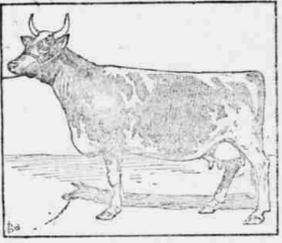




Ayrshire breeders for the last fifty years or more have been handicapped in breeding because the standard of excellence has lacked uniformity between the three great breeding sections for Ayrshire cattle, Scotland, Canada and the States. The outlook for the future seems much more hopeful, for all three have practically united on one common scale of points as the standard of excellence, and in future there should be no wide difference between Ayrshires of the different sections. If Ayrshires are to be kept as one breed and one general family, there must be more attention paid to breeding after the pattern as laid down by the different associations, and these associations have united on a common standard. There is no reason why breeders may not in all the different countries work in unison to a given standard, said a speaker at the New England Ayrshire club meeting.

The strongest point of the Ayrshire cow, around which cluster all the other points, are the udder and teats, and this is the same in all countries under the recent revision—a large, square udder with four quarters of equal capacity, held strongly up on the belly, running well forward and behind, up out of the



AYRSHIRE COW.

way of dirt and injury; four good sized teats wide apart on the four corners of the udder, in length from two and a half inches to three and a half inches, hanging perpendicularly.

It needs no argument to show that, other things being equal, a cow with the above udder and teats is perfection, and if breeders of Ayrshires would all aim to produce this style of udder on their cows it would in itself cover a multitude of imperfections in other parts of the body. The Ayrshire cow here reproduced from Hoard's Dairyman is owned by Barclay farm, Bryn Mawr, Pa. This cow entered the advanced registry this year and gave 1,155 pounds of milk, 525 pounds of butter in one year.

The Separator in Missouri.

The hand cream separator is a very potent factor in Missouri dairying. It came slowly at first, but of late very rapidly. It has come to stay and has brought additional prosperity with it. Any man with ten ordinary cows who is where he can patronize a creamery, either centralized or local, cannot afford to be without one. The extra cream saved in one year over the deep can or crock system will usually pay for the machine, and the machine if treated decently will last for ten or fifteen years. There are half a dozen makes of separators on the market. Competition has forced them all to become good and stay good. The farm separator is now the dairy farmer what the twine binder is to the grain farmer. It is possible to cut grain with a cradle, but it would not pay to do it in that way. The milk producer can make some money in the old way of raising cream, but it does not pay.—R. M. Washburn in Kimball's Dairy Farmer.

Care of the Cow's Teats.

The care of the teats should always be observed by the milker and when they get hard and rough should be anointed with vasoline, as cracked teats are an annoyance to the milker, hurtful to the cow and have a tendency to lessen the flow of milk. Long finger nails are also a discomfiture to the cow, and the milker should keep them well pared to avoid trouble.

Some cows will not give down their milk for some milkers as readily as to others, and it is often necessary to change milkers and try to find one whom the cow takes a liking to and for whom she will give it down. The holding up of the milk has a tendency to lessen the secretion and consequently the flow.

Grow Feed on the Farm.

The Massachusetts state crop report contains an article by Professor F. S. Cooley on "Some Causes Affecting the Profits of Dairying." On the subject of feeding dairy cattle the professor urges that feeds be produced on the farm as far as possible. Usually the best practice is to purchase only feeds rich in protein and raise the coarse fodders on the farm. Cows fed on starvation rations yield no profit, and those overfed with expensive feeds are also kept at a loss. The point of highest profit in feed must be determined by experiment and observation and varies with the locality and circumstances of the feeder.

Improving the Herd.

Select as far as possible females which conform to the standard of excellence of the breed. If this is accomplished it will insure a uniformity in type that is highly desirable. If in addition to this it is possible to select cows and heifers that are similarly bred they will be more likely to produce uniformity in their offspring.

ENLIGHTEN THE CONSUMER

Let Him Know the Value of Milk as a Food.

Milk is not a beverage, but an easily digested perfect food. It requires no cooking, contains no waste, is palatable, easily digested and is entitled to be classed among the economical human foods and ought to be more generally consumed.

One dollar spent for milk at 6 cents per quart furnishes 1.1 pounds of protein, 1.3 pounds of fat, 1.7 pounds of carbohydrates and 10,300 calories of energy, while the same sum spent for beef sirloin at 25 cents per pound furnishes .6 pound protein, .6 pound fat, no carbohydrates and 4,100 calories of energy, or the same amount spent for eggs at 36 cents per dozen furnishes .5 pound protein, .4 pound fat, no carbohydrates and 2,600 calories of energy, or the dollar spent for oysters at 35 cents per quart gives .3 pound of protein, .1 pound fat, .2 pound of carbohydrates and 1,250 calories of energy.

Thus we can show that many of the standard foods are really luxuries in price when compared with milk on the scale of nourishment furnished for a definite sum. Now think you not if the consumer, were made cognizant of these and other favorable facts, if they were thrust before his notice as are the claimed virtues of the so called cereal foods, nostrums or worse, would not consumption increase, naturally making a better price?

Advertise the Facts.

Suppose you have a folder printed enumerating these and other virtues milk possesses, with your name and address and business on the margin. This could be printed by your local dairy organization or individually and judiciously but liberally distributed, and then suppose you paint on your barn the legend, "Good Milk is a Perfect Food—Sweet Clover Farm Produces It—John Jones, Proprietor," instead of the lie that the nostrum man will paint on if you allow it. Do you not think that advertising space would be as valuable to you as to the nostrum man? Would it not be possible to do good to your neighbor and to yourself at the same time? My experience in this line answers in the affirmative. I am a hearty believer in the Russell Sage or Rooseveltian philosophy of strenuousness, but muscular application alone must not expect more than the compensation usually paid for such exertion. Let us use our brains. It not only pays, but it makes a better world.—National Stockman and Farmer.

Dairy Talk of Today

A milk sheet should be in every barn and the cows tested regularly and the milkers made known of the results. All these things have a tendency toward interesting them in their work and are productive of better results.

The Milk Herd.

The time has come for all dairymen to look well to their herds to see that they are composed of animals of constitution, and to that end production must be placed secondary, and everything that tends to the development of strength and constitution must be made of the first importance. Given these qualities, from good foundation stock, performance must surely follow.

Breed Tests.

The figures given here are merely types. They do not mean that every cow of the breed will yield milk of this grade. Some Jerseys will not go above 3.7, and some Holsteins will do better than 4.6. But as a whole the tests fairly represent the fat content of the milk of the breed: Holsteins, 3.25 per cent; Ayrshires, 3.7; Shorthorns, 3.8; Devons, 4.4; Jersey, 5; Guernsey, 5.—Kimball's Dairyman.

May Be All Cream.

When you see a man going to the creamery with one can nowadays it's no sign he is running a one cow dairy. That may be a can of cream.

Field Weeds and Others.

The weeds are not all in the fields. Some are in the dairies, the cows that make us useless work, that reduce our profits, that discount our undertakings, so we cannot get 100 cents on the dollar from them, says Kimball's Dairy Farmer. Let us get rid of these—pull up, cut off, banish the weeds, in so far as they affect our success.

But the real, universal, hopeless dairy weeds are the cows that make 125, 130, 140 pounds of butter a year, the ones the thoughtless farmer owns, feeds and milks. They are his dairy sinking funds; they sink his labor, his profits and his hopes. What train loads of these would go to Packingtown if we would all weed them out at once.

Train the Heifer.

Heifers should be taught to "hoist" the first thing, as it puts the udder in a better position to be handled. Cows that have not been taught this, when they come to develop large udders and are heavy milkers, are quite an annoyance to the milker, especially with cows that do not carry the udder well forward.

Careless Dairymen.

Nine-tenths of the dairymen are still mixing breeds, housing cows in barns that are about devoid of sanitation, refusing to believe that what gets into the milk after and during milking is what injures it and sends it to "the dogs," that it does not pay to read and become dairy wise, that it is economy to ship or transport raw uncooled milk in old, battered, rusty cans, and it is something to be proud of to carry all, sour whey back home in the milk cans, and believe a cheeseboth stinking will take off the bad things out of milk.

PASTURING CATTLE.

Change of Field Should Be Avoided. Winter Feedings.

There is an old saying that change of pasture makes fat calves, but, like many another wise saw, this has more sound than sense. Cattle never gain flesh when in a field new to them. Three or four days pass before they become accustomed to their new surroundings and settle in their regular round of habits. If moved from one field to another adjoining, the same restlessness will appear, although, if a gate between the two fields be left open they will pass from one field to the other without the sign of uneasiness. Introducing strange animals in to a field occupied by a herd will cause the same disturbance. The social position of each newcomer must be settled by much fighting and more threatening before the chief business of their lives can go on quietly and comfortably. Having got a herd together, it would be advisable as far as possible to avoid changing from field to field and sudden changes of diet. Such changes are almost certain to "throw the cattle off their feed" or lead them to overeat with more disastrous results.

If the intention is to feed cattle in the winter months, attention should be given to providing a feed lot in which they may be fed comfortably and profitably. Much will be gained by providing shelter to prevent them from shivering away the flesh they have slowly gained. Less of food is needed for merely keeping up the animal heat, and the animal will eat and drink more when sheltered from cutting winds and warmed by the sun's rays. It is especially important that the sunlight should reach the stock early in the day, for, even when there is little perceptible warmth in the rays, there is in them that which enlivens the spirits of beast as well as man. It has been found that cattle fatten better in an open field, exposed to the winds from every point of the compass, than they do in fields in the midst of timber, where the sun's rays seldom or never reach them. Salt should be placed where every beast in the herd can easily reach it. By this plan the crowding and fighting will be avoided, and the animals will be much better for it.—W. J. Grand, Cook County, Ill.

Care of Breeding Ewes.

We feed our breeding ewes liberally with roots and plenty of clover hay, says a writer in the American Agriculturist. We have large, well ventilated sheds and let the ewes have plenty of exercise, keeping them out of all storms. It does not do a sheep any good to get wet. We aim to have our ewes in a good healthy condition, always use the best rams we can, secure and mate them with the ewes early in the season. We find that early lambs do far better than late ones, provided they can be cared for properly. We cull our lambs and flocks carefully each year, sending all inferior animals to the butcher's block.

THE SWINEHERD

It is demonstrated by all experiments that in the making of pork at low prices the various species of pasture grasses are the most beneficial, cheapest and most useful of the many foods on which the hog subsists. The animal which can make the best use of them is therefore the most suitable for general purposes.

To Load Hogs.

Handy devices for loading hogs are numerous. Here is the best one I know, says a writer in Kimball's Dairy Farmer. I have tried the portable chute, the hog yard chute and some others, but this beats them all. My hog house is built on a slight side hill. The hogs go in on the ground level. I back the wagon up to a door on the opposite side and drive the hogs in without any chute. It is much easier to drive a hog on a level floor than up an incline. If you have a low wagon this can be managed with almost any hog house by digging two trenches for the rear wheels, thus letting the hind end of the wagon down to the level of the door. A neighbor has one pen with a floor about a foot higher than the rest of the house. There is an outside door in this, and he backs the wagon up to it and loads in that way. By feeding in this pen several times it is an easy matter to handle the hogs. There is an easy incline leading from the other house to this, so the hogs do not have to climb around any. Anything that makes it possible to load fat hogs with little disturbance is worth considering.

Housing the Pigs.

In a paper read at the Iowa swine breeders' meeting W. Z. Swallow, a swine breeder for forty years, said:

"I have had lots of experience with pigs in little houses and big houses and with stoves. Now I use no stoves and no big houses. I did not find any advantage in farrowing houses. They always get too cold. It is hard to keep artificial heat even. Where you keep five or six sows and litters together it is hard to keep them all warm and not get them stirred up. One in a place is a good deal better than the other way. With a small house covered with straw except a door on the south side, with wings on each side of it so that when the door is open the breeze cannot get in, you will have better luck, and the heat of the sow will be warmth enough in the house. They will get plenty of air and sunshine from the door. With houses like this I have had sows farrow seven and eight pigs in the cold weather and be all right. They are cheaper than the big houses. A nice house will cost about \$7 or \$8 on a pig."

A HORSE'S HARNESS.

The Exact Way It Should Be Fitted to the Animal.

To fit a harness to a horse is the simplest of operations, and only neglect and the good nature and patience of the animal allow any departure from exactness. Few browbands fit as they should, but are so loose that the ears are painfully pinched. Blinkers carelessly kept become warped out of shape and seriously obstruct vision, while if they flare or the cheek pieces are too loose they lose their effect in the one case and are dangerous as affording glimpses of the following vehicle in the other. Bits are generally too wide rather than too narrow; bridle bits too thin and sharp, curb chains are often sharpened or "roughed" through carelessness or too tightly drawn. Collars are often too much bent at the top. Our horses are rather straight shouldered as a rule, and sore or chafed necks are very frequent in consequence.

Pads are usually broader in the tree than is best, especially if a horse is light in flesh, and the ridge suffers unless a housing is worn. When placed well back, as they should be, however, they generally fit better, and the girth does not chafe the thin skin at the elbows. Breastplates generally are far too loose, dangling aimlessly about, whereas they have vitally important duties to perform in handling the load. Backbands, if tight, are always dangerous, as inciting to a kicking scrape, especially if the crupper is not thickly padded. Tight girthing is never necessary. The breeching should hang in the right place and be just tight enough to come into play when traces slack, without that length which leaves it dangling about, and stopping the vehicle with a sudden jerk. Pole pieces should, while controlling the pole head instantly, not be drawn so tight that the horses are jammed against the pole, nor should they dangle loosely about. No strap ends should stick up or out, but everything be snugly billeted. As a rule backbands are made long enough for a dromedary and girths big enough for an elephant, with from four to six holes each, that are never visited by a buckle tongue. Nose bands should have a lot of holes, close together, and be used when needful to assist biting. At all events they should fit snugly. Throatlashes should always be quite loose. Coupling reins should be long, with several holes at bit ends. The hand reins should have more holes and rather closer together than usually punched.—F. M. Ware in Outing Magazine.

How Houdon Was Saved.

During the reign of terror David had Houdon, the sculptor, arrested and wished to have him guillotined, as he had declared war against all the artists, his colleagues. Mme. Houdon went to Barrere and urged him to save her husband. "I see no way," Barrere said. "But tell me, for which of his works has he been imprisoned?" "For a statue of St. Scholastica," said Mme. Houdon. "What does she look like?" "A fine woman, with a scrap of paper in her hand." At that moment entered Collet-d'Herbois. Barrere said to him: "Houdon has made a statue of Philosophy meditating on the revolution. You must have it bought by the assembly and placed in the room in front of the assembly room and declare that Houdon has deserved well of the country." This was done, and Houdon was saved.

Etiquette at Church Wedding.

The order in which guests should leave the church is a question frequently put. It suffices to say that the bride and bridegroom leave first and the bride's mother follows immediately afterward, next to her the bridesmaids and the relatives and guests as they best can get away. The guests provide their own carriages save in the country when they attend a wedding from town. The bridegroom provides the carriage for himself and bride in town. The bride's father does this in the country, and in both town and country he provides the carriages for the members of his family residing with him and for himself and the bride.

Paradox of a Buried Treasure.

Buried treasure is not always apocryphal. An instance occurred in the last century at Washington, lying seven miles north of Worthing. In that village for many generations a tradition had lingered that, just before the battle of Hastings, a great treasure had been hidden. From 1066 to 1866 it lay undisturbed. In that latter year, at the Wasinga-tun (settlement of the sons of Wassa), to give the village its Saxon name), 3,000 pennies of the coinage of Edward the Confessor and Harold were unearthed, which proved for once the truth that may underlie an "old wives' fable."—London Chronicle.

The Lawn Mower.

The lawn mower is generally much abused by the majority of those who use it. When nicely adjusted and in good working order it may be kept so by a hair's breadth turn of the adjusting screws or bolts, and no one should be allowed to meddle with these parts unless he fully understands them. The blades of the lawn mower strike the cutting bar in such a manner as to be largely self sharpening, and no machine, if well oiled and adjusted, will need sharpening unless it is run into stones or other hard substances that may dull or bend the knives. The ordinary machine oil used upon larger machines than the lawn mower, on wagons, etc., is too heavy for the lawn mower, except in very hot weather, and should be thinned with an equal amount of kerosene. No machine will keep in perfect working order for a great length of time without cleaning, and the lawn mower, which is run through so much dust and dirt, should be taken apart once or twice every season, each part carefully cleaned and wiped and then freshly oiled. The machines with large wheels and ball bearings run more easily than many of the older patterns, but the latter if kept in perfect order will run with comparative ease and will do good service for many years.—Suburban Life.

A Cure For Chicken Pox.

Chicken pox is usually the result of the fowls being allowed to roost in damp, filthy quarters. Bathe the affected parts with warm, soapy water until the crusts can be removed without bleeding, after which apply a solution of sulphate of copper (bluestone), a dram to one-half pint of water.

Chicken Wisdom.

The molt tests the color quality of the white breeds. If the prize cockerel shows brassiness after getting his new feathers, he will be very likely to transmit this failing to his chickens.

Study your individual birds, save the steadfast thoroughbreds for years and gradually develop whole flocks of them. It certainly pays both in satisfaction and in silver.

Do not allow the drinking water to be exposed to the sun. Give fresh water twice daily.

For a soft crop nothing is better than a gill of strong vinegar in a quart of drinking water.

Broad roosts not over two feet from the floor are the most comfortable and most sensible.

Shavings as Scratching Litter.

A reader asks if shavings would make good scratching litter, and as the answer was not very positive in its favor I will venture to speak from several years' experience and say that I have always used them with the best of success and prefer good, clean shavings to any other material, says L. E. Hudson in American Poultry Advocate. They will not pack down so much as straw, and as most shavings are from dry lumber they will absorb more moisture than other material. They will also last longer. With six to ten inches of shavings on a good floor you may depend on your fowls getting proper exercise.

The Useful Douglas Mixture.

Douglas mixture is made as follows: Sulphate of iron (common copperas), eight ounces; sulphuric acid, one-half fluid ounce; one gallon of water. To prepare this tonic, place the gallon of water in a jug or crock and add the copperas. When the latter is dissolved drop in the sulphuric acid, and when the compound clears it is ready for use. A less quantity may be made in a small bottle in the same proportions. The mixture is a tonic, which may be given to fowls in drinking water at the rate of a gill to twenty-five head every other day.

There is no Reason.

Why your baby should be thin and feeble during the night, or forms are the cause of thin, sickly babies. It is natural that a healthy baby should be fat and sleep well. If your baby does not retain its food, don't experiment with colic cures and other medicine, but try a bottle of White's Cream Vermifuge, and you will soon see your baby have color and laugh as it should. Sold by Graham & Wortham.

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For particular ask any agent of the Southern Pacific Company or write
Wm. McMURRAY,
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Always Was Sick.

When a man says he always was sick—troubled with a cough that lasted all winter—what would you think if he should say—he never was sick since using Ballard's Horehound Syrup. Such a man exists:

Mr. J. C. Clark of Denver, Colorado, writes: "For some years I was troubled with a severe cough that would last all winter. This cough left me in a miserable condition. I tried Ballard's Horehound Syrup and have not had a sick day since. That's what it did for me." Sold by Graham & Wortham.

See Zierolf for Economy Jars 74t

W. Jacobson of Elk City met with a terrible accident last Sunday. He let a shotgun slip through his hands in such a way that the weapon was discharged, the contents passing through the wrist and hand, tearing away the bones and muscles until only a portion of the skin connected the hand and wrist. The hand may be saved though it will be terribly crippled and the thumb is nearly destroyed.

The Dairy Barn.

The work of the milker can be made more interesting by making the stable more attractive, and partly for this reason should be well lighted and ventilated and made clean by dusting and whitewashing, also the use of land plaster and some absorbent in the trenches, like cut or shredded corn fodder, for the purpose of keeping the table sweet and pure, some pictures of some prominent cows of the breed you are keeping hung on the walls.



The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

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Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

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