deception. The determination of the Royal Baking Powder Company to protect the users of the Royal baking powder against imitators by a rigid prosecution of them makes such imitations of its brand extremely rare.

A Woman Diver.

Gravesend, England, boasts a woman diver. She first went down instead of her husband, who was ill, some years ago, and this she did with such success and intrepidity that she afterwards fulfilled many engagements jointly with him, assisting largely in the construction of a pier at a South coast watering place. She is not a woman of great height, but of considerable physique, and is not yet 40. She has made as much as £7 in one day, and has chiefly worked near the mouth of the Thames. She confesses to no unusual fatigue, and one of her boasts is that near the Medway she brought up £7,-000 in one day.

A Singular Form of Monomania.

There is a class of people, rational enough in other respects, who are certainly monomaniacs in dosing themselves. They are constantly trying experiments upon their stomachs, their bowels, their livers and their kidneys with trashy nostrums. When these organs are really out of order, if they would only use Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, they would, if not hopelessly insane, perceive its superiority.

Not Quite Fitting.

"I see you have a new organist," said the occasional attendant.

"Yes," answered the medium, "the other fellow got entirely too fresh. We cared up the spirit of Brigham Young last meeting, and what do you suppose the idiot played? 'Only One Girl in the World for Me!'"—Cincinnati Enquirer.

A COUGH, COLD OR SORE THROAT requires immediate attention "Brown's Bronchial Troches" will invariably give relief.

The man who loves his neighbor as himself will be slow about going to law.

FITS—All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after the first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Good fortune does not always travel in a carriage.

When the Baby is Cutting Teeth,

Be sure and use that old and well-tried remedy, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children Teething.

On the day we have done no good we have done much evil.

I have found Piso's Cure for Consumption an unfailing medicine. F. R. Lotz, 1305 Scott St., Covington, Ky., Oct. 1, 1894.

At the present rate of increase this country will have a population of 190,000,000 in 1940.

"Hanson's Magic Corn Salve."

Warranted to cure or money refunded. Ask your druggist for it. Price 15 cents.

All man with whisky and he can give the pig points.

Coe's Cough Balsam

Is the oldest and best. It will break up a Cold quicker than anything else. It is always reliable. Try it.

The man who loafs is least satisfied with his pay.

The reviving powers of Parker's Ginger Tonic render it invaluable in every home. Stomach troubles, colds and every form of distress yield to it.

The devil sees to it that a grumbler always has something to grumble about.

Get Hindercorns and use it

if you want to realize the comfort of being without corns. It takes them out perfectly. 15c. at druggists.

Good or bad company is the greatest blessing or greatest plague of life.

Billiard table, second-hand, for sale cheap. Apply to or address, H. C. ARIN, 511 S. 13th St., Omaha, Neb.

get all You can.

Some say that the hypophosphites alone are sufficient to prevent and cure consumption, if taken in time. Without doubt they exert great good in the beginning stages; they improve the appetite, promote digestion and tone up the nervous system. But they lack the peculiar medicinal properties, and the fat, found in cod-liver oil. The hypophosphites are valuable and the cod-liver oil is valuable.

Scott's Emulsion

of Cod-liver Oil, with hypophosphites, contains both of these in the most desirable form. The oil is thoroughly emulsified; that is, partly digested. Sensitive stomachs can bear an emulsion when the raw oil cannot be retained. As the hypophosphites, the medicinal agents in the oil, and the fat itself are each good, why not have the benefit of *all?* This combination has stood the test of twenty years and has never been equalled.

SCOTT'S EMULSION

has been endorsed by the medical profession for twenty years. (*Ask your doctor.*) This is because it is always *palatable*—always *uniform*—always *contains the purest Norwegian Cod-liver Oil and Hypophosphites.*

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Put up in 50 cent and $1.00 sizes. The small size may be enough to cure your cough or help your baby

The Greatest Medical Discovery of the Age.

KENNEDY'S MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

DONALD KENNEDY, OF ROXBURY, MASS., Has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of Humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases (both thunder humor). He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston. Send postal card for book.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the right quantity is taken.

When the lungs are affected it causes shooting pains, like needles passing through them; the same with the Liver or Bowels. This is caused by the ducts being stopped, and always disappears in a week after taking it. Read the label.

If the stomach is foul or bilious it will cause squeamish feelings at first.

No change of diet ever necessary. Eat the best you can get, and enough of it. Dose, one tablespoonful in water at bedtime. Sold by all Druggists.

THE ARMOTOR CO. does half the world's business because it has reduced the cost of wind power to 1/5 what it was. It has many branch houses, and supplies its goods and repairs at your door. It can and does furnish a better article for less money than others. It makes Pumping and Geared, Steel, Galvanized-after-Completion Windmills, Tilting and Fixed Steel Towers, Steel Barn Shaft Frames, Steel Feed Cutters and Feed Grinders. On application it will name one of these articles that it will furnish until January 1st at 1/3 the usual price. It also makes Tanks and Pumps of all kinds. Send for catalogue. Factory: 12th, Rockwell and Fillmore Streets, Chicago.

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