

The most profitable dairy cow is one that has no tendency to put on flesh has a good appetite and a large stomach, indicating great consuming and assimilating capacity. A cow with this conformation is said to be of the true dairy type.

Wheat Chaff as a Mulch.

Wheat chaff as a mulch may seed the land with wheat, which will be sure to grow in spring when the mulch is removed. Strawberries should be mulched with straw or leaves, using cornstalks to hold the Planing mill shavings are excellent if they can be obtained.

Sheep will not thrive on all kinds Some breeds are very active and will thrive in large flocks, but the large mutton breeds require good pasturage, and will not give satisfactory results if compelled to work large areas for all they get. All sheep should have dry soils. Foot rot will always occur in a flock that is kept constantly on wet lands.

Kale as Food for Stock.

The thousand-headed kale is a va riety that is highly esteemed in England as food for stock. It forces lambs as rapidly as does rape, and it is claimed that it never causes gases In the stomach of an animal. seeds are planted early, or the plants may be started in a hotbed for an early supply, being transplanted as soon as the season opens. It is termed thousand-headed kale because the stalk supports a large number of small heads. In this country the Essex rape is preferred, and it has been tested in all sections, especially as food for

Changing Seed.

There is yet much to be learned about the matter of increasing crops by obtaining seed from other sections than that where it is to be planted. At the Iowa Experiment station they obtained potatoes from Canada and planted them by the side of seed grown upon their own soil, from the seventh crop of that variety grown there. They obtained 754 bushels per acre from the Canada seed, and 109 bushels from the home grown seed Yet the results are not always that way even with potatoes. It may be said that generally home grown potatoes do not produce as much as seed grown farther north, but it is not an invariable rule, and some successful growers would not trust their crop to seed which they had not grown and saved themselves, and say that when they have tried it home grown seed has always produced the best crop. The results of one experiment do not prove a case, and we need more, with a thorough knowledge of how crop was grown, and seed selected in each case. We need to know if forcing a crop to grow and mature in a shorter time, either by a richer soil or cooler climate, or both, will make the seed more prolific.—The Cultivator.

Pots and Trellises for House Plants.

We often see a blooming house plant with beauty marred if not ruined by the old tin can in which it grew or the dirty rag or twine string which ties it fast to a splinter or piece of stick which serves as a trellis. Many plant enthusiasts declare that they have better results with the tin cans than with the regular clay pots. This may be true, and the cans can be transformed into ornamental vessels, combining cheapness with beauty.

Jardineres are too much of a luxury
for the average housewife to own
more than a pair. By getting a supply of crepe paper the cans can all be transformed into dainty jardineres.

Cut the paper in strips with enough

to extend from the top of the can, and around it. Then tie some bright colpred cord about the can, one piece an h from the top. By running the bottom of the paper between the thumb and finger and stretching it, it will flare out. By pulling out the paper midway between the cords, stretching it, and creasing it, the full-ness in the middle will be made. The top is finished like the bottom. is not expensive and is certainly an Improvement over the old rusty cans. There a plant is of such a nature that It requires a support of some kind smooth wood and paint it white, brown or green. Fasten the plant to it with some colored twine, in harmony with the color of the plant, pot or frame. This is much better than picking up a broken branch and tying plant with a carpet rag. the prettiest flower loses charm if treated in this way .- Maud Steinway, in Agricultural Epitomist.

The Blood of Our Stock.

There is a common saying that we live by our blood and on it, and if the blood is impure our systems starve! If too rich we break out in disease and suffer, but if just right at all times we enjoy perfect health. This is so true that physicians try to get at the root of all diseases by purifying and feeding the blood. If this is kept in good condition and in healthy circulation most diseases will be thrown off and the system thereby will be

saved many sufferings.

A good deal if not all this practical wisdom is applicable to the live stock which we raise on our farms-the can Cultivator.

cows, pigs, sheep and poultry. The blood is the all essential constituent that makes good or bad animals. Let that makes good or bear animals. De-that get out of order and then the door is thrown open for all sorts of physical disorders. There is hardly a disease that cannot be traced back directly or indirectly to the blood Even the colds which the animals suf-fer with would never have been con-tracted had the blood been all right If the blood had been pure, rich and in good circulation the animals would have been able to throw the cold off,

or never to have taken it at all.

Consequently, we need to pay a little attention in the winter time to feeding for blood, and for seeing that it is all right. Richness of blood sometimes means impurity, and that is not to be desired any more than impoverished blood. Animals that are impoverished blood. Animais that are shut up in close winter quarters and fed heavily on rich foods will inva-riably have thick, sluggish blood which may cause fevers and other troubles. Swine cholera owes its origin to feverish, thick and sluggish blood. When turned out in the clover lot, they keep their blood cooled off, and they rarely suffer from cholera We cannot afford to feed our stock with too highly concentrated food in winter unless we can give them daily exercise sufficient to counteract the effect of this and feed them also with roots, vegetables and other green things. If we do, trouble will follow sooner or later, and then the mischief is done. It is much easier to upset the system of an animal than to correct it and bring it back to a state of good health. The danger confront-ing us now at this season is that of heavy feeding with not sufficient va-riety either of food or exercise. Neither can be neglected, and a good stock of roots is an excellent thing to begin the winter with for daily feeding.-William Conway, in American Cultivator.

Taking Composite Milk Samples,

The modern creamery and cheese factory uses the Babcock test for determining the richness of the milk de-livered by each patron. The most common and satisfactory method of paying for the milk according to its test is to take a small sample of each lot of milk every day, pour this into a covered glass jar containing a small amount of some preservative and at the end of a week or ten days test this composite sample. The essential features of the process are given in the following directions:

Provide a pint or quart jar or bot-tle for each patron. Label each bottle with a number, giving the same num-ber to a patron on the milk recording sheet. Composite test sample bottles made for this purpose with a tin cover and numbered brass tag wired to the neck of each bottle can be obtained of creamery supply firms. These sam-ple bottles should be placed on shelves within easy reach of the weigh can, and protected from the light.

A preservative is put into each clean bottle to keep the milk from souring, until testing day. Pulverized potassium bichromate, corrosive sub-limate, borax or preservaline can be used for this purpose. Some of these preservatives are put in tablet form, each tablet containing the necessary amount to use in one sample. After each lot of milk is poured into the factory weigh can, a small amount of it is dipped from the can and poured into the proper sample bottle. These samples are usually taken with small one ounce tin dipper, a sampling tube, or from a drip in the conductor spout.

Each lot of milk sampled must be sweet, containing no clots, lumps or curdled milk, or small butter gran-ules. The sample should be taken just as soon as the milk is weighed, and while it is evenly mixed. Continue adding a sample of each patron's milk to his particular jar every time he delivers milk for a week of ten days, then test this composite sample. The composite sample jars should be kept covered to prevent loss by evaporation, and in a cool dark place. Every time a new portion of milk is added to the jar it should be given a horizontal rotary motion to mix the cream already formed in the jar with the milk, and to rinse of sticking to its side. Unless this is done every time fresh portions of milk are added to the jar the cream on the milk becomes lumpy and sticks in patches to the side of the jar, thus making it nearly impossible to evenly distribute this cream through the entire sample.

Composite samples having patches of dried cream on the inside of the jar are the result of carelessnes or ignorance on the part of the operator. The test of the composite sample takes the place of a separate daily test and gives accurate information regarding the average quality of the milk delivered by each patron during the period of sampling. The weight of butter fat which each patron brought to the factory in his milk during this time is obtained by multiply ing the total weight of milk delivered during the sampling period by the test of the composite sample, divided by 100.-Report of Wisconsin Experi-

A Great Change in Boston's Streets

One of the greatest changes that have occurred in Boston is the transoughfares around what was known as "Scollay's buildings" into the spacious pleasant area we now call Scollay square. All of the original is gone except the distinctive appellation, and what has existed in some form for two centuries has vanished "like the baseless fabric of a vision."-Ameri-



A beautiful and unique set of window curtains for a red room suggests many possibilities in this line. They are of deep cream net, almost ecru, with embroidered edge and border in crim son. Of course any shade of embroid-ery may be used, and a pretty effect gained by employing the dominant note of color in the room. These cur-tains look well either hanging straight of draped back with a colored silk cord to match the embroidery.

The Mustard Bath.

When baby comes in from his winter playtime, sneezing and coughing and showing various indications or having caught cold, try a mustard bath for warding off future trouble. Tie two ta blespoonfuls of ground mustard in a small piece of cheesecloth, and put it in a tubful of water, as hot as one can comfortably bear. Rub thoroughly afterward, and get the patient to bed as soon as possible, to grand against more cold.

This plan of taking a mustard bath when the usual indications of a severe cold present themselves, is equally good for adults, but it is especially rec ommended for the little tots, who so often expose themselves thoughtlessly during playtime.

The Care of House Plants.

Many people have poor success with house plants because their houses are too good. They are kept at a uniform heat by hot air furnaces, which furnish a dry heat, and the rooms are so carefully closed against cold in the winter that not a breath of fresh air gets in. Plants need pure air, and they need moisture for their leaves as well as for their roots. The woman who has a few plants in the kitchen where they get the steam from the laundry work, and where the outer door is swinging open often, or windows are opened to let out the heat or odors, will have thrifty plants though she devotes but little time to them, while they may fail to grow well in the bay window of a modern comfortable sitting room.-American Cultivator.

The Skilled Marketer.

No woman is a thoroughly skilled marketer, until she has learned to discriminate between the various cuts of meat and to pick out a tender chicken. Even in buying squabs, one cannot be sure she is getting what she asks for unless she knows the marks that distinguish the squabs from the old birds. In the first place, the color of the flesh and of the legs should be noticed. Young pigeon: have stout, fresh colored legs that are emooth, while the flesh of the breast is or light red shade. In the old pigeous this red has changed to a dark tone and the legs are dark and thin. There is a difference also in the skin, which is thicker in the old birds. The feet of the squabs are limber and the eyes full and bright. What is known as prime mutton signifies mutton cut from an animal that has been allowed to run and feed out of doors. In selecting mutton, notice whether or not the fat is white. It should be abundant, white and hard, while the flesh should be juicy and firm and of a clear red color.



Pot Roast of Venison-Cook, in an iron kettle if possible, a rib roast of venison of three or four pounds and two slices of fat salt pork in as little water as will cover it. When the meat is done and the water all boiled away set the kettle on top of the stove and brown on both sides nicely. Turn often to keep from burning.

Red Cabbage Pickle-For each quart of vinegar allow one-half ounce bruised ginger, one ounce of whole black pepper and a very little cayenne. Take off the outside leaves from the cabbages, shave them fine, sprinkle with salt, cover and let stand 24 hours then turn into a colander, drain well and put into a jar. Boil the vinegar with the spices and when cold pour it over the cabbages. Keep airtight and put in a dry place.

Creamed Eggs-Boil four eggs 20 minutes; make a cream sauce with a cup and a half of milk, a tablespoonful of butter blended with a tablespoonful of flour, a half teaspoonful of salt and a shake or two of white pepper; press the whites of the eggs through a potato ricer into the sauce. Have ready half a dozen nicely toasted slices of bread, cover with the sauce, then cover with the volks of the eggs and put through a ricer. Garnish with a few sprigs of parsley.

Apple Orange Marmalade-Core and slice 20 large, tart apples. Allow for every quart one pint of water. Add the thin peel of one orange, cover and boil until tender. Place a sieve over a bowl, pour in the apples and let drain without disturbing. Allow for each pint one pound of sugar. Peel four large oranges, remove white part and seeds and set aside. Boil apple juice till very thick, add oranges cut into small pieces and cook until a drop retains its shape on a plate. Put in glass jars and cover like jelly. The apple pulp may be used in ples.

Ohio.

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Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, actng directly upon the blood and mucous suraces of the system. Testimonials sent free.
Price, 75c, per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

No man is so obstinate as to refuse to give an automobile the right of way.

THE DUTY OF MOTHERS.

What suffering frequently results from a mother's ignorance; or more frequently from a mother's neglect to properly instruct her daughter!

Tradition says "woman must suffer," and young women are so taught. There is a little truth and a great deal of exaggeration in this. If a young woman suffers severely she needs treatment, and her mother should see that she gets it.

Many mothers hesitate to take their daughters to a physician for examination; but no mother need hesitate to write freely about her daughter or herself to Mrs. Pinkham and secure the most efficient advice without charge. Mrs. Pinkham's address is Lynn. Mass.



Mrs. August Pfalzgraf, of South Byron, Wis., mother of the young lady whose portrait we here publish, wrote Mrs. Pinkham in January, 1890, saying her daughter had suffered for two years with irregular menstruation—had headache all the time, and pain in her side, feet swell, and was generally miserable. Mrs. Pinkham promptly replied with advice, and under date of March, 1899, the mother writes again, that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound cured her daughter of all pains and irregularity.

Nothing in the world equals Mrs.

Nothing in the world equals Mrs. Pinkham's great medicine for regulating woman's peculiar monthly

The Hon. Geo. Starr Writes

No. 3 Van Ness Place, New York.

Dr. Radwar—With me your Relief has worked wonders. For the last thee years I have had frequent and severe sitacks of sciatica, sometimes and at times to both lower limbs.

During the time I have been afflicted I have tried almost sli the remedies recommended by wise men and fools, hoping to find relief, but all proved to I have tried various kinds of baths, manipulations, outward application of limiments too numerous to mention, and prescriptions of the most emiment physicians, all of which failed to give me sellet.

(who had been afflicted as myself) I was induce to try your remedy. I was then suffering fearfull just induce to try your remedy. I was then suffering fearfull just the first application gave me ease, after bath ing and rubbing the parts affected, leaving the limbs in a warm glow, created by the Relief. In short time the pain passed entirely away. Although I have slight periodical attacks approach the suffering the parts of the strength of the strength of the suffering myself, and feel quite master of the situation.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF is my friend. I never travel with Your stolk.



RADWAY & CO., 55 Elm Street, New York

Why She Wanted to Know. The man who knew many things was instructing the new and verdant sten-ographer as to the use of the various office appliances, and finally introduced her to the speaking tube.

"Now, see," said the other man; "you put one tube to your ear and the other tube to your mouth, then whis-

tle."
"Into which one do I whistle?" asked

"Heavens!" cried the man, "which one at your ear or the one at your mouth?" one do you suppose you whistle in, the

"That was what I wanted to know." said the stenographer, "for I whistle as I sing, entirely by ear."-Memphis

Cold Storage For Cut Flowers.

One of the leaders of fashionable society in Philadelphia has among other table decorations a silver epergne for flowers to fill which costs \$50. owner has discovered that by setting the rare orchids and roses in cold stor age they will remain fresh for a month She is quite elated over the fact that flowers have served to adorn three dinner parties

FALLING HAIR



Save Your Hair with Shampoos of



And light dressings of CUTICURA, purest or emollient skin cures. This treatment at once stops falling hair, removes crusts, scales, and dandruff, soothes irritated, itching surfaces, stimulates the hair follicles, supplies the roots with energy and nourishment, and makes the hair grow upon a sweet, wholesome, healthy scalp when all else fails.

MILLIONS USE CUTICURA SOAP

Assisted by CUTICURA OINTMENT, for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and healing red, rough, and sore hands, for baby rashes, itchings, and chafings, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Millions of Women use CUTICURA SOAP in the form of baths for annoying irritations, inflammations, and excorlations, for too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women and mothers. No amount of persuasion can induce those who have once used these great skin purifiers and beautifiers, to use any others. CUTICURA SOAP combines delicate emollient properties derived from CUTICURA, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients, and the most refreshing of flower odors. No other medicated soap is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic toilet soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Thus it combines, in ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE, viz.: TWENTY-FIVE CENTS, the BEST skin and complexion soap, the BEST toilet, BEST baby soap in the world.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humor.

Consisting of CUTICURA SCAP (25c.), to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickned cutiels; CUTICURA OINTEURN (50c.), to colo instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and scothe and heal; and CUTICURA RESOLVANT (50c.), to colo and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE EXT is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, and scafe skin, scalp, and blood humors, with loss of bair, when all else fails. Sold throughout the world.

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Conquers croup, bronchitis,
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