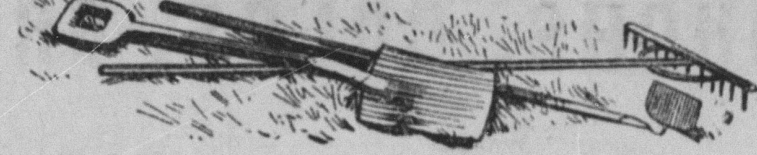


FARM AND GARDEN



THE PROFITABLE HORSE.

Which is the most profitable horse for the farmer to breed? This is a question which interests every farmer when first equipping his farm and when replacing his teams.

The first point is to have the type suited to the heavy labor of the farm; and next, the one which will bring the most profit on the market. Now in what horse may you find this combination? To the average farmer we will say, breed the best quality of draft horse, and be sure to breed them for size and quality, selecting your mares of the highest quality possible, not less than 1,500 to 2,000 pound, and keep quality, soundness, bone, color and disposition in mind when selecting your breeding stock.

On stiff, heavy soils, and likewise on hilly farms, where considerable areas are annually tilled, the horse-labor requires weight to increase momentum. In such cases the heavy draft horse acts as a balance-wheel on machinery, keeping the load moving when an obstruction or inequality is encountered. The farm machinery must be drawn over the hills, the crops transported to market over these same hills, and often a mud road, at the time of the year when they are simply wretched, as in the case of spring. Then the draft animals are much more even in temperament and more reliable as workers, which makes it possible to employ help that would be unsafe and useless for handling the higher mettled lighter horses.

Now, perhaps it would not be out of the way if we would tell you what we think is a good type of draft horse. In the first place, you want intelligence in a horse as much as you do anything else. Then you want a good, broad forehead, prominent elliptical eyes, with ears of medium size, well set, not wide apart, not too close together, but set so they look active; with a good, large, open nostril. What does that indicate? The nostril is just an extension of the lungs, and if the animal has large nostrils, with just a thin membrane, it shows the horse has good lungs. Lips not too thick; a muscular neck, surmounted by a heavy mane. The shoulders should be more nearly upright than those of a horse for speed. Fore legs should be wide apart, flat, short, straight, well under body, standing square and firm; foot should be of good size, hoof large, round and smooth, and frog sound and large. The back should be straight, short and broad, and what is often spoken of as being doubled with muscles. The chest should be deep, wide and low; girth large, and ribs long and round. Good action is essential as indicated by the length of the stride, quickness of step, and straight-away movement. —Commercial Poultry.

RAISE PURE BRED POULTRY.

The farmer himself will admit that he has the best place of all places for the rearing of fine stock of any kind, especially poultry, and the city fancier looks forward to the time when he can move his flock out on a farm and have unlimited range. While it is true every farm should be stocked with pure bred poultry of the breed liked best by the proprietor, it is also true that not one farm in ten has anything better than scrubs, and we have often wondered why the up-to-date farmer, who has blooded cattle and hogs and knows they are the best is still content with his scrub poultry which is more often than not of the scrubbiest kind.

On the farm we have unlimited range if we want it, plenty of room for houses and yards—an abundance of feed of different varieties at the lowest possible prices; indeed, much of it being waste grain worth nothing at all on the market. Eggs and young chickens are here produced at a price lower than city fanciers ever dreamed of, yet the farmer thinks his scrub hens are "good enough."

We must get this wrong idea removed from the farmer's mind, and let him know that he can have the finest of pure bred poultry on the farm, give them unlimited range just as he does his scrubs, and he will not have to buy any fresh meat nor patent chick food. His fine fowls can "make their own living and buy all the groceries," just as well as his scrubs. They will be much handsomer, healthier—if not inbred—and will lay nearly twice as many eggs. His young chicks will grow faster and reach a marketable size sooner with less feed, provided he does not feed wet cornmeal. The flock young and old can occupy the same houses and coops that his scrubs now live in, his hens will be just as fat, his cockrels more vigorous and the eggs more fertile.—Mrs. M. C. Downing, in Commercial Poultry.

A FARMER GIRL SHOULD KNOW

To make good bread.
To cook all kinds of meats, vegetables and fruits.
To make the nicest buckwheat cakes in the world.
To cut and make her own dresses.
To care for milk and make good butter.
To sweep a room and never neglect the corner or the spaces behind the doors.

To make the beds fit for a king to sleep in.

To read and enjoy the papers of the week, especially those published for farmers.

To get ready for company if mother is away from home or unable for any reason to do it herself.

To read and speak in public if called upon.

To be well enough posted in the every-day doings of the world to talk or write about them whenever necessary.

To read good books and to know them when she sees them.

To milk a cow if help is short or work progressing.

To harness a horse and drive it anywhere.

To write a letter and sign her name to it so that no matter who receives it he may have no doubt who his correspondent is.

To keep her own room in order.

To tell a man when she sees him and waste no time with those who are not worthy the name.

To make a good home for some man.

COLD STORAGE.

A powerful factor in developing the poultry industry is cold storage. Applied in transportation it has worked a great change in business methods. The first attempts at preservation of perishable products were made by the agency of ice and snow. Cellars, caves and ice chambers were utilized to prevent decay. Resort was also had to "water-glass," a silicate of soda, vaseline, lime water, and numerous other chemicals with varying degrees of success. While several of these agencies have been successful in retarding decay, they are not practicable for preserving eggs in large quantities. To the farmer they are of more or less value, enabling him to hold his eggs for better prices, but for commercial purposes they do not answer. Ice and snow were long considered the best means for preservation in large quantities, but a constant difficulty in their use was the inability to maintain a fixed temperature and to control the humidity. Experiments, costly and tedious, led to the general adoption by all large dealers of mechanical refrigeration. The product to be preserved is thus cooled to a definite temperature, which is maintained with as little variation as possible.

In the early application of cold storage, eggs were stored only as a last resort. There was no selection with cold storage in view, and inferior goods were too often stored, bringing the method under suspicion. Losses followed, and it was seen that the primary consideration in successful cold storage was a judicious selection of products. With this lesson thoroughly learned, cold storage began to play an important part in the poultry and egg industry.—American Cultivator.

SPECIAL FATTENING OF GEESSE

The premises in which French geese are fattened are, in many cases, not very presentable. But when we consider the houses and farm buildings generally in France, and compare with them such as are to be met with at home, it is scarcely to be wondered that this should be so. As a rule, old sheds of any sort or kind are turned into fattening places for the geese; and even open pens are employed, though with them are rough sheds into which they can go at night. Of course, geese are by nature dirty, and the places where they are kept are by no means attractive. That a dirty state like this is desirable, much less essential, to poultry rearing and fattening, cannot be conceded for a single moment.

To produce the finest geese, the birds are divided into flocks of twenty, each of which has a separate pen, and are fed upon steeped buckwheat. The food is placed in long troughs, which are filled with water, and upon it they are fed three times a day. No milk is used, yet the flesh is beautifully white, without any trace of fat, and has a firmness which is most desirable. It is said that meal, even buckwheat meal, does not produce the same quality as when the whole grain is employed. The process of fattening occupies three to four weeks.—American Cultivator.

Outdoor Sports in Porto Rico.

The idea which once prevailed among Americans in Porto Rico that northern outdoor sports such as baseball, tennis, etc., could not be successfully introduced into Porto Rico is now waning. The Americans have virtually made baseball the national outdoor sport of Porto Rico, as it has been for a long time in the United States. Tennis tournaments are being held, and football, cycling and other sports have been tried to some extent. When a northerner becomes acclimated, he seems to enjoy outdoor sports here about the same as he does in the north. What a great many of us need here in the tropics is exercise, but too often we are disinclined to take it.—San Juan News.

Pawnshops in Berlin are controlled by the government.

Simple Fashions

New York City.—Tucked blouse coats are much worn by young girls as well as by mature women and are exceedingly becoming. This one, designed by



MISSES' TUCKED BLOUSE COAT.

May Manton, allows a choice of cape or no cape, and is made with the latest sleeves and the flat neck finish, that is desirable with the fur neck scarfs and fancy boas of the season. This model is made of royal blue broadcloth with cuffs of velvet and trimming of Persian lamb braid and makes part of a costume, but the coat suits the odd wrap equally well.

The coat consists of blouse and skirt portions, which are tucked on continuous line. The blouse is fitted by means of shoulder and under arm seams. When the cape is used it is arranged over the shoulders with its edges beneath the outermost tucks. The sleeves are tucked above the elbows, form full puffs below and are finished with shaped cuffs. The skirt, or tunic, is tucked, fitted over the hips by means of darts and joined to the blouse beneath the belt.

The quantity of material required

girls. These are made of cloth or changeable glace silk, with picturesque flappy brims, and rosettes as the trimming feature. A curtain ruffle on the edge of the brim is an attractive and childish touch that gives decided chic.

Ermine in Shades.

Ermine with a slightly yellow tinge is much sought after, and takes its place with old lace, as it is so far only time that has been found to soften the dead white. This ivory shade remains after cleaning, and one of the best dressed women has had a childhood's tippet of ermine combined with chin-chilla, with excellent effect.

New Dress Hats.

Some of the new dress hats are very pretty. These are made with crown and wide rim of Irish lace, the edge of the crown and the edge of the rim of tulle. On one of the hats are particularly attractive flowers, big pink tipped white lilies. On another are pink poppies, and the familiar orchid is to be seen on others.

A Pretty Blouse.

A pretty blouse which is made of checkerboard squares of white silk separated by insertions of lace, has for the stock, cuffs and tops of the shoulders the plain silk tucked in many fine, close tucks.

Challis Patterns.

Challis patterns have somewhat more character than formerly. A rich blue ground is spotted with large discs outlined with black and filled with green and white stripes.

Sailor Blouse in "Peter Thompson" Style

The sailor blouse is ever popular, ever in demand, but this season a bit more so than common. The very excellent May Manton model shown is in true "Peter Thompson" style and is drawn on over the head, but allows a choice between two styles of sleeves, and of yoke and sleeve caps or a plain

A Late Design by May Manton.



for the medium size is six yards twenty-seven inches wide, three and five-eighths yards forty-four inches wide, or two and seven-eighths yards fifty-four inches wide, with three-eighths yards of velvet and five yards of banding to trim as illustrated.

The Heday of Velvet.

Fashionable persons are wearing two sorts of velvet at night. One is of heavy quality and is the old silk velvet, an emblem of luxury in the past. But these thick velvets are used mostly by women of age, since no younger woman wants to be bothered with the weighty folds. At a dance one of these handsome velvets is impossible. Younger women are wearing the light velvet, and that is a novelty. These velvets are not of greater weight than taffeta, and have all the sheen and lustre of the thick velvets. The new velvet is the handsomest fabric on the market and needs little or no trimming. In the shops these light velvets are sold from \$3 to \$8 a yard. Velvets are in great demand for evening wear, and silks are decreasing in favor.

Lace Requirements.

The most admired real laces for deep collars, handkerchiefs, neckbands, with ab ends, or a stole finish, are Venetian laces, Duchesse, and Duchesse with Brussels point, and Brussels point de gaze, as well as point de Vaise. Real laces of this day are very apt to be mixed in style, as Brussels point with Duchesse, Milanese, Mechlin and Maltese laces represent an individual choice more particularly. There is something beautiful and dainty about real Milanese lace, its close design suggesting point de Venise. Flounces, berthas, collarettes and the different styles of neckband laces must be real now to be the correct thing.

Fabric Hats.

Fabric hats, which came into vogue with the embroidered muslin hats of the summer, are still in high favor for

waist. The model is shown in navy blue serge, with band of black braid, but all the materials used for blouses of the sort are correct. The yoke and sleeve caps are admirable from the standpoint of strength and the straight sleeves are preferred to all others by many wearers, but the full bishop ones are equally smart. The tie at the neck is in handkerchief style and is made of silk.

The blouse consists of front and back and is finished at the neck by a sailor collar, at the waist with a casing in which elastic or tape is inserted. The shield is separate, finished with the standing collar and joined to the waist beneath the sailor collar. When used the yoke and sleeve caps are applied over the waist. The tucked sleeves are straight, but the bishop ones are shaped to form full puffs at the wrists. Both are finished with straight cuffs.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is five yards twenty-seven inches wide, three and one-eighth yards forty-four inches wide, or



SAILOR BLOUSE.

two and seven-eighths yards fifty-two inches wide, with four and three-quarter yards of braid to trim as illustrated.



Mrs. Haskell, Worthy Vice Templar, Independent Order Good Templars, of Silver Lake, Mass., tells of her cure by the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM: Four years ago I was nearly dead with inflammation and ulceration. I endured daily untold agony, and life was a burden to me. I had used medicines and washes internally and externally until I made up my mind that there was no relief for me. Calling at the home of a friend, I noticed a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. My friend endorsed it highly and I decided to give it a trial to see if it would help me. It took patience and perseverance for I was in bad condition, and I used Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for nearly five months before I was cured, but what a change, from despair to happiness, from misery to the delightful exhilarating feeling health always brings. I would not change back for a thousand dollars, and your Vegetable Compound is a grand medicine.

"I wish every sick woman would try it and be convinced."—Mrs. Ida Haskell, Silver Lake, Mass. Worthy Vice Templar, Independent Order of Good Templars.

When a medicine has been successful in more than a million cases, is it justice to yourself to say, without trying it, "I do not believe it would help me?"

Surely you cannot wish to remain weak, and sick and discouraged, exhausted with each day's work. You have some derangement of the feminine organism, and Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will help you just as surely as it has others.

Mrs. Tillie Hart, of Larimore, N. D., says:



"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM: I might have been spared many months of suffering and pain if I had known of the efficacy of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a few months sooner, for I tried many remedies without finding anything which helped me before I tried the Vegetable Compound. I dreaded the approach of the menstrual period every month, as it meant much suffering and pain. Some months the flow was very scanty and others it was profuse, but after I had used the Compound for two months I became regular and natural, and so I continued until I felt perfectly well, and the parts were strengthened to perform the work without assistance and pain. I am like a different woman now, where before I did not care to live, and I am pleased to testify as to the good your Vegetable Compound has done for me." Sincerely yours, Mrs. TILLIE HART, Larimore, N. D.

Be it, therefore, believed by all women who are ill that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the medicine they should take. It has stood the test of time, and it has hundreds of thousands of cures to its credit. Women should consider it unwise to use any other medicine.

Mrs. Pinkham, whose address is Lynn, Mass., will answer cheerfully and without cost all letters addressed to her by sick women. Perhaps she has just the knowledge that will help your case—try her to-day—it costs nothing.

The erection of galvanized iron houses in Bloemfontein, the capital of the Orange River colony, has been prohibited.

Billion Dollar Grass and Alfalfa. When we introduced Billion Dollar Grass three years ago, little did we dream it would be the most talked of grass in America, the biggest, quick, hay producer on earth, but this has come to pass.

Agri. Editors wrote about it, Agr. College Professors lectured about it, Agr. Institute Orators talked about it, while in the farm home by the quiet fire, in the corner grocery, in the village postoffice, at the creamery, at the depot, in fact wherever farmers gathered, Salzer's Billion Dollar Grass, that wonderful grass, good for 5 to 14 tons per acre, and lots of pasture besides, is always a theme worthy of the farmer's voice.

A. Walford, Westmore Farms, Pa., writes: "I have 60 acres in Salzer's Alfalfa Clover. It is immense. I cut three crops this season and have lots of pasture besides." JUST SEND THIS NOTICE AND 10c. IN STAMPS to the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., and receive their big catalog and lots of farm seed samples free. [A.C.U.]

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