

Deafness Cannot Be Cured
by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surface. We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

DAIRY BREEDS AND FEEDS.

Experiments at the Wisconsin station show what can be done by the dairyman when the cows are properly fed and cared for. The dairy herd at the station has been established about ten years. Complete records have been kept for the production of milk and butter fat, and almost every kind of experiment has been tested in feeding and management. The herd of thirty represents the leading breeds, including Jerseys, Holsteins, Ayrshires and Brown Swisses.
The Holstein cow Johanna last year as well as the preceding year ranked first in net profit yielded over and above the cost of her feed. She gave



A GREAT HOLSTEIN YIELDER.

milk 337 days during the year and produced 13,180.2 pounds of milk and 477.96 pounds of butter fat, the average fat content of her milk for the year being 3.62 per cent.

The Jersey cow Macella ranked second in net profit yielded during the past year, receiving credit for a production of 7,782.1 pounds of milk and 442.38 pounds of fat (average fat content, 5.68 per cent); value of products, \$123.04; cost of feed, \$15.02; net profit, \$80.01. This cow ranked third among the cows in the herd during the preceding year, with a production of 6,973 pounds of milk, 411.51 pounds of fat (average fat content, 5.90 per cent) and a net profit of \$61.87.

The Guernsey cows Margaret and Muriel and the Ayrshire cow Christina rank third, fourth and fifth respectively, with net profits for the year as follows: Margaret, \$76.80; Muriel, \$69.21; Christina, \$67.02. The production for the year ranging from 6,702.9 to 9,037.4 pounds of milk and from 306.58 to 413.54 pounds of butter fat, with the cost of feed eaten about the same for all three cows, ranging from \$57.85 to \$39.90.

Grain was fed as many times daily as the cow produced pounds of butter fat during the week, or one-fourth to one-third as much grain as the amount of milk given, according to its quality. The grain mixture was three parts wheat bran, four parts cornmeal, three parts distillers' grains. Besides the grain, the cows had what ensilage and hay they would eat, the amount varying from twenty-five to forty-five pounds of ensilage and four to six pounds of hay. Each cow is carefully watched and the rations varied, according to need. In summer, besides pasture, more or less grain is fed to nearly all the cows and some green corn when the pastures begin to dry up.

The station is in line with many dairy farmers when it concludes that cows which freshen in the fall and early winter are more profitable than those which freshen earlier or later. Another tendency is to feed wider rations—that is, to feed a larger proportion of foods containing starch and fat. This change seems to be in line with much recent experiment station work and is a measure of practical economy, because most of the staple fodder crops of the farm favor a wide ration. The Wisconsin station has not put results into shape along this line, but asserts that feeding experiments show that rations made up mainly of farm grown feeds will, when fed to the right kind of cows,

produce large, profitable yields.
Foot Lameness in Horses.
A. S. Alexander, V. S., explodes the old idea that a horse can become "chest foundered." He says that such cases are those suffering from chronic founder (laminitis), which affects the feet and not the chest. In old standing cases of foot lameness the chest muscles may waste away in sympathy, and that fact has led to the "chest founder" idea. Such a horse should be shod with wide webbed, flat bar shoes, put on over a dressing of tar and oakum and a thick leather sole. Then clip off the hair and blister the hoof heads (coronets) of fore feet with a mixture of one dram of biniodide of mercury and two ounces of cerate of cantharides rubbed in for fifteen minutes. Wash blister off in forty-eight hours, then apply iodine. Blister every three or four weeks.

Extra Milking Unprofitable.
Experiments made recently by the Vermont experiment station show that when milked three times a day each cow gave the most and poorest milk in the morning, less of the richest milk at noon and the least of a medium quality at night. The fat content only increased the several solids not fat remaining unaltered. The trials seemed to indicate that as a regular farm practice there is not enough to be gained from an extra milking to repay its cost. As a temporary means of increasing the flow it may prove of use.

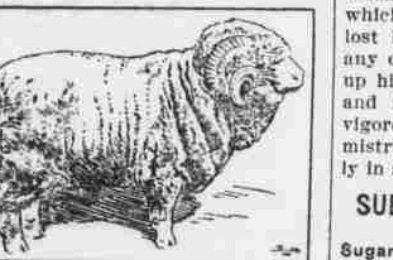
Dirt For Horses.
In reply to the question, "Will dirt hurt horses?" I notice that mine eat considerable of it now and then," a breeder says: "No. It is advisable to allow the horse to eat all the dirt he wants. In fact, it is a good idea to occasionally throw a chunk of turf into the feed box."

CARE OF THE RAM.

Exercise and Fresh Air Necessary to Keep Him Vigorous.

After the breeding season is over the ram needs some care and attention. This does not mean that he should be shut up in a warm, snug barn where never a blast will strike him nor that he shall be fed in bounteous supply the best that nature affords. He must be kept strong and healthy, and this he will not be if he is kept penned up and rolling in fat.

His most imperative need is exercise. This keeps his muscles strong and active, produces good circulation.



A CHAMPION MERINO.

helps in the process of digestion and keeps him generally vigorous. A hot-house ram, not able to resist cold or exposure, is a worthless article. Secondly, he needs good clover hay or corn stover, roots and only a little grain. Such feeds serve to maintain without fattening him. He has little to do the rest of the winter but to make wool, and while he should not be starved, he certainly need not be stuffed. What he needs after the breeding season are about the things the ewes are getting.

Probably the easiest and best way to take care of him is to turn him in with them and let him enjoy their company as well as their food and exercise, since all will soon be bred.

Separator Helps.

The milk will separate best when it is yet a little warm. It is better that it be warm from the cow than that it should be left to get cold and then be warmed on the fire.

The separator can do better work and there will be less wear if it stands on a perfectly level base. It should be tried with the level occasionally, for the continual use of it is apt to get it to lean.

It is well to run a little lukewarm water through the separator just before letting the milk through. This will warm and wet the disks and all the inside working parts where the milk goes and will prevent the cream from adhering to them.

Handling a Vicious Bull.

The safest way to handle an ugly bull is to first blindfold him. Nothing takes the conceit out of a bull so quick as to deprive him of sight. It is a question whether a man is justified in keeping a bull that is known to be ugly, but sometimes animals that are

otherwise very valuable get cross, and it is not always policy to turn them over to the butcher. By building a strong bull pen with convenience for handling such an animal he may be kept for two or three years in comparative safety.

THE HORSEMAN.

In Holland horses are fed the following daily rations with great success: Oats, 13 pounds; hay, 6.5 pounds; straw, 8.8 pounds.

Grease Heel in Horses.
A breeder gives the following remedy for grease heel in horses: Wash the parts with strong soap, then use a mixture of carbolic acid, one ounce; glycerin, two ounces; olive oil, eight ounces. In case this does not stop the itching dissolve a half ounce of sugar of lead in a half pint of soft water and use twice a day.

Selecting the Stallion.
Nothing could be more shortsighted than the false economical policy practiced by so many mare owners in their selection of the stallion. It should be borne in mind that "like begets like," and in order to produce the best one must breed to the best. There can be no dependence placed on the occasional chance occurrence of a nick which results in a superior offspring from an ordinary parentage. It takes but a perusal of the market quotations to convince any one that there is money in horses if they are of the right sort.

Exercise For Horses.
More horses are injured by enforced idleness than by work. Days that horses are not at work they should run in the yard. Their hair may not be quite as close and even be a little longer, but they will keep healthier and be in much better shape for the season's work for having their regular exercise every day either in the harness or out in the yard.

Mares Nursing Foals.
A breeder considers the following the best ration for mares nursing foals: Oats and bran in equal bulk, with about one-fourth in bulk of corn added, make a good ration for a mare in milk. This should always be moistened before feeding. The idea is to give a ration that not only increases the flow of milk, but materially enriches it.

Blindness in Horses.
The walk or step of a blind horse is always uncertain and unequal, so that he does not set down his feet boldly when led by hand. Another sign by which you may know a horse that has lost his sight is that when he hears any one enter the stable he will prick up his ears and move them backward and forward. The reason is that a vigorous horse, having lost his sight, mistrusts everything and is continually in alarm at the least noise he hears.

SUBSTITUTES FOR SILAGE.

Sugar Beets and Mangels Excellent For Cows in Winter.

When the dairyman is unable to provide silage for his cows the balanced ration should include something besides hay, bran, mill feed and occasionally oil cake. This is imperative for the dairyman and desirable for growing and fattening stock.

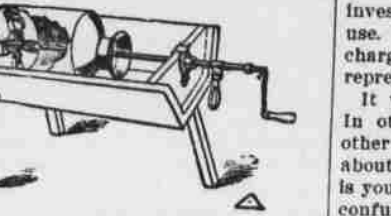
For this purpose pumpkins are largely grown for late fall feed, but they cannot be kept far into the winter. Following these there is no vegetable that equals the sugar beet, especially in the delightful flavor and richness that it imparts to milk, and an allowance of even three or four a day to each cow, chopped into convenient bits and fed in connection with hay, is eaten with avidity and conduces to health as well as enjoyment for the animals.

Next to the sugar beets and even easier to grow are the mangels, raised exclusively for stock, and in European countries forming a large part of the food, a practice that might be most profitably imitated in America, where the grain feeds have lately greatly advanced in price.

Scours in Pigs.
For two or three years we had some trouble with our young Berkshire pigs at weaning time, says a breeder. Frequently the best of each litter would have white scours. For several years we have had no trouble along this line, as we began feeding a side dish of wheat middlings, fed dry in a creep while the young pigs were still on the dam. Since we began this dry feed we have had no trouble. I think that the difficulty comes in most cases by giving a wet feed, but where dry feed is used no trouble occurs. We always feed warm, soaked corn at the same time. After they are weaned they are

fed twice a day just what they will clean up nicely.

Cleaning Dairy Utensils.
The proper way of washing milk utensils is something that is often neglected. All milk should be rinsed from the surface of the tin before it comes in contact with the boiling water, as the heat will cook the milk on to the surface, forming a coating very difficult to remove. If this coating is not removed it furnishes food and a place for bacterial growth. This is especially true in localities that are damp. After rinsing the vessels free from milk they may be washed in hot water. There should be added to the water some good cleansing compound. Some of the so called washing powders are not good, for a grease of some kind is used in their makeup. If a good powder cannot be obtained ordi-



A MILK CAN WASHER.

nary commercial sal soda and a little borax can be used. It is always important to wash milk utensils as soon as possible after their contents are emptied. If left to stand two or three hours some of the milk dries and then the more hot water is put on it the closer it sticks. Always wash milk pails and cans first with cold water.

THE DAIRYMAN.

Provide good milk pails. There are a great number of patent milk pails on the market that prevent filth from falling into the milk. Strainer top pails are quite extensively used and are very effective in keeping out foreign matter.

Regularity in Work of Dairy.
Too much importance cannot be attached to the regularity in all dairy work. The cow is a creature of habit. The more regular the attention given her the better work she will do in the dairy. Teach the boys to be kind and gentle to the cows, to feed them properly and with regularity. Try to make the cows contented as possible. Gentle treatment, good feeding and regularity are the three requirements in handling dairy cows.

Remedy For Cowpox.
Oxide of zinc ointment rubbed on the cow's bag morning and night is a very good remedy for cowpox. The disease is carried from cow to cow on the hands of the milker. So when the disease is in the herd the milkers should wash their hands carefully after milking each cow. Do not use the milk from affected cows until they are cured.

For Kicking Cows.
To cure cows of kicking when being milked a dairyman says a remedy which has proved effective without a single exception is simply clean labor. About fifteen or twenty minutes before the cow is milked the first time the lard should be applied to the teats, and when through milking wipe the teats perfectly dry with a soft, dry cloth and apply the lard again. This was usually found necessary for about five or six milkings. Many milkers have a bad habit of wetting their fingers when milking, and when the teats of young cows are left in this condition, especially in winter time, they get sore. On the other hand, lard heals or takes away the soreness, which is so natural, caused by the action of rough, hard hands upon the teats that are not accustomed to the milking process.

HEALTH OF SWINE.

Some Points by a Successful Breeder.

A champion Yorkshire. A successful swine breeder says of keeping hogs healthy:

A very important consideration is sunshine and exercise, and without both of these I have never been able to have success. I have too often seen hogs cramped into a little, dark, filthy pen for fattening. I find it most profitable to give my hogs good range at all times, whether feeding to fatten or not. It will sometimes happen that cholera will get into the whole neighborhood, and in such an event I would try to keep my herd as far from the adjoining neighbor as possible and use an abundance of a good disinfectant about the grounds and a little in the water. In fact, this will do no harm in health. But should cholera get started in my herd the first thing I would do would be to kill and burn the sick ones, taking them away from the others for the operation. I have tried to cure a few cases, but always failed and lost money by allowing them to stay on the farm.

The feeding of swine is a great question and can be mastered only by experience. Hogs to be healthy must have a variety of food—grains, roots and forage. The condition of the hog should govern the kind and quantity. Different conditions would suggest different methods, and therefore it is not safe to lay down any iron bound rules. The question of water is also a very great one, and one that, from my observation, is often neglected. Some think that any kind of hole will do for hogs, and consequently they are left to drink from the hole that they wallow in. This, I think, is one of the main causes of sickness in hogs. The



CHAMPION YORKSHIRE SWINE.

water becomes stagnant and foul and is full of disease germs, and the hog, taking this foul water into its stomach, is bound to sooner or later become diseased. Everything that can be done to keep things in first class order, letting nothing go undone, I find to be far better than any medicine that I have ever tried.

The fine champion Yorkshire sow

shown in the illustration has never been beaten in the show ring. The owner says this sow was fed from pigweed on a combination of shorts, corn, tankage, slops, etc. He thinks tankage a great food, tending toward great smoothness. She has produced several pigs which won blue ribbons at a number of big fairs.

FEEDING THE FLOCK.

Irregularity in This Work Means Loss in Fat and Flesh.

A good observer of sheep and lambs has made the remark that sheep are excellent timekeepers. They have no alarm clocks of their own, but seem to keep the sense of time very clearly in their minds, so clearly, in fact, that if you are disposed to be somewhat irregular in your hours of doing your farm work it would be best for you to invest in an alarm clock for your own use. In such a case you can safely charge the investment which the clock represents up to the flock.

It will pay you back with interest. In other words, there is perhaps no other animal that is more sensitive about being fed on time each day than your fattening lamb or sheep. Noise, confusion—anything, in fact, which annoys and distresses the flock means the loss of good money making fat and flesh to you. No one should be allowed to have any part in the handling of the flock who is in the habit of losing his temper or who is rough in manner or speech when working about the flock.

As a matter of fact, so important is this matter of sheep feeding that you cannot so much as show a stranger about the shed where the sheep are being fed without the act costing you in good hard money from the loss of flesh which the distraction of the sensitive animal will produce.

STEERS THRIVE ON ENSILAGE.

Experiments in steer feeding at the Pennsylvania experiment station show equal gains on a ration of corn ensilage as compared with dry fodder. Slaughter tests failed to show any difference in the carcasses of the two lots, and prices paid for the meat were the same. Figuring the cost, gain was made at greatest profit by feeding the ensilage.

VARIATION IN MILK FLOW.

It was found at the Nebraska experiment station that, as a rule, the variation in milk flow in individual cows from year to year was due to length of lactation and rest before freshening. A long lactation period favors a large milk production; also a long period of rest before freshening brings the same result.

INDEPENDENCE & MONMOUTH RAILWAY.

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WINTER COLDS
you need not fear them if you use **BALLARD'S HOREHOUND SYRUP**
A cough or cold is generally a forerunner of many serious sick spells. It should not be neglected, the human breathing system is a combination of tubes and cells, which must be kept in order to insure good health.
Ballard's Horehound Syrup CURES COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING COUGH, CROUP AND ALL PULMONARY DISEASES.
Cured of a Chronic Cough.
J. H. Ellis, Butte, Mont., writes: "I cheerfully recommend Ballard's Horehound Syrup to all people afflicted with chronic coughs. I suffered for years with a chronic cough which would last all winter