THE FARM.

RAISING A DAIRY HERD.

Good practical dairymen have long ago ceased trying to pick up supplies for their herds at haphazard throughout the country. It requires the utmost care, and as Mr. Gurler says in Breeders' Gazette, the herd is the foundation, and without a good foundation no kind of business can prosper or be permanently successful. If we build our foundation with cows that have a capacity to make no more than 150 lbs. of butter per annum, we shall make a miserable failure of dairying. We must have cows that will produce with intelligent feeding and care sufficient to pay for feed and labor and leave a balance for profit. When we cannot accomplish this there is something wrong with us and we need to commence with ourselves, taking time to do some intelligent planning of our work. Who but ourselves to blame for our keeping unprofitable cows? Are we excusable in this progressive age for not knowing whether our cows are paying a profit or not? And when the dairy as a whole is profitable is it good business when we do not know what cows are making the profit, which are making no profit, and which are making a loss? Before the introduction of the Babcock gest there was some excuse for a dairyman not knowing what his individual cows were producing, but now there is no excuse whatever for this condition, as we have a simple and thoroughly reliable way of testing the cows. A person with average intelligence can learn to operate the Babcock test in a very short time. A machine of sufficient size for a dairy can be bought for $5 or $10.

Now, having the cows and the Babcock testing machine, let us give each cow a name, or, what is better, a number on a tag in the ear. Then we want scales of some kind to weigh the milk. Make a record of each milking for three days and take a sample of about one ounce of milk from each milking and put it into a small bottle—an eight-ounce bottle will answer very well. When a cow is milked pour the milk from one pail into another three times to get it thoroughly mixed before taking the sample to put in the bottle. Keep this bottle in a cool place to prevent the milk souring before it is tested. When the weather is warm it is safer to use some preparation to prevent the samples souring. Bichromate of potash will accomplish this very nicely by the use of a quantity the size of a small pea in each bottle. It can be procured from a druggist and should be pulverized. At the end of three days work out the test, which will give you the percentage of fat in each cow's milk. This percentage of fat and the weight of milk produced multiplied together will give us the total fat produced by the different cows. To the fat add one-eighth, or 12 per cent, and we shall have a very close estimate of the butter each cow will have made if we have done intelligent work in handling the milk and cream from the cow to the finished butter. Do not be discouraged by anything or anybody from undertaking this test work, as it is the only practical way you can learn what each cow is making. There is no more reason for keeping a cow that will no more than pay for her feed than there is in keeping a hired man who can no more than pay for his board. When properly fed and cared for a cow that does not produce 200 pounds of butter annually should be sold as soon as possible. Heifers or young cows that have not reached maturity we must use judgment about and not be too hasty in condemning a heifer with her first or second calf. In case a person is starting new in the dairy work and has his cows to purchase, I would recommend the cows to be tested before they are bought, and buy only such as produce sufficient to make them profitable.

The probabilities are that we shall never again sell butter for 40 cents per pound. The tendency of the times is to lower prices and we must prepare to meet them and this means in the dairy that we must have better cows and handle them and their product with more intelligence. I believe a dairyman should grow his own cows in place of purchasing, as I am confident he can grow better ones than he can purchase. Exercise care in selecting a male to use with the herd. A few dollars here will not amount to much per head on the calves that will be raised from him. Remember that a cow that will produce 400 pounds of butter annually is worth four times as much in the herd as the cow that produces 250 pounds, as the 250-pound cow leaves but fifty pounds for profit and the 400-pound cow has 200 pounds for profit. In 1894 my mature cows produced 329 pounds of butter per cow, and I had six that made over 400 pounds, one making 508 pounds, and she a grade Holstein-Friesian. One registered Jersey with her first calf made over 400 pounds of butter.

AMONG THE POULTRY.

"Make hay while the sun shines," should be the motto of poultry owners these fine autumn days. Quantities of leaves should be provided for strewing over the floor of henneries after the daily cleaning up. The sand heap should be replenished so as to insure a fresh supply during the winter. A load or two of sawdust will be found to be an excellent article to spread over the floors of the coops; it is a good absorbent. The practice of spreading the contents of the ashpan from coal fires is not a good one. Poultry often contract a disease similar to stone-bruise by flying from the perch upon the cinders contained in coal ashes. Try filling the nestling boxes with dry earth leached ashes, or better yet, unleached ashes. We have found that earth or ashes are superior to nests made of straw or hay. The saving will be something, too, especially if your flock of hens is large.

Nests should be replenished every two or three weeks and examined as to their condition. See that no fowls remain upon the nests at night, and also note that the boxes are not placed under perches or other places where the fowls roost. If vermin are found in the boxes remove and scald, then saturate with strong brine, and afterward fill half full of earth or ashes and replace and you will have no trouble with vermin for some time at least.

Before poultry goes into winter quarters see that they are free from vermin. Examine them and if lice are found, apply a mixture made of lard and kerosene. Mix well by stirring briskly until it is of the consistency of cream, and apply freely to the top of the head, wings, legs, etc. Do not depend upon dry sulphur mixed in the dust bath, etc.; rather mix in the soft food for poultry. Sulphur should be given to fowls once every week. Feather-eating is caused by a deficiency of sulphur in foods, and unless you wish your fowls to acquire that pernicious practice or habit, supply it in the food. It is obnoxious to vermin by being absorbed into the system and finding an outlet at the pores of the body. The same rule will apply to horses and cattle that are infested with vermin. We would never think of ridding animals of lice by sprinkling sulphur around them. Instead, the surest way is to give a dose of sulphur in soft food.

A very handy adjunct of the poultry house is a splint broom. It can be made of linn or hickory and is strong and durable. If the poultry quarters are cleansed daily, as they should be when large numbers are congregated, the work is very much lessened and the broom will generally be found to be sufficient. When the cleaning is not done daily but weekly, a broad hoe should be used first, followed by a splint broom. A small hand-barrow will be found very handy. The hennery should undergo a thorough inspection. Do not leave gaping cracks, where the lumber has shrunk apart. Batten with narrow strips of lumber. Cover all air-holes and rafters, if your hennery is not ceiled, and provide sliding windows, and have the windows where they should be; upon the south side of the quarters so as to admit all the sunshine possible. Your fowls are as susceptible to the cheering influence of fresh air and sunshine as yourself, and appreciate it in their way quite as much. We do not believe in artificial heating of houses where fowls are confined; rather provide warm comfortable houses and the proper kind of food for the cold season, and leave the rest to nature or Providence. Whatever is done to increase the comfort and well being of your fowls increases their profit in the same ratio. Do not overcrowd nor allow crowers among your winter layers. Secure also a quantity of road dust and provide a place where corn and wheat can be buried in it so as to induce scratching for it, thus securing needed exercise. Give all the milk you can spare, either sweet or sour, also table slops; fowls relish all these things. Boiled wheat is recommended to be fed warm on cold mornings. Potatoes or vegetables may be added; also a dash of cayenne; this will put your fowls in better spirits than if a breakfast of cold grain were given alone.

NEW STERILIZING IDEA.

The Scheme to Be Tried in Paris on a Large Scale.

One of the newest applications of electricity, and one fraught with great possibilities for the future, is about to be tried at Paris St. Petersburg and Antwerp, where large experimental plants are being erected for the production of ozone, to be used in the saterilization of drinking water. Ozone, according to M. Repin, of the Pasteur Institute, not only destroys the microbes, but is the only agent which destroyes itself spontaneously after having acted without leaving any trace. It offers advantages over sterilization by heating, in that it does not remove the air from the water, and in that it has the advantage of destroying not only living germs, but also organic substances dissolved in the water.

The purification of drinking water by ozone has now been carried out on a large scale at Oudshoorn, Belgium, for over a year. The water source at this place was a very polluted one, when untreated being absolutely unfit for use. At the first contact of the water and the ozonized air the greater part of the microbes are killed; but a few offer resistance, and to kill these seven or nine minutes of continued application is required. As a remarkable example of the power of ozone for this purpose, of seventeen sample tubes thus treated sixteen remained sterile. It has also been found that ozonized water is very much less liable to reinfection than water which has been merely filtered, and that the beneficial salts in water are scarcely affected by ozone.

The color and taste of the water are modified favorably. The only difficulty in the application of the process hitherto has been the want of suitably constructed apparatus to produce the ozone economically and in large quantities. This, however, is believed by M. Repin to have been solved. A practical apparatus is being exhibited at the Hygienic Exposition in Paris, and at the Belgian plant above referred to. Regarding the cost of the process, which depends chiefly upon the amount of organic material in the water and the price of coal, it has been found that in the treatment of the Seine water less than one-horse power per hour will be necessary for the sterilization of five cubic meters. A daily consumption of 300,000 cubic meters of water, as in Paris, will, therefore, require about 3000 horse-power, the cost of operating which is not thought exorbitant. The ozone which is not used can be recovered by passing the same air through the apparatus again, and the same machinery can be used for the production of light at night and for the sterilization of water during the day, thus reducing largely fixed charges.

GROWTH OF RAILWAYS.

Only 70 years have elapsed since the first railway in the world was finished. During that comparatively brief period 400,000 miles have been constructed.

HOUSEHOLD.

SEERSUCKER FOR CLOTHING.

Seersucker has long been given a foremost place as the material for kitchen dresses. It washes easily and needs scarcely any ironing. Only the hems and edges need a "touching up" with the iron, and trimmed with a little linen lace around neck and sleeves such dresses look fully as pretty as those of calico, which does not wear half so long.

For children's dresses and boys' everyday waists it is a boon to the ever busy mother. Children should not always be dressed in homely little dresses, and these may be made up quite prettily and save considerable work in the ironing. Everyday petticoats for the little girls, made of light stripped seersucker, wear just beautifully. And it may be used for simple waists for the little boys also. As it requires so little work to wash and iron clothes made of this material, the children may always be clean and neat. Many mothers make night dresses for the children of cream-colored seersucker and trim them with some strong lace. They look much prettier than one would think.

When making kitchen dresses it is a good idea to cut the sleeves short. One always rolls the sleeves up anyway when working around the house, and if they are made short they will look much prettier. If cut off at the elbow, finish with a narrow ruffle. Such sleeves are very comfortable. Another comfortable sleeve is the bishop sleeve. Turn up a two-inch hem at the bottom, stitching two rows about a quarter of an inch apart and running a narrow elastic between the rows of stitching. These sleeves are easily slipped up or down and in that way never become soiled and always have a neat appearance. The two-inch hem has the appearance of a narrow ruffle when drawn over the elastic.

BROWN CHEESE.

"'Preme,' or 'premost,' also called brown cheese, is an inexpensive article of food when there is plenty of milk, and we consider it very good," says a correspondent in Housekeeper. "Fill the boiler with sweet skim milk, or, if you can make cheese of the curd, take new milk. On the evening before the cheese is to be made a piece of rennet the size of your hand should be put to soak in a pint or so of whey. Add this whey to the skim milk and stir with a wooden paddle, keeping the boiler on the back of the stove. As soon as the curd forms dip it out with a long handled skimmer. It is a good plan to strain the whole boilerful if you have dishes enough to use for the purpose. When the whey has become free from curd put it back into the boiler, move the boiler to the front of the stove and let it boil steadily without a cover. When it has boiled down until it begins to thicken it should be stirred almost constantly. When it is like thin mush add a cupful each of sugar and butter, remove it from the fire, stir it until cold, then pour it into dishes and set it aside to harden. In the winter I begin with it in the forenoon, and it is done for the next afternoon. In the summer I begin early in the morning and finish it the same day. Out of a boiler full of milk you will not get more than two quarts of preme, but it is an excellent dish, and will sell for 25 cents per pound. It will keep for any length of time, and the flies do not trouble it. Care should be taken that the boiler is perfectly clean and that the preme is stirred steadily after the boiler has been moved until cold."

SOME EXCELLENT RECIPES.

Delicious Raised Biscuit.—At three o'clock in the afternoon dissolve one-half a compressed yeast cake in a half cup water. Put into a bowl one quart of flour; make a hole in the center and pour in the yeast and one pint of warm milk. Stir well with a spoon, and stand in a warm place until light. In the evening add two well-beaten eggs, one-half cup of sugar, one heaping teaspoonful salt, one large half cup butter. Knead thoroughly, adding flour enough to make a velvety dough; cover and stand in warm place over night. In the morning turn out on a bread board and roll out with a rolling pin to one-half inch in thickness; cut out with a cooky cutter and put in a warm place to rise. If properly made these rolls are delicious.

Delicate Cream Biscuit.—Add to 2 quarts of flour, 1 teaspoonful of butter or lard, 1 large teaspoonful of sugar, 1 small teaspoonful of salt, 2 tablespoonfuls of yeast. Let it rise over night, and in the morning knead lightly and bake in a quick oven.

Fruit and Nut Cake.—One cup of butter, 2 cups of sugar, 1 cup of sweet milk, whites of 7 eggs, 2 1-2 cups of flour, 2 teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Stir well. Chop together 1 lb. of raisins, 1 lb. of figs, 1 lb. of dates, 1 lb. of hickorynut meats, 1-4 lb. of citron; dredge well with flour and stir well into the cake.

HELPFUL HINTS.

By cutting onions, turnips, and carrots across the fibre, it makes them more tender when cooked.

Apples for making pies should not be sliced; merely peel, cut in quarters, core, and again cut each quarter in half.

For baking bread and pastry have an oven that will in five minutes turn a piece of white paper a dark brown.

Turpentine mixed in black lead and brushed over the greasy stove is very effectual in cleaning it.

Good black hose should need no special care as regards the dye, other than proper washing. If there is any doubt, however, about the dye it may be set by first washing in strong salt water, then dry and wash again in another solution, rinsing last of all in clear water. If properly done the dye will not move after this.

Pink or green prints will be brighter if vinegar is put in the rinsing water. Always dry prints in the shade.

FAITH CURE.

The small boy had been requested to do some errands, but insisted that he was feeling badly. As the family physician happened to call he felt the boy's pulse and looked at his tongue, and said:

You had better make a good strong mustard plaster?

The boy looked depressed and left the room.

When shall I apply the plaster? asked the mother.

Don't apply it at all. He'll get well before that stage of the treatment is reached.

THE COLD SWEAT OF HEART DISEASE

Is Dispelled in 30 Minutes by Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart.

The thousands who suffer from heart disease will understand what is meant by Mrs. Roadhouse, of Willscroft, Ont., when she says: "Cold sweat would stand out in great beads upon my face." With everyone who suffers from heart trouble it is a death struggle, for it is hard to say when the cord of life will not snap with this disease controlling the system. In the interests of human life, let all who suffer from heart trouble always act promptly, and use a remedy that is effective. Death may easily occur if it is a case simply of experimenting with medicines that are not specially intended to remove the trouble in this direction. Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart is a heart specific, and will give relief within 30 minutes after the first dose is taken, and cure permanently, as many have already testified through these columns.

Sold by W. E. Richardson.

Atlanta, Ga., has a house wholly constructed of paper.

THE MEMBER FOR ALGOMA.

Mr. George H. McDonnell, M. P. for Algoma Recommends Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder—It Relieves in 10 to 60 Minutes.

Let no one be surprised at the high character of the testimonials received by the proprietors of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder. This medicine merits the best things that can be said of it, for be the trouble Cold in the Head, Catarrh, Hay Fever, or Catarrhal Deafness, relief is so speedy and effective that it charms all. This is the view of the popular member of the House of Commons for the District of Algoma, who has used this medicine, and does not hesitate to tell the people of Canada of its great worth.

Sold by W. E. Richardson.

A SAFE RULE.

Cutely, why are you always asking old Blowly's advice?

Because I can always make big money by doing what he tells me not to do.

Piles Cured in 3 to 6 Nights.—Dr. Agnew's Ointment will cure all cases of Itching Piles in from 3 to 6 nights. One application brings comfort. For Blind and Bleeding Piles it is peerless. Also cures Tetter, Salt Rheum, Eczema, Barber's Itch, and all eruptions of the skin. 35 cts.

Sold by W. E. Richardson.

Gratitude to Columbus is reflected in 29 towns, if we include Columbus Landing, Mich., and Columbusville, N.Y.

PILL-AGE

Dr. Agnew's Liver Pills, 10c. a Vial are Planned After the Most Modern in Medical Science.

They are as Great an Improvement Over the 50 Years Old Strong Dose Pill Formulas as a Bicycle is Over An Ox Cart in Travel, and Less Than Half the Price.

Cinnamon Drop Coated makes them pleasant to take—being purely vegetable makes them absolutely safe—they never gripe and they never fail—40 doses, 10 cents at all druggists.

Sold by W. E. Richardson.

Baron Steuben's services in the revolution have not been forgotten, for there are 12 Steubens and Steubenvilles.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS A MARTYR TO RHEUMATISM.

Released From Pain in One Day.

"It is my desire," says Mr. James Kerr, farmer, of Kars, Ont., "to tell for the public good of the great blessing South American Rheumatic Cure has been to my wife. She had been a great sufferer from rheumatism for 25 years; had doctored with all physicians, far and near, but never received perfect relief until she used South American Rheumatic Cure. It banished all pain in one day, and seven bottles cured radically. I think two or three bottles would have been sufficient had it not been for delay in securing medicine. I most cheerfully and freely give this testimony, and strongly recommend sufferers from rheumatism to use this remedy, as I believe it will cure in every case."

Sold by W. E. Richardson.

SHE KNOWS.

Is kissing a common or a proper noun? asked the teacher.

Both, answered the girl with the coral lips.

DEATH THROUGH THE KIDNEYS.

Hardly any organ of the human system play a more vital part than the kidneys. A derangement of these, even to a slight degree, will lead to trouble that is likely, if not stayed, to prove fatal. There is only one way for the system to be rid of this disease, and that is by trying a medicine that will act specially, and is a specific for kidney disease. This is the strong factor in the great South American Kidney Cure. It is prepared specially for these organs, is radical in its banishment of disease located here, and rich in the healing powers necessary to complete restoration.

Sold by W. E. Richardson.

Cures

Prove the merit of Hood's Sarsaparilla—positive, perfect, permanent Cures.

Cures of Scrofula in severest forms, Salt Rheum, with intense itching and burning scald head, boils, pimples, etc.

Cures of Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Catarrh, by toning and making rich, red blood.

Cures of Nervousness and That Tired Feeling, by feeding nerves, muscles and tissues on pure blood. For book of cures by

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Send address to C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner pills, aid digestion. 25c.

FOR TWENTY-SIX YEARS.

DUNN'S BAKING POWDER

THE COOK'S BEST FRIEND

LARGEST SALE IN CANADA.

NERVOUS PROSTRATION

The Frequent Cause of Much Misery and Suffering.

The Victim Helpless and Unreliable—It Saps the Constitution and Makes One Involuntarily Ask is Life Worth Living.

From the Lindsay Post.

It is at least commendable to bow before the inevitable. But what appears to be inevitable may be delayed or altogether averted. What were considered necessarily fatal diseases twenty-five or even ten years ago in many instances are not now placed in that category—thanks to medical and scientific skill. Life is sweet. We must either control the nerves or they will master us. Hysteria may prove fatal. It renders the person afflicted helpless and unreliable, and casts a continual shadow upon a hitherto bright and cheerful life. It saps the constitution and makes one involuntarily ask, "Is life worth living?" Miss Fanny Watson, daughter of Mr. Henry Watson, living on lot 22, in the township of Somerville, Victoria county, is one of those whose life for years was made miserable from nervous disease. At the age of twelve Miss Watson met with an accident which so seriously affected her nervous system that during the subsequent five years she was subjected to very severe nervous prostration, resulting in convulsions with unconsciousness for three or four hours at a time. This condition continued until March last when she had an increased and prolonged attack by which she was completely prostrated for the space of a fortnight. The disease so affected the optic nerve that Miss Watson was forced to wear glasses. Many remedies were tried but with no avail, and both Mrs. Watson and her friends feared that a cure could not be obtained. Ultimately Dr. Williams' Pink Pills were strongly recommended by various friends and the young lady decided to give them a trial. A half dozen boxes were bought, and by the time one box was used there was an improvement in her condition, and before the half dozen boxes were used, Miss Watson was, to use her own words, a different person altogether. Her entire nervous system was reinforced to such an extent that she is now able to dispense with the use of the glasses which previous failing eyesight had made necessary. Miss Watson is now a staunch friend of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and says: "I have pleasure in recommending them to all similarly afflicted." Rev. D. Miller, a friend of the family, vouches for the facts above set forth.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills create new blood, build up the nerves, and thus drive disease from the system. In hundreds of cases they have cured after all other medicines have failed, thus establishing the claim that they are a marvel among the triumphs of modern medical science. The genuine Pink Pills are sold only in boxes, bearing the full trade mark, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People." Protect yourself from imposition by refusing any pill that does not bear the registered trade mark around the box.

PAPER HORSESHOES.

Description of the Process by Which They Are Made.

A peculiar invention purporting to have been brought forward some time since in Berlin seems to have proved a reality, namely, the manufacture of horseshoes of paper, impregnated with oil or turpentine to make it water proof, the process being described as follows: After being thus saturated it is glued together in thin layers, with a cement which does not become brittle when drying, being a mixture of Venetian turpentine, powdered chalk, linseed oil and lacquer; the holes, admitting the nails by which the show is fastened to the hoof, are stamped through the paper when moist. The article is then subjected to a very strong pressure under a hydraulic press, and, when dry, can be filed and planed to fit the hoof snugly. A variation in this manufacture is that of producing horseshoes of paper pulp, adding chalk, sand, turpentine and linseed oil in such quantities that the material is impermeable to moisture. This composition is said not only to possess the necessary elasticity and toughness for such a purpose, but it can readily be pressed in molds and dried afterward, or cut out of blocks of the mass and placed under strong pressure. But the shoes made by pasting together paper sheets are said to be stronger than those made of the compressed material. The particular advantage named for shoes of this description is the preventing of the horse slipping on slippery roads.