

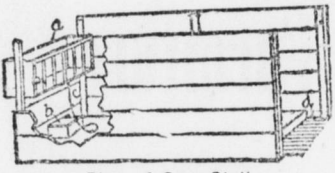


WELL-PLANNED COW STALL.

Features Which Will Add to the Comfort of the Animal.

I do not like stanchions of any kind. I think they destroy the naturalness of the cows and they trouble each other a great deal, besides often treading upon each other.

The only point in favor of stanchions is that they take up less room.



Plan of Cow Stall.

but I believe the increase in milk is a reward for allowing more space and convenience to each cow.

The cut shows the kind of stall which I prefer, writes a correspondent of the Missouri Valley Farmer. The rack, a, is of hardwood 30 inches high, with the slats wide enough so cow can thrust her nose through up to her eyes.

The bottom of the rack is 13 inches wide, extending into the stall toward the cow. The feed box, b, slides through an opening in the stall on the barn floor. It can be drawn into the feedway, cleaned out and a new feed put in without being disturbed by the cow.

The halter strap, c, is just long enough to allow the cow to lie down comfortably. The gutter, d, is eight inches lower than the stall floor. When she lies down she will put her head under the rack in kneeling and when she gets up she will move backward so that she can look through the rack. The length and width of stall can be made to suit the cows.

AN ESSENTIAL FACTOR.

The Dairy Woman and the Part She Has Had in Developing the Dairy Cow.

It is doubtful if any of the valuable breeds of dairy cows could have been produced without the help of women. That is, these breeds have been brought to their high state of perfection because the people that have had the care of them for centuries have been mostly women. The cows of the Channel Islands and the cows of Holland have been under the supervision of women for so long a time that "the memory of man runneth not to the contrary."

Imagine, says Farmers' Review, some of our western cowboys trying to develop a breed of dairy cows. Any dairy breed they might evolve would have the ability to run a four-minute gait and to scale fences with little trouble. The cow naturally partakes something of the nature of the one that has charge of her. Kindness has made the Dutch cow and the Jersey cow kind. Harshness would have made them into animals that few could milk. Gentleness has made them of a quiet disposition, inclined to chew the cud in contentment, in a feeling of perfect security. This contentment has made the work of the mammary glands easy, and great capacities for the production of milk and cream have been evolved.

The United States is little likely to have a distinctive breed of dairy cows. In the main, our cows here are in the care of men, especially in the larger dairy establishments. On the farms where women milk that is the only part they have in dairying. Men have most of the care of the animals.

The dairy woman is best adapted to take care of the dairy cow. If more women take up dairying as an occupation it will be a good thing for the dairy interests. They appreciate the value of the fine points in dairying, and the fine points are what regulate the value of the dairy output.

DAIRY DOTS AND DASHES.

A hand separator well taken care of will last for a generation.

The man that owns a hand separator can feed warm skim milk to his stock.

The average person's idea of cleanliness corresponds with everyday conditions and conveniences.

A cow so milked that she does not enjoy the operation will soon retire from the business of giving milk.

Generally the failure to make dairying pay is due more to inefficient management than to poor cows.

In purchasing a cow for butter and milk do not be carried away by the breeding of the animal, but see that she has individual merit.

The application of elbow grease may be disagreeable, but it insures clean milk, clean separators, clean butter, and generally a clean reputation.

A gallon of 30 per cent. cream weighs about eight pounds and five ounces. If it weighs less than that, it will surely test less than 30 per cent.

It is better to milk the cows before feeding them, as they will then keep more quiet. Besides the dust from the hay or the odor from the silage and other things will not get into the milk that is being drawn.

COWS FROM GRASS TO HAY.

Prof. A. L. Haecker, Nebraska, Tells How Change Should Be Made.

Cows are generally taken off pasture some time during the late fall when a big storm is in progress and it becomes necessary to house them. This method, while very natural, is not to be recommended, as the chances are the barn will not be in condition to receive the animals, and such little matters as bedding, feed, stalls, etc., will hardly be in shape for this new condition.

The best method, in my experience, to change stock from pasture to winter feed without causing a shrinkage in the milk flow or a loss in body weight of the animal, is to make such change gradually. A week, at least, should be taken to shift the animal from grass to dry feed or from pasture to winter. Very often during the season of the year when cows are changed the pasture is rather short and sometimes tough and dry, though if fall rains have been plentiful the grass may be in fairly good condition, but somewhat frosty. The cows if allowed access to a rack well filled with hay will begin eating the hay, even while the pasture is good. They will in this way become accustomed to the change gradually and will not suffer as a result of the new ration.

One of the best foods to give immediately after removing from pasture is roots. Beets, turnips or mangels may be fed at this season to the very best advantage. Beets are, as a rule, in the best shape at this season of the year, and may be fed in large rations, as silage or hay would be. A beet ration to a cow on full milk can be made from 15 to 30 pounds daily from four to ten pounds of grain, according to the amount of milk the animal is producing, and its capacity.

When forage or hay is given, it should be of the best quality at this time of the year, for the animal must be tempted with rations of the most palatable kind. If there is some spoiled hay in stack or barn do not feed it at this time, for it will do much better during the cold winter months, when the animal has naturally a good appetite and is well accustomed to dry food. Keep the cows out of doors as much as possible, that is, stable only when necessary. If the general custom is to stable nights, see to it that the windows and doors are left open, for the season is generally mild during the late fall and early winter and animals will suffer more from close confinement than too much ventilation. Remember that a cow requires as much fresh air as ten people. Then if you are stabling 20 cows in a barn, consider what 200 people could stand in the way of confinement. Tuberculosis would be unknown if this were duly considered and made allowance for.

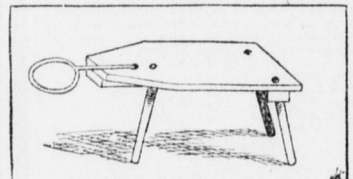
Several years ago we made a little test to ascertain the effect of stabling as compared with allowing the animal access to the open yard with sheds adjoining. The test was carried on during November, when the nights were cold and frosty. We found in this short test that in every instance where the cows were compelled to sleep in the barn in stalls they did not give as large a yield of milk as when allowed the open air. We were quite surprised about this for the nights were quite cold, though dry. The barn was well ventilated and the animals had plenty of good, dry bedding and were in clean stalls. Nevertheless, a stall is not as comfortable for an animal as the ground, providing it is not muddy or disagreeable.

We make it a practice, when changing from grass to dry feed, of allowing the cows as much liberty as possible in yards or paddocks about the barn; also to put them in the barn only when the weather is bad or at milking time, until they are well accustomed to the new condition. While cows are on pasture they naturally take considerable exercise. In grazing they walk many miles. The change from this condition to a narrow stall is naturally rather severe, and due consideration should be made in allowing the cow at this time as much freedom and open air as possible.—Orange Judd Farmer.

ANTI-SPILL MILK STOOL.

A Contrivance Which May Prove of Value to Some Milker.

"B" is made of lumber 1x10 inches and 16 inches long, with a piece of 2x4 for legs to go through nailed on the under side, the back piece going crossways and the front one lengthways.



"A" Swings the Bucket.

Bore holes for legs so they will stand well apart at the bottom. "A" is a ball for holding milk pail and is made from tooth of an old rake. It is bolted on just far enough away from stool so the pail will not strike when swinging either way. When cow goes to step, says the Missouri Valley Farmer, just swing pail out of the way and save the milk and your temper.

MILK PRESERVATION.

The secret of milk preservation may be traced to two things. First, cleanliness; second, low temperature. If it is impossible to provide both, stay out of the milk and butter business.

PROLIFIC GARDEN

ENGLISHMAN'S FIRST AND SUCCESSFUL ATTEMPTS IN MANITOBA—SOIL PRODUCES STRIKING RESULTS.

The Winnipeg (Canada) Free Press of a few days since contains account of the success that followed the efforts of William Knowles, an Englishman who located near Winnipeg, Manitoba. This is but one of many letters giving experiences of settlers, and should be encouraging to those who are looking about for a new home in which they may better their conditions. The following is a copy of the article referred to:

William Knowles, who cultivates some twelve acres of land just below Middlechurch ferry on east side of the Red River has probably as fine a display of horticultural products as any in Manitoba. The whole of his holding is in a high state of cultivation and literally crowded with splendid vegetable specimens, which have fortunately escaped damage by hail, although heavy storms have more than once occurred within a few miles. The potatoes are a wonderful crop, and he expects to raise 1,500 bushels from his patch of 4 1/2 acres. A half dozen of tubers selected yesterday average more than a pound each. Adjoining the potatoes may be seen a marvelous collection of tomatoes. There are 600 plants, all growing under an enormous weight of fruit. One single stock picked yesterday contained eighteen tomatoes and weighed four pounds. This extraordinary example of marvelous growth, together with some of the potatoes were sent to the Free Press office.

The proprietor was the first in town with several specimens, including green corn. The season has been favorable for onions, and one square patch of nearly an acre is looking remarkably healthy. In addition there are good crops of cabbages, cauliflower, turnips, parsnips, carrots, pumpkins, marrows, cucumbers, celery, peas, lettuce, rhubarb, etc. The floral department has not been neglected and a charming display of all the well known blooms were shown, including a specially choice lot of asters.

Mr. Knowles, who gained most of his gardening experience in England, is loud in his praise of Manitoba soil for vegetable raising, and is gratified with the result of his first attempt at extensive horticulture.

PROVIDENCE WAS IN IT.

Fortunate Meeting Surely Brought About by Hand of Fate.

A farmerish-looking man shared my seat on the train as I was traveling through Indiana, and after we had been talking for a couple of hours a very common-looking woman got on at a station. I saw the man look very hard at her, and directly after she had taken a seat he rose up and said:

"Excuse me, stranger, but I think I used to know that woman, and I'll go over and see her."

He was gone about an hour, and I had forgotten all about him when he returned to say:

"Yes, I knew her. Durn my cats if it didn't turn out to be my first wife!"

"It did?"

"Sure's you live. We was divorced seven years ago, and since then I've been married twice and lost both women by death. I surely believe the hand of Providence is in it."

"For just what reason?"

"Why, I've got nine children that need a mother, and Hanner is willing to try it again and see if we can't get along better!"—Exchange.

Tripped.

Gunner—So you think the DeBlowers are faking about their extended European tour?

Guyer—I should say so. They said there were so many Americans in Venice that many had to walk in the middle of the street.

Gunner—Well?

Guyer—Why the streets of Venice are canals.—Chicago Daily News.

THE MAN WHO SWEARS BY THE FISH BRAND SLICKER

Advertisement for Fish Brand Slicker, featuring an illustration of a man in a slicker and text describing its durability and availability.

W. L. DOUGLAS \$3.00 & \$3.50 SHOES

Advertisement for W. L. Douglas shoes, highlighting quality, durability, and a reward for those who can prove the quality of the shoes.

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES

Color more goods brighter and faster colors than any other dye. One 10c package colors all fibers. They dye in cold water better than any other dye.

When the Orator Soared.

In the course of an address extolling the virtues of the medical profession, Dr. L. B. McBrayer of Asheville, N. C., used the following characteristic southern language: "Could I borrow from the sun his cheery smile, from the moon her golden beams of light, from the southern zephyrs their softness, from the rose its fragrance, from the rainbow its celestial beauty, from the babbling brook its laughter and song, from the sea its awe and wonder, from the valley its serenity, and from the mountains their majesty and put these down upon a piece of azure blue sky, with comets for commas and planets for periods, I might then paint for you what the practice of medicine is like."

A Terrible Possibility.

Little Lucy came home from school crying piteously. It was some time before the family could learn the cause of her trouble, but finally the sobbing grew less violent and she wailed out: "Teacher says—if I don't get my spelling lesson—she's going to make an example of me, and—if she puts me there, I'm—afraid the scholars will rub me out!"—Detroit News Tribune.

\$100 Reward, \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address: F. J. C. H. & Co., Toledo, O. Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

As to the Scorchers.

"Do many 'endurance race' autos pass here?" asked the city boarder, peering down the road. "Yes, stranger," replied the old farmer. "They are all endurance racers to us." "To you?" "Sure. It is an endurance test of patience to keep from blazing away at them every time they run over a cow or scare a horse."

FITS, St. Vitus Dance and all Nervous Diseases permanently cured by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for Free \$2.00 trial bottle and treatise. Dr. R. H. Kline, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Know how to give without hesitation, how to lose without regret, how to acquire without meanness.—George Sand.

Advertisement for Dodd's Kidney Pills, featuring an illustration of the product box and text describing its benefits for kidney ailments.

Advertisement for Sawyer's Excelsior Brand Oiled Clothing and Slickers, featuring an illustration of a man in a slicker and text describing the product's quality.

Advertisement for Parker's Hair Balsam, featuring an illustration of a woman's hair and text describing its benefits for hair care.

Advertisement for California Patents, offering opportunities for young men and women to secure an education at small expense.

Advertisement for Thompson's Eye Water, featuring an illustration of a man's face and text describing its effectiveness for eye ailments.

Advertisement for Putnam Fadeless Dyes, highlighting their ability to color goods brighter and faster than other dyes.

Large advertisement for Castoria, featuring an illustration of the product bottle and text describing its benefits for infants and children, including its use for constipation and other ailments.

Large advertisement for Town Lot Sales on a New Railway, featuring text about the opening sale of lots in the new town of Hettinger, North Dakota, and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

Large advertisement for Spot Cash, offering homestead rights for soldiers and providing information about Western Canada farms and settlement opportunities.