TESTS IN THE DAIRY.

The best judges of stock will some times make mistakes when buying cows to add to their herds, but there is no excuse in these days of the milk scales and the Babcock tester for keeping a cow that does not leave a balance after paying for her feed and

Milk scales are not expensive, and it is very little trouble to weigh and record the amount of milk from each cow. It will take more time to add up the long columns, but an adding ma-chine would pay for its cost in a short time. A Babcock tester can be bought for less than \$10, and any man who can run a mowing machine ought to be



DEVICES FOR TESTING A DAIBY HERD. able to test milk. It requires care to test milk accurately, but a man who is not equal to it has no business to be in charge of a dairy farm.

In some sections cow testing assoclations have been formed, and special agents do the testing, and much good work is being done along these lines by the New Hampshire Agricultural college. The dairy division of the college has taken much interest in the matter of encouraging farmers to test the product of their berds. For some time Professor Rasmussen has been sending out sample boxes to interested dairymen. The box carries fifteen sample bottles. These have the preservative already added, so all the farmer needs to do is take the samples according to directions and then return the box to the college. The sampling dipper is an ingenious device made by fastening a wire to a cartridge. Full directions accompany each box, so a farmer will be able to take samples accurately. The box is re highly probable that a larger number turned to the college and the samples carefully analyzed and report made back to the dairyman. Then if the boars, farmer has kept account of the number of pounds of milk the animals gave he can figure out what his animals are doing.

Too Much Work to Know The Canadian Dairyman makes a

good point in the following Ask a hundred farmers why they do not keep it record of their cows, and ninety-nine will tell you it is too much work. How they know, having never tried it, is a mysfery. But they think so, at any rate. Too much work? They never tell you it is too much work to keep twenty cows to do the work of ten. They never tell you it is too much work to labor all summer to put up food for cows that cannot probutter fat enough to pay for the food they ent. They see right into the work of keeping these records, but

they cannot see these other things. The time required for weighing and recording the milk has been estimated at one minute per day for each cow The dairyman thus knows every day exactly what each cow is doing, and If a cow gets off her feed or is wrong in any way it will be detected in the shrinkage of her milk at once, who immediate attention can be given her and often fatal results avoided.

In summing up at the end of the year the dairyman will be surprised as he compares the records of the several cows in his herd. His milk record will be correct, and his milk tester will not deceive him, and he should promptly eliminate the unprofitable pauper boarders from his herd.

Weaning Pigs.

The weaning season is more or less critical with young swine. In many instances they receive a setback at that time, which means loss in growth. The manner of the weaning is important, as well as the time of the same. When young pigs have learned to take slop freely, made of shorts and skimmilk they are being made ready for weaning without a serious check to their growth. Such pigs may be weaned, if necessary, at the age of eight weeks. If they cannot be given skimmilk, it is better for the pigs if they can remain longer on the dam. In such instances they will fare better if they can take nourishment from the dam until ten weeks old. In no case should they be weaned until they can take food freely apart from the dam. Much care should also be exercised to fur nish them with that kind of food that will promote good growth.--Pro-

Using the Colts.

All colts and fillies should be halter ed when quite young, and the custom is growing of teaching them to pull very light loads before they are two years old. The early spring is a good time to hitch them up with an old load whatever and drive them around a little every day. Then when spring the draft very light. Make the operatrying to make it profitable for the owner. The profit will come in in after years. The education a colt receives at this age, if carefully and kindly administered, is very valuable because it is done while the coft's habits are forming and before he learns victous tricks.

FEEDING FOR MILK.

Crops That Are Considered Best For the Dairy Cow.

However good the grass, a dairy cow will give milk in greater quantities if depends on its answer. If something green, it must be grown on the farm. If it be bran, that must be purchased at the store or mill at a considerable nutter of cash.

As a matter of economy some farm-

rate of one bushel to the acre, the outs likewise, and harrow them in carefully, This crop, if the season is favorable, will be ready to feed about the last of June. A succession of crops can be

realized by sowing plots at intervals. In its green state the feed is succulent and acts somewhat like red clover. Therefore care must be taken at first in feeding it. Lead the cows up to a good sized feed gradually, giving winter or, for that matter, during any plenty of salt. This crop is profitable part of the year." to the soil as a fertilizer as well as be ing a first class feed for the cows.

A later feed is sweet corn or molasses cane. Either of these will run up to the time of frost. Sweet corn grows quickly, and there is no better feed for milk cows. When the ears of corn have passed the milky stage, begin feeding it. This forage will increase the flow of milk very materially. Between the rows of corn can be sowed the rutabega turnips, and if the season late they will make a good yield. They are considered fine feed for the dairy cow through the late fall and winter if mixed with grain.-W. D. Neale.

CROSSING HOGS.

Some Results Obtained by the Michigan Experiment Station.

Writing of the work of the Michigan experiment station in crossbreeding, Professor A. C. Anderson says:

We are practicing one line of crossbreeding only, using several different breeds. The plan is to mate the bacon sows with the lard boars. We have used Tamworth and large Yorkshire sows and have mated them with Berkshire, Poland-China and Duroc-Jersey boars.

The reason for this is that we think the bacon sow is more prolific than many of the others, is a good milker and a good mother. That is why we use the bacon dams rather than sires. No doubt the crossing of sows of these other breeds with Tamworth or Yorkshire boars would give about equal results so far as form and characteristics of the progeny are concerned, but it is of progeny would be obtained from using the bacon sows and the lard

We have selected the medium type of all the breeds used. We have not used the Yorkshires or Tamworths of extreme length, such as the Canadians are enthusiastic over, but sows of medium size. For the sires we have used those that we have selected for herd

All these crosses have shown satisfactory results. As a personal choice I should say that the Berkshire form blends more readily with the bacon form than does either the Poland-China or the Duroc-Jersey,

The progeny from all three of these crosses seems to us at present to be



HIGHLY BEED TAMWORTH SOW. [This animal shows the extensive depth of side which the Tamwerths carry. For crossing with some of the lard breeds for the production of bacon hogs this type of sow is one of the very best. This animal is owned by the Michigan experiment station.]

about what the American packing trade is demanding today and is paying the highest market prices for. All buyers who have looked at the progeny of these crosses have at once expressed the opinion that they were well adapted for American packing products and at the same time were not of such extreme type as to exclude them from the local market or heavy butcher style of hog when fed to weighs most suitable for those market classes,

STOCK AND DAIRY.

"I can give congress credit for one slendid deed," says a Texas cattle breeder. "The matter I speak of is the appropriation of \$250,000 for the eradication of the cattle tick. This miserable pest, according to the very conservative calculations of the department of agriculture, causes an annual loss of \$65,000,000 by renson of the thousands of cattle which succumb to its poisonous attacks. I believe that in reality the damage it does is more than twice that given by the department, although it is difficult to get at a correct estimate."

Molasses For Horses. The Louisiana experiment station reports thus on the use of cane molasses for horses: In spite of many reports faateady horse to a front bobsled with ne horses, the writer is not inclined to recommend to northern farmers its indiscriminate use in place of the cereals tion of heavier machinery and larger work comes on give the colt the long and their byproducts. As an appetizer end of a three horse evener. Make and tonic for horses out of condition, as a colic preventive and for improving tion a schooling for the coit instead of the palatability of rations two to three. maybe a little more. The farmer needs pounds daily of molasses undoubtedly would prove productive of satisfactory

> Tuberculin War In New York. Speaking of the fight against the use f tuberculin to New York state, a dalryman says:

"On my farms I have a hundred cows, and every one of them is healthy. I do not want an unhealthy cow on my place, and as soon as I find one that does not seem well it is not long in my possession. But I do not want and nobody else wants well cattle made ill fed something extra. Just what that by having tuberculin pumped into feed shall be is the question, and much them. In my barns there is not a cow that is not in good shape. The mo ment one gets off I put it off to one side and see what is the matter with it, and unless it comes through all right in a short time I dispose of it. Usually a cow with treatment will round up all right. Tuberculosis can be ers sow accorni acres in corn and resp 'eliminated by giving the nattie fresh

t with the binder at harvest time. | afr. good fodder and good water. I Others sow molasses cane and reap have been farming since I was a boy that in like manner, and still others I am now forty-eight years old, and I plant field peas and oats. The last have never had the disease among my named are considered the best feed for cattle. The reason is that I take good the dairy cow. The ground for oats care of them. Cows must receive the and peas should be broken in the fall | best care in winter. I give them plenor very early in the spring. When it work are during the cold season, will do to work, sow the peas at the but I always heat their drinking water by means of a small heating plant I have erected outside my barns. The result is that they never suffer from the effects of ice cold water such as furnished in many barns. Of course a farmer who has a brook or any running water on his farm does not need to resort to this plan. I have tried heating the water for several years, and none of my cattle are ever ill in

DRAFT HORSE INDUSTRY.

ing operations in the west have prices the cow, placing the left arm around paid for brood mares of draft blood the nose and at the same time openbeen so high, says the Breeder's Ga- ing her mouth, and with a sp on in the zette, Chicago. The shippers naturalight hand place the medicine, which is attended all the sales where big should be in a powdered form, back or drafters would be offered, but in all the tongue. She can then swallow instances of which we have been in- with safety. formed the local farmers outbid the professionals and kept the mares at home. There is much of promise in these reports. They mean that before grain reels for cows which, he says, i mortgages in large lumps.

outries concerning the sort of gelding



A 2,200 POUND SHOW GELDING.

money. Bays and browns always sell for their full value. Most generally the weighty draft geldings of that color show up with more or less white about the face and feet, showing thereby most frequently a British extraction. There are plenty of bays and browns, too, that show no white and yet most unmistakable French or Belgian ancestry. Considering the large number of black Percheron stations which have been doing service for the past fifteen years in this country, it is strange that not more black geldings reach the market. When one scans the prize list of the eight internationals which have been held, one cannot fall to be astounded at the extremely small percentage of blacks which have That percentage is not much increased when one comes to inspect the entry lists, and it is open to doubt if the most of the blacks shown have not belonged to the British breeds and not to those of continental Europe. As general thing, however, the trade has come rather to divide the supply of big drafters into Percherons and the former including such grade Belgians as are on the market and the latter, of course, the get of Shire horses. The dealer does not bother his head much with strict definitions. One still often hears of Nor-



AN INTERNATIONAL CHAMPION only that the gelding shows by his ap-

pearance that he springs from an ancestry tracing to continental and not whole stailion business. Just so long as prices for the heavy ones keep up on the level on which they now rest left over.

Taken up one side and down the

Farmers are recognizing that it pays to work heavier horses and no other. heavier machinery. Help, or at least the sort of help it pays to hire nowavorable to the use of molasses for days, does not promise to get much more plentiful, and the solution of the farm labor problem lies in the utilinadraft horses. There is just as much need for the real drafter on the soil of the corn belt as there is in the city, and the weight in the collar even more badly than, or at least quite as badly as, the city team user, and this need will press more forcibly upon him in time to come. With this sort of market before him and with the added knowledge that for his best specimens fancy prices will always be forthcoming the corn belt farmer who does not devote his attention to the production of heavy borses is losing a great oppor-

> Keep the Pig Gentle. Never scare a young pig. Always keep it gentle and it will grow the faster. Any person who has ever handied pigs is well aware that they are among the most contrary animals in existence and that when you undertake to drive them their talls always seem to be on the wrong ends of them. They are like some people-they can be conxed, but cannot be driven.

DOCTORING CATTLE.

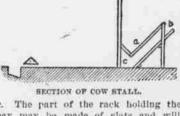
Drenching Is Dangerous and Often Proves Fatal, Says a Veterinarian. Dr. David Roberts, Wisconsin state sterinarian, gives this galvice:

Perhaps the best way of demonstrat ing the danger of drenching cattle is to advise the reader to throw back his hend as far as possible and attempt to swallow. This you will find to be a difficult task, and you will find it more difficult and almost impossible to swal low with the mouth open. It is for this reason that dranching cuttle is a dangerous peacifice. If a cow's head b raised as high as possible and be mouth kept open by the drenching bot the or horn a portion of the liquid b very ant to pass down the windpip into the lungs, sometimes causing it stant death by smothering, at other times causing death to follow in a few days from congestion or inflamme tion of the lungs

Give all cattle their medicine hypodermically or in feed. If they refuse feed give it dry on the tourns. The proper mechal of giving a cow medi-Never in the history of horse breed- cline is to stand on the right side of should be in a powdered form, back on

A Two Feed Rack.

A New York dairyman has a hay and many years we will have a targer sup- a great help when these two feeds are ply of the weighty sorts which pay off given at the same time. The lary is put in space a, and then the grain is From time to time we receive in poured in at b, and the cow eats it at



hay may be made of slats and will thus be easier to keep clean. Both of these racks are kept in place by 2 by 3 strips running lengthwise of the man-

Handling the Boar.

The boar should have plenty of exercise. This is productive of well developed muscles and general thrift, Soundness of reproductive organs will usually follow. During the breeding season it will not be possible for him to get the same amount of exercise, and accordingly care must be taken that his energies are not wasted by unnecessary service. Careful feeding will do much to counteract this. It must always be remembered that the drains on a boar at this time are severe, especially if fifty or sixty sows are served. This will require ample feed, with as much exercise as possible and careful treatment. A fully ma tured boar should not serve more than two sows daily, preferably one in the morning and one in the afternoon. In this way he can serve fifty or sixty in a senson without difficulty.-George M. Rommel.

The Only One of Its Kind. The Shawnee Alfalfa club is the only e of its kind on earth, according to the Kausas Farmer. It holds monthly meetings on the afternoon of the last Saturday in each month and discusses appropriate topics—as, for instance 'Alfalfa Pests."

Feet of the Colts.

Keep the feet of colts even or oundness may result. Do not allow the toes to grow too long Ringbones are often caused by long toes. Keep the colts' stalls well littered. One slip on a wet floor may ruin a valuable coit.

WHY WOMEN SUFFER

Litt'e Sound Advice Will Help Many a Sufferer in Dallas.

Women have so much to go through in life that it is a pity there is so much needless suffering from backache, head aches, dizziness, languor and other conmon aches and ills of kidney complaint. Doan's Kidney Pills have brought new ife and strength to thousands of wome afflicted in this way. Don't worry you feel tired and dragged out-if vo have backache and bearing-down pains, beadache, dizzy spells, faintness and lack ambition. Don't think it's some trouble peculiar to the sex. Men suffer in the same way when they have kidney cestry tracing to continental and not insular Europe. Ask yourself this question: "Are the kidneys well?" The condition of the kidney secretions may give you draft geldings and their values is the iment, or a stringy settling in the urine if passages are too frequent and copious or scanty and painful it is time to begin on the level on which they now rest
the demand for ton stallions will remain active. Reports from practically
all of the representative stables are to
the effect that the sweep has been almost clean—only a very few stallions
left over used this remedy.

For sale by all dealers. Price 50

other, the draft horse industry could not well be in a more flourishing states.

Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, New York, sole agents for the United States. Remember the name-Doan's-and

How's This!

Weaffer One Rundred Dollars Reward for case of Catacrit that cannot be cured by

F J. CHENEY & CO., Props , Toledo, O. We the undersigned, have known F. J. Chency for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly benerable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obliga-

and manerally and to carry out any obliga-tions made by their firm.

Wast's Tatlax, Wholesele Druggiets, Toledo, O.
Walleto, Kinnan & Mannin, Wholesele Drug-giets, Toledo, O.
Hall's Catarric Cure is taken internally acting directly upon the blood and smoons surfaces of the system. Frice, the per bottle. Sold by all Drugeties. Tostmonials free.

Hall's Family Fills are the best.

TEA

The cost of good tea is so very little: only a third of a cent a cup! a centand-a-half or two cents for the family breakfast!

Your grocer returns your money if you don't the Schilling's Best; we pay him

KILL THE COUCH AND CURE THE LUNGS

WITH Dr. King's **New Discovery** FOR COLOS PRICE 500 & \$1.00.

AND ALL THROAT AND LUNG TROUBLES.

GUARANTEED SATISFACTOR: OR MONEY REFUNDED.

COFFEE

Five degrees of excellence: * good; ** better; *** fine; **** finer; **** finest: all Schilling's Best. Your grocer returns your money if you don't



A Fresh Complexion is preserved—and produced—by Robertine, a mild, delightful preparation, delicately fragrant. takes the skin exquisitely soft; mer-drynem; reduces the size of low due to wholesome nourist Askyour Druggist for a free sample of



BELT & CHERRINGTON, Dallas, Oregon,



of the worth of a medicine is the cures it can effect. Every one who has used Ballard's Snow Liniment knows that it will CURE RHEUMATISM, CUTS, SPRAINS, STIFF JOINTS, BURNS, NEURALGIA, CONTRACTED MUSCLES AND ALL PAINS.

USED SNOW LINIMENT 10 YEARS. V. L. Settle, Richmond, Mo., writes:- "This is to certify that I have used your Snow Liniment for ten years for rheumatism, neuralgia, lame back, etc., and in every case it has rendered immediate relief and satisfaction."

Avoid all Substitutes. Three Sizes 25c, 50c, \$1.00 BALLARD SNOW LINIMENT CO. 500-502 North Second Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Sold and Recommended by STAFRIN DRUG COMPANY





New Biographical Dictionary ontaining the names of over 10,000 noted ersons, date of birth, death, etc. Edited by W. T. HARRIS, Ph.D., LL.D.,

2380 Quarto Pages Needed in Every Home Also Webster's Collegiate Dictionary
110 Pages. 100 Blastrations.
Regular Edition 7x10x1% inches. 5 bladings.
De Luxe Edition 65/285/215 in. Psinted from
same plates, on bible paper. 2 beautiful bindings. G. & C. MERRIAM CO., c Publishers, Springfield, Mass.





FRIEND TO FRIEND.

The personal recommendations of people who have been cured of coughs and colds by Chamberlain's Cough Remedy have done more than all else to make it a staple article of trade and commerce over a large part of the civilized world.

AN INSTANCE.

Lucy Suddreth, of Lenoir, N. C., had been troubled with a very had cough for over a year. She says: "A friend bought a hottle of CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY, brought it to me and insisted that I should take it. I did so and to my surprise it helped me. Four bottles of it cured me of my cough."



Cures Biliousness, Sick Headache, Sour Stomach, Torpid Liver and

Pleasant to take Laxative Fruit Syrup

Cleanses the system thoroughly and clears sallow complexions of pimples and blotches. It is guaranteed

Por Sale by STAFRIN DRUG CO. Dallas, and M. THOMPSON, Falls City.