

# FARM AND GARDEN

## TESTING COWS.

A correspondent of the Michigan Farmer inquired if it was practical to weigh and take a sample of each cow's milk night and morning and test same one per month in a herd of ten cows and was replied to as follows:

It is practical to weigh the milk at each milking and this ought to be done. I think milkers will take enough more pains in milking, where they weigh and record the weight of milk each time, to pay well for the time spent in the practice. If a sample of milk is taken from each milking and then a composite test made each week, you certainly know just what each cow is doing. For a breeding herd, where one wishes to dispose of the surplus stock at the highest price, this is entirely practical and necessary. But for the purpose of weeding out the unprofitable cows it is not necessary to go to quite this trouble. If you weigh the milk at each milking, so much the better, but you can weigh one day in a week and estimate the weight for the rest of the time from this and get a close approximation of the yield of milk. Suppose you weigh Thursday of each week and a cow gives in the morning 15.3 pounds and at night 18.7 pounds, or 34 pounds for the day. Now multiply this by 7 and 238 pounds becomes the estimated amount of milk for the week. You will find this accurate enough for weeding out the "star boarders." Look at the record from our experiment station where every making is weighed and take a certain day of the week right along for a year, making the estimate as described above, and you will find that you come very close to the actual number of pounds of milk for the year. I figured this out from the records of the dairy cows at the World's Fair at Chicago and the difference was only a few pounds.

Again, it is quite sufficient for our purpose to weigh every 10th day if preferred, instead of every 7th day, and the figuring is much more easily done. Take the same illustration as before. The cows give 34 pounds in a day and for 10 days you have 340 pounds, or, simply move the decimal point one place to the right. The greatest trouble with this, however, is that the milkers forget and do not weigh every tenth day. But a bulletin could be posted up in the stable that would show just the date the milk should be weighed and in a little while the habit would become fixed.

As to testing the milk, it is not necessary, for the purpose you name, to take a sample from each milking or for that matter every week. Cows vary but little from day, or from week, in their percentage of butter fat. When a cow is fresh she does not, as a rule, give quite as rich milk as she does farther along in the period of lactation, and when she is nearly dry she gives the richest milk of any portion of the period. Hence, if you test for butter fat when the cow is comparatively fresh, again near the middle of the period of lactation and once more near the close of the period, and then take the average of these tests, you will have a fairly accurate test of the percentage of butter fat the cow yields. There is no question whatever about your being able to pick out the good cows from the poor by means of such a test.

But, as stated above, if you want to make official test or private tests that you can swear by, you must weigh and sample each milking. The average man will not do this, nor is it necessary for all practical purposes. He should, however, know what each cow is doing that he may keep his herd up to the highest degree of efficiency and it can be done with little trouble, as I have indicated.

## THE STEER'S RATIENS.

The bunch of steers entering their second winter are no doubt getting along very well now on what pasture is available and eight or nine pounds daily of corn on the stalks, says Farm Field and Fireside. Their ration is fairly well balanced by the pasture, particularly if it is clover in whole or part; and the bulky corn fodder is preparing the animals in the handling of large quantities of feed.

Very soon feeding in the lot will begin in the north. Some thing must take the place of the pasture, something that will help balance a generous corn ration. This will be clover, alfalfa or pea hay, at the rate of about eight pounds per day for a thousand-pound animal. Another change, however, must be made. The fattening period requires concentrates; the corn on stalk ration instead of being increased so that more corn may be fed, is cut down gradually to one-half and snapped or ear corn fed. The word gradually is important; the change to heavy feeding of concentrates when made suddenly only deranges the steer's digestive system. Haste here, as elsewhere, makes waste.

Easier on the steer's mouth than ear or snapped corn are crushed corn and corn and cob meal. Crushing is sufficient and cheaper than shelling plus grinding. Corn and cob meal has an additional advantage

over corn meal in being much more easily digested, less likely to founder—on the whole, much more wholesome.

Animals now a year and a half old may be put on full feed by the middle of winter. By June or July they will be ready for market. At a fair price, then, profits may be expected; for the early feeding has been in large part inexpensive roughage, which well balanced and bulky, prepared the animals for the proper handling of the heavy fattening ration. This ration, too, has been made up in important part of moderately priced materials which have successfully balanced the ration.

## TROTTING STANDARD.

When an animal meets these requirements and is duly registered it shall be accepted as a standard-bred trotter:

1. The progeny of a registered standard trotting horse and a registered standard trotting mare.
2. A stallion sired by a registered standard trotting horse, provided his dam and grandam were sired by registered standard trotting horses, and he himself has a trotting record of 2:30 and is the sire of three trotters with records of 2:30 from different mares.
3. A mare whose sire is a registered standard trotting horse, and whose dam and grandam were sired by registered standard trotting horses, provided she herself has a trotting record of 2:30 or is the dam of one trotter with a record of 2:30.
4. A mare sired by a registered standard trotting horse, provided she is the dam of two trotters with a record of 2:30.
5. A mare sired by a registered standard trotting horse, provided his first, second and third dams are each sired by a registered standard trotting horse.

## PACING STANDARD.

When an animal meets these requirements and is duly registered it shall be accepted as a standard bred pacer:

1. The progeny of a registered standard pacing horse and a registered standard pacing mare.
2. A stallion sired by a registered standard pacing horse, provided his dam and grandam were sired by registered standard pacing horses, and he himself has a pacing record of 2:25, and is the sire of three pacers with records of 2:25, from different mares.
3. A mare whose sire is a registered standard pacing horse and whose dam and grandam were sired by registered standard pacing horses, provided she herself has a pacing record of 2:25 or is the dam of one pacer with a record of 2:25.
4. A mare bred by a registered standard pacing horse, provided she is the dam of two pacers with records of 2:25.
5. A mare sired by a registered standard pacing horse, provided her first, second and third dams are each sired by a registered standard pacing horse.
6. The progeny of a registered standard trotting horse out of a registered standard pacing mare, or of a registered standard pacing horse out of a registered standard trotting mare.

## TROTTING AND PACING STANDARD HORSES.

In response to enquiries as to what the rules of the Register Association are we quote below the amended and existing rules as to standard trotting and pacing horses. All animals upon which rank depends must first be registered at the expense of the applicant. If a performer makes the sire or dam standard, it must first be registered.

Let it be observed that the standard itself makes registration a condition and requisite to standard rank.

## CLEAN THE HORSE.

To keep a horse in a good healthy condition constant care needs to be exercised in keeping the skin clear and free from scurf and dust. If the pores of the skin are closed, a large quantity of waste matter is retained, which in effect is as unwholesome as if the bowels were closed and the wastes of the system in this way were retained and absorbed.

## ABOUT THE CREAM.

The warmer the milk when set, the more complete will be the separation of the cream from the milk at any given lower temperature; and the more rapidly the temperature falls, the more rapid will be the separation of the cream from the milk. Cream rises best when the temperature is falling; very slowly when the temperature is stationary; and little or not at all when the temperature is rising.

## FEED THE CATTLE GAIN.

It may do to market grass cattle from the ranges, but grass cattle should never go to the market from the farm—the farmer cannot afford it. No matter how good the pastures, grain enough should be fed to give solidity and weight.

Cane sugar cultivation is making steady progress in Egypt.

## CROCHET WORK AGAIN IN VOGUE.

After a long session of convent embroidery, Oriental laces, handwork from Japan and India, Mexican drawwork, we are back again to the simplest, most old-fashioned crochet work for all sorts of pretty indoor matinee garments. And in old-fashioned colors, too, if you please, rose-pink, sky-blue, lemon-yellow, violet, sea-green and ivory are the popular tints in crochet work for 1905. Many of the garments are silk-lined in soft cream silk with broche or Dresden designs in delicate hues to match or contrast nicely. Or plain tinted silks are used and the garment bound with Dresden or pompadour liberty ribbons. In fact nearly all the prettiest articles are bound with wash ribbon in lovely colors, plain or figured. The liberty wash satin ribbon is durable and holds its color well and the corded wash tafeta has also a reputation for fair dealing.

There is hardly any out of conventional morning or bedroom saque or wrap that is not crocheted to fit most neatly. The saques are usually intended to wear over silk blouses or cotton shirtwaists or over a night dress for an invalid's comfort of a chilly day.

None of the newest garments have collars or cuffs. The sleeves are always loose, either the wide coat sleeve, or a flowing sleeve. It must always be remembered how difficult a crochet sleeve is to get on and off and plenty of space should be allowed.

Women who are really experts in the use of crochet or knitting needles often hesitate about the making of such a gift, thinking it will only be ruined the first time it is sent to the laundry. The dark colors will of course stand long wear; but light wools and any wools worn for sports must occasionally be thoroughly washed.

If light or bright hues are to be cleaned let them soak a few minutes, ten way, each in a separate pail in cold borax water, about a teaspoonful of powder to two quarts of water. Then put them directly into a tub of suds made with shaved castile soap, borax and hot water. Never boil, or rub with soap, or let stand in hot water more than five minutes, or put through a wringer.

Rub lightly through the hands, rinse in warm borax water and then in clear cold water. Wring as dry as possible in the hands, then clap for a few minutes, and carefully pull into shape. Let drip dry out of doors unless it is freezing cold. When nearly dry take off the line and again shake. Pull the neck up and down, the sleeves out, the fronts straight and the garment will look like new. But if you let it dry according to its own wind-blown fancy you will have a useless garment on your hands.—Mary Annabelle Fenton.

## LATEST WHIMS.

The girl who "puts on style on nothing a year" makes her own small trappings to this day, however; and she it is, if she has the faculty, who comes off with the most freakish novelties and often the most captivating ones, says the Philadelphia Telegraph.

The fur-bordered veil is the latest craze with girls who look upon automobiling and all that goes with it as the choicest gift of the gods, and who ape the bundling effects of the horseless riding apparel. When the fur matches the veil exactly in color, the result is now and then tolerable, but when a different shade is used a most unbecoming effect is produced.

Another whim of the minute is the outlining of coarse lace patterns with fine chenille for blouses. A pretty finish is sometimes given such waists by the addition of velvet collars and cuffs the shade of the chenille. Girls with limited incomes make many of their own shirtwaists and fancy blouses, and by this means get pretty individual touches, that even "made to order" ones often sorely lack.

Lace collars and cuffs, embroidered in pompadour ribbon work, with tiny blossoms and posies, are regarded with favor. They are often worn with kid belts similarly embroidered, such belts are sometimes furnished with ribbon flower buckles.

Petticoats worn with thin evening gowns are often made with billows of shade chiffon frills. A skirt of this kind had the deep top flounce applied with black chiffon velvet cherries.

The leather collar and cuff sets are at their best with the corduroy shirtwaists of severe cut and finish, which are in high favor for morning use this winter. Linen and silk stocks and ties embroidered with dots and rings are very much used with tailor-made shirtwaists. A new arrival in this line has two pert little bows and long plaited ends, which reach half the length of the waist.

## PROPERLY APPOINTED DINING ROOM.

The dining room should be as light, bright and attractive as possible, and every member of the family should endeavor to lay aside individual vexation or trials before coming to the table, and unite to make

the "breaking of bread" together not only a source of physical refreshments, but an hour of mutual pleasure and improvements. The plainest room may thus be made attractive, and the homeliest fare appetizing. All the appointments of the room and the table should possess the beauty of neatness and the grace of appropriateness.

Let the table be the center of attraction. A round table five to seven feet in diameter is best adapted to conversational purposes, but the extension table, four feet wide and reaching any length desired, meets all requirements. An undercloth of white cotton plush, double faced cotton flannel, or a silence cloth of material manufactured expressly for this purpose should cover the table to protect the polish of the wood and improve the appearance of the linen.

The style of elaborate decoration is ever changing, but faintly perfumed or rare flowers, ferns, delicate vines, tinted leaves and fruit are always in good form, and delicate china, silver and glass add their own beauty if good taste presides over all. In some families a charming custom prevails of placing a flower daily beside the plate of the mistress if it is difficult to obtain more for the table. The linen should be as heavy and fine as circumstances permit. Fine drawn work dollies, towels with drawn work on lace borders, hemstitched centerpieces, with napkins and cloth woven in beautiful designs, increase the attractiveness of the table, which should not be burdened with dishes.—Newark Advertiser.

## SIMPLICITY IN CHILD'S DRESS.

Character and clothes have much to do with each other. The overdressed woman is the self-conscious woman, the woman ill at ease, and she is also the individual who is fearful lest her garments will not excel those of her neighbors and friends. She who inclines toward appropriate clothes is very apt to be the one whose sense of the fitness of things carries into every detail of her life quietness and repose. The children of these women are also very likely to take considerably after their parents and those of the former who have been accustomed to laces and finery since their birth will look upon those who do not enjoy good garments as "common" or poor.

The mother who dresses her child in fine but simple garments is developing the better traits. Even for the purse that can afford it, real lace is not in keeping with the frocks of a child. Rather have the material fine and the design simple and allow the child mature to develop instead of making her a vain woman before it is time.—Newark Advertiser.

## A KIOWA BALL DRESS.

L. C. Reinsner, of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, is the owner of an Indian woman's buckskin dress trimmed with elk teeth, which is believed to be one of the most valuable garments of this sort now in existence. Over 1,500 elk tusks cover this squaw dress, and most of them are good specimens. They represent, of course, the death of not less than 750 bull elk. It is not known where all the elk were obtained. The garment was finished in 1874, and was used as a state robe for the wife of Little Boy, chief of the Kiowa tribe. It became one of the state robes of that people, and after the death of the chief's wife, was worn by Kiowa Anna, reigning belle of the tribe. It was lost by the Kiowas in a skirmish with another tribe. Chief Lone Wolf, its next owner, gave it to his niece, Ida Lone Wolf, who sold it three years ago to an Indian collector, who in turn sold it to Mr. Reinsner. There is perhaps no ball dress of a white woman which has more value than this savage woman's robe, come down from another day.—Field and Stream.

## DINING ROOM BRIC-A-BRAC.

In the dining room nothing is more beautiful for the plate rail and sideboard than pieces of old china in blue and white and green and white. Most interesting color effects can be obtained with fringes of this kind. Combined with collections of pewter porringers and tankards, brass coffee jugs and pitcher, the effect is extremely decorative if care is taken in the selection of the background color. Other inexpensive but effective pieces of purely decorative bric-a-brac are plaster casts. If well made, exact reproductions, they are very satisfactory in soft ivory tints. There is a great difference in them, and the cheap, poorly made cast is worse than none.—Harper's Bazar.

## FASHION HINTS.

The Gainsborough, or picture hat, looks its best over young faces and floating hair. Indeed, the original Gainsborough hat came into fashion when women wore their hair in ringlets, and few modern coiffures are adapted to it.

China silk, embroidered with shirtwaist design in wash silk, makes mighty pretty blouses, which are more serviceable than any other kind of white silk waists, because they can be washed and washed.



# WOMAN'S WORLD

## VARICUS IDEAS AS TO HADES

Heathen Conceptions of the Infernal Regions Peculiarly Horrible.

"I am writing," said an author, "a monograph on the infernal regions as the heathen races of the world have at different times imagined them."

"The infernal regions of Buddhism are horrible. They comprise a great hell and 126 lesser hells. In these hells, according to the sculptures of the Buddhist temples, men are ground to powder and their dust turned into ants and fleas and spiders. They are pealed in a mortar. The hungry eat red-hot iron balls. The thirsty drink molten iron.

"Islamism says of the infernal regions: 'They who believe not shall have garments of fire fitted to them; boiling water shall be poured on their heads and on their skins and they shall be beaten with maces of iron.'

"In the Scandinavian mythology the mythology of Odin and Thor, we are told that 'in Nastrand there is a vast and direful structure with doors that face the north. It is formed entirely of the backs of serpents, wattle together like wickerwork. But the serpents' heads are turned toward the inside of the hall and they continually send forth floods of venom, in which wade all those who commit murder or forswear themselves.'

"In the past the Christian idea of the infernal regions was as hideous as the heathen idea, and in their sermons clergymen loved to describe hell. The present tendency, however, is to avoid discussion of this place—to dwell upon the gentler and more lovely side of Christianity."

The body of Theodore Thomas, the deceased orchestra leader, has been taken to Boston and interred in Mount Auburn Cemetery.

## HARD TIMES FOR BABIES.

Frequently Made Martyrs to Old Established Customs.

Even in some civilized countries babies still have hard times. In parts of Flanders the mothers wind linen cloths around the heads of their children because it is considered beautiful there for girls to have flat temples. In parts of France there is still a worse custom.

The style in heads there is to have the back of the skull as flat as possible, so a board is strapped to the back of the infant's head.

In Brittany many houses have a pole fastened in the floor. Attached to this is a movable arm that is free to turn completely around the upright.

The babies are strapped to this arm, and are expected to amuse themselves by lurching around and around in a ring. The Breton peasants imagine that it teaches them to walk, and they don't seem to care that it makes their legs bandy.

## The Bigger Thing.

"I was in a New England village on election day," said the New York drummer, "and the electors came up to the scratch nobly until about two hours before the polls closed. Then a tin peddler with a sick horse drove into town and all further interest in the election was forgotten. The workers deserted the polls in a body, the electors who hadn't voted refused to leave that sick horse to do so and when the result of the count was announced one old fellow who had been pulling at the horse's ears for the last hour replied:

"Now, then, never mind who is elected or defeated. We have got a heap bigger thing on hand to save this boss."

# Woman's Kidney Troubles

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is Especially Successful in Curing This Fatal Disease.



Mrs. J.W. Lang and Mrs. S. Frake

Of all the diseases known, with which women are afflicted, kidney disease is the most fatal. In fact, unless early and correct treatment is applied, the weary patient seldom survives.

Being fully aware of this, Mrs. Pinkham, early in her career, gave exhaustive study to the subject, and in producing her great remedy for women's ills—Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound—was careful to see that it contained the correct combination of herbs which was sure to control that fatal disease, woman's kidney troubles. The Vegetable Compound acts in harmony with the laws that govern the entire female system, and while there are many so-called remedies for kidney troubles, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the only one especially prepared for women, and thousands have been cured of serious kidney derangements by it.

Derangements of the feminine organs quickly affect the kidneys, and when a woman has such symptoms as pain or weight in the loins, backache, bearing down pains, urine too frequent scanty or high colored, producing scalding or burning, or deposits like brick dust in it; unusual thirst, swelling of hands and feet, swelling under the eyes or sharp pains in the back running down the inside of her groin, she may be sure her kidneys are affected and should lose no time in combating the disease with Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, the woman's remedy for woman's ills.

The following letters show how marvelously successful it is.

Mrs. Samuel Frake, of Prospect Plains, N. J., writes: Dear Mrs. Pinkham— I cannot thank you enough for what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me. When I first wrote to you I had suffered for years with what the doctor called kidney trouble and constipation of the womb. My back ached dreadfully all the time, and I suffered so with that bearing-down feeling I could hardly walk across the room. I did not get any better, so decided to stop doctoring with my physician and take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and I am thankful to say it has entirely cured me. I do all my own work, have no more backache and all the bad symptoms have disappeared. I cannot praise your medicine enough, and would advise all women suffering with kidney trouble to try it.

Mrs. J. W. Lang, of 636 Third Avenue, New York, writes: Dear Mrs. Pinkham— I have been a great sufferer with kidney trouble. My back ached all the time and I was discouraged. I heard that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound would cure kidney disease, and I began to take it; and it has cured me when everything else had failed. I have recommended it to lots of people and they all praise it very highly.

Mrs. Pinkham's Standing Invitation. Women suffering from kidney trouble, or any form of female weakness are invited to promptly communicate with Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass. Out of the great volume of experience which she has to draw from, it is more than likely she has the very knowledge that will help your case. Her advice is free and always helpful.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound; a Woman's Remedy for Woman's Ills.

## WINCHESTER

**RIFLE & PISTOL CARTRIDGES.**

"It's the shots that hit that count." Winchester Rifle and Pistol Cartridges in all calibers hit, that is, they shoot accurately and strike a good, hard, penetrating blow. This is the kind of cartridges you will get, if you insist on having the time-tried Winchester make.

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## Blood Diseases

HOW CAUSED.

The bowels become constipated, the stomach food from fermentation of improperly digested food, has bad acids, which matter is absorbed and taken into the circulation, much of which settles in the system, and is the cause of many ailments and diseases.

**Parsons' Pills**

which make new rich blood, will gently evacuate the bowels, cleanse the stomach, invigorate the liver, open the excretory and secretory glands, and restore the whole body to health. Price 25 cents a bottle at all druggists.

K. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

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