SUNLIGHT SOAP

Prof. W. Hodgson Ellis, Official Analyst to the Dominion Government, reports that Sunlight Soap contains "that high percentage of oil or fat necessary to a good laundry soap."

SUNLIGHT SOAP REDUCES EXPENSE

Ask for the Octagon Bar 141

BANISH THE WRINKLES.

In Many Cases They Are Merely Signs of the Ailments of Women.

A woman's face plainly indicates the state of her health. Wrinkles, which every woman dreads, are not necessarily a sign of age. Palor of face, wrinkles and a prematurely aged appearance are the outward indication of those ailments that afflict womankind alone, and from which she too often suffers in uncomplaining silence, rather than consult a doctor. In this condition Dr. Williams's Pink Pills are women's best friend. They actually make new, rich, red blood, and this blood acting upon the nerves and all the organs of the body, brings new health and happiness to weak, weary and despondent women. Mrs. John McKerr, Chickney, N.W.T., tells for the benefit of other suffering women how she found new health through the use of Dr. Williams's Pink Pills. "For some years," says Mrs. McKerr, "I was greatly afflicted with the ailments that make the lives of so many of my sex miserable. The suffering I endured can only be understood by those who are similarly afflicted. I tried many medicines, but found none that helped me until I began the use of Dr. Williams's Pink Pills. These have actually made me feel like a new person, and the suffering I had endured almost continuously has passed away, and life is no longer the burden it once seemed. I think these pills worth their weight in gold to all who suffer from female complaints or general prostration."

We ask every suffering woman to give Dr. Williams's Pink Pills a fair trial. They will not disappoint you, and the benefit they will give is not for an hour or a day—it is permanent. You can get these pills from any dealer in medicine or by mail from the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2 50. See that the full name, "Dr. Williams's Pink Pills for Pale People," is on the wrapper around every box.

CULLODEN MOOR.

Chanter Used in the Famous Battle Now in America.

It is a far cry, in time and space, between April 16th, 1746, and April 13th, 1904—between Culloden Moor and St. Louis, Mo. Yet the chanter of a pibroch used on that eventful day by a now nameless Highland piper is to-day in St. Louis, in the custody of John Fraser, representative of Boosey & Co., music publishers, London, whose branch store in this city is at 9 East 17th street. While here for a few days recently Mr. Dixon permitted several Scotsmen to handle the priceless relic. The chanter is 13½ inches long, is made of ebony, and has an extra sounding hole at the back. The finger holes are much worn, and from the marks, the pipes have evidently been used by a left-handed piper. When fleeing from the battlefield the piper and some comrades—all of them starving and penniless—came to a small public-house near Inverness. The keeper of the place offered a bottle of whisky in exchange for the pipes, which offer was readily accepted by the unfortunate men. All the other parts of the pitroch are lost, and the chanter is the property of Alec J. Grant, Surbiton House, Inverness. It will be exhibited in St. Louis, along with other relics of the time when the flag of the Royal House of Stuart went down, never more to rise. When the invading Highlanders reached Derby and saw the hostile spirit of the English people, they knew that the nearer they got to London the greater the danger of the whole army being captured and all their leaders being beheaded on Tower Hill. The deaths by fire and faggot of Cranmer, Ridley, Lattimer, Rogers and hundreds more—the very salt of the earth—settled the ultimate fate of the ancient royal house, and drove it into exile. There is still much sympathy for unfortunate "Bonnie Prince Charlie," even amongst those who know that his success would have been a national disaster.—Scottish-American.

The chanter referred to has since been removed to Messrs. Boosey & Co's stand at the St. Louis Exposition.

Why Germany Has No Tramps.

National Magazine.

To-day the lot of the laboring man in Germany is in many respects better than that of ours. The German state recognizes the right of every man to live—we do not. When the German laborer becomes old or feeble the state pensions him honorably. In Germany the laboring man can ride on the electric cars for two cents—we pay five. German cities have public baths, public laundry establishments, big parks, free concerts and many other features which soften poverty—although they may not remove it.

The corollary to this is that the Emperor permits no tramps to terrorize highways. The police is organized for rural patrol as well as city work, and every loafer is stopped and made to give an account of himself. In England vagrancy has been a public nuisance for generations—with us it has become of late years almost a public danger. Germany has no tramps. The man who is without work in Germany finds no inducement to remain idle. A paternal government sets him to such hard work that the world-be unemployed finds it decidedly to his interest to seek some other employment as soon as possible.

Venomous Snakes.

Forest and Stream.

The fact that young venomous snakes are as dangerous as their parents was accidentally proved in the reptile house. One of the first brood of snakes to be added to the collection was of cotton-mouth moccasins, seven in number. As is generally known, the moccasin is one of the most poisonous of American snakes. Next to the cage where the moccasins were born lived a harmless garter snake. One night the newly arrived moccasins crawled through the fine wire screen that divided the two cages. They made themselves at home in their new quarters, and when during their run about the cage they brushed up against the garter snake, they fell on him, bit him, and in an hour he was dead, poisoned by the tiny fangs of the little ones, who had not been in the world more than two days. One of the interesting things about the brood of moccasins was their color. The mother was of rich olive, but the young ones were rusty red, with tails as yellow as if they had been dipped in sulphur. Like all snakes grown in captivity, these moccasins, when they are full grown will be especially valuable. Snakes born in captivity are more hardy, are easier to handle, and bring forth young that are even hardier than themselves, being used to the hardships of the cage.

Though every possible precaution is taken at the New York reptile house to prevent the men from being bitten by snakes, it occasionally happens that a man will receive a nasty bite from a reptile. On these occasions the patient is given Dr. Albert Calmette's Anti-Venine. This peculiar medicine is obtained by inoculating a horse with cobra venom until the animal is immune to the poison.

At first the horse receives a hypodermic injection of a fiftieth drop in glycerine. This dose is increased until his system is permeated with cobra venom—about the deadliest poison known. The blood serum of the poison-charged horse then becomes the best known antidote for poisonous snake bites. This antidote is used by the British Government in India as a preventive in cobra poisoning.

As soon as a man has been bitten by a snake a ligature should be bound tightly above the affected part. Then drainage wounds should be made in the vicinity of the bite and below the ligature. This ligature prevents the poison from getting into the general circulation, and the wounds near the bite let out the poisoned blood.

No Difference

No distinction is made as to the kind of Piles that Hem-Roid cures.

The names Internal, External, Bleeding, Blind, Itching, Suppurating, etc., are simply names of the different stages through which every case will pass if it continues long enough.

Piles are caused by congestion or stagnation of blood in the lower bowel, and it takes an internal remedy to remove the cause.

Dr. Leonhardt's Hem-Roid is a tablet taken internally.

It is a permanent cure and no case of Piles has ever been found if failed to cure.

Money back if it does.

Aguarantee with every package. 2

Sold in Milton by Higginbotham & Field.

The Delineator for June.

The July Delineator is a magazine of beauty, interest and utility. The display of summer fashions is exquisite and complete, the fiction bright and entertaining, the special articles clever and informative, and the number is rounded out by a series of practical papers on domestic topics. In fiction interest centres in Mrs. Hugh Fraser's quaint love story of Japan, The Giver of Honor, although The Rebellion of William Henry, by Hermione Templeton, is thoroughly enjoyable, for both its keen humor and its genuine sympathy with boy nature. The story of Charlotte Robertson, as told by Lucia Knight in the "Pioneer Women" series, is a recital of the greatest interest, and presents a vivid picture of the hardships and difficulties that beset the conquerors of the West. Egypt, Arabia and the Holy Land are seen through the camera in the course of the unique trip "Around the World in Eighty Pictures," and in "The Fountain of Youth" Dr. Grace Peckham Murray supplies instructions for the treatment of the hair that will be appreciated by any one who cares for beauty. A sympathetic paper on Generosity, by Lillie Hamilton French, and one on Childhood by Mrs. Theodore W. Birney contain food for thought, and there are invaluable suggestions to home builders in a Modern Southern Home, illustrated and described. For young people, there are entertaining stories and pastimes, and for needleworkers and householders many pages of useful information.

The Limit.

Mrs. Muggins—My husband is a perfect crank. Mrs. Huggins—All husbands are, my dear. Mrs. Muggins—But fancy a man who complains that my mustard plasters are not as strong as those his mother used to make!

A Mind at Ease.

Mr. Manley—Well, darling, I've had my life insured for $5,000. Mrs. M.—How very sensible of you! Now I shan't have to keep telling you to be so careful every place you go to.

AT LIFE'S EVENING.

To those well along in years there comes, according to the condition of the system, their measure of ills and suffering. Some are young at 70, while others are old at 40.

Elderly people who once use Dr. Leonhardt's Anti-Pill find that it has marvelous power to relieve them of the troubles that nothing else will shake off, especially backache, constipation, bladder trouble, failing appetite, and indigestion. If ANTI-PILL is used upon taking cold, the aches and pains that usually follow will be avoided. To prove this, send to WILSON-FYLE CO., Niagara Falls, Ont., for a free sample. ANTI-PILL is sold by druggists at 50 cents a box.

ANTI-PILL.

Sold in Milton by Higginbotham & Field.

It Is the Mind That Sees.

How do we see? Did you ever chance to think? I have asked quite a number of people lately, and they reply: "With our eyes, of course. How else?" or words to that effect. Did you ever realize how much of our vision is mental? We see nothing properly and definitely until the mind lends its perception. We may gaze steadfastly at a picture, yet be unable to see anything but a confused mass of color, because the mind is seeing faces and scenes a thousand miles away perhaps. Call the mental vision back, and the figures on the canvas take their proper places. At once we see the picture. Or shut your eyes. Can you not see the faces of those you love or hate as clearly as you ever saw them with the physical means of sight? How many times one glances at his watch, yet when asked the time as he replaces it in his pocket is unable to tell simply because he looked only with the eyes and not with the mind also.—Exchange.

Music In Japan.

Music in the eyes of the Japanese is a very inferior art, the general belief being that the combination of sounds may possibly please women and children, but that a Japanese gentleman could not possibly tolerate them, no matter under what pretext. In fact, it was not very long ago that the profession of musician was considered by the Japanese as being an insult to human dignity, and, whereas there have existed for centuries popular songs which water carriers and the workers in the rice fields sang in chorus as well as war songs sung by the sailors, the profession of musician has been considered unworthy of any man and has been exclusively left with the women, it being largely for the purpose of clearly characterizing and accentuating her inferiority that she has been allowed to exercise her aptitudes and tastes in musical compositions.

Bird Characteristics.

Among all the birds of this country the hawk and parrot come the nearest to using their feet like hands. Wading birds and scratching birds develop a very large foot. Birds that are in the air most of the time have much more delicate feet than those that are on the ground frequently. The variety of bills is quite as astounding as that of the claws. The hook on the end of the bill almost always denotes a bird of prey. Flat bills denote fly catching birds—kingfishers, herons, etc. The meadow lark that is much on the ground has strong, stout legs, and the oriole, which is more in the air, has slender legs. The stiffened tail is not confined to woodpeckers and chimney swifts, but the bobolink that clings to the long grass has also stiffened tail feathers to help support the bird upright.

Two Superstitions.

"Spilling the salt" and the ill omen that attaches to it are traceable to the last supper of Christ with his apostles, when it is said that Judas accidentally overturned the salt. Because of the after doom of the unfortunate traitor to spill the salt at table is an accepted sign of future ill luck to happen to the person doing it.

"Thirteen at table" and its unlucky significance originated at this event also. Christ and his twelve apostles dining together for the last time composed the number that has since been regarded with superstitious aversion, not only in the matter of dining, but in almost everything else as well.—What to Eat.

Japanese Fencing.

The Japanese sword is usually wielded with both hands. The cutting plays a much larger part in their sword play than the thrust and point. They also fence with two swords at once, the long, two handed weapon being held in the right hand, while the left uses the shorter and lighter blade. The fencer stands with his right foot forward and his sword held in both hands directly in front of him, its hilt at about the level of his waist, its point being at nearly the level of his opponent's eyes.

Bamboo In China and Japan.

For centuries the Japanese and Chinese have raised the bamboo as a practical crop. The natives of tropical India and the Malay archipelago would be as much at a loss without it as the American farmer without his white pine, for they depend upon it not only for their chief building material, but for ropes, mats, kitchen utensils, etc.

The Ideal Beauty In Japan.

In the Japanese ideal of beauty these are the desired "points." Her face and figure, hands and feet and her nose must be long and narrow, her arms and limbs slender and her lips small. Broad hips are the one unpardonable sin. Few Japanese women measure five feet, so the length of the figure is relative.

No One Wants Them.

"Why is it," asked the philosopher, "that misfortunes never come singly?"

"Can't say," replied the other man, "unless it is that on account of the reception they get they're afraid to travel alone."

Not Acting His Part.

Customer—Gracious! How loud mouthed and domineering that man is! Is he a member of the firm? Salesman—Yes; he's the silent partner.

A Strike.

"Bobby, here's your penny, and you must go right to bed."

"Pa, I want more pay and longer hours."

An inquisitive man is a creature naturally very vacant of thought itself and therefore forced to apply to foreign assistance.—Steele.

An Extraordinary Memory.

At the Giessen congress on psychology Professor Mueller of Goettingen told of a certain Dr. K. who within a few seconds was able to work out the square of any number of five figures given to him. He was also able to learn by heart and repeat a row of figures 204 in number within twelve and a half minutes. Professor Mueller asserted that no such memory for figures had ever been known, the record having been 204 figures in seventy-five minutes.

Onion Sandwiches.

Onions eaten raw, with bread and butter, make a capital complexion cleaner and nightcap, especially for the nervous person, inclined to lie awake o' nights and to wake up dishearteningly early in the morning. Slice the onions thin and sprinkle lightly with salt to take off the raw, crude taste, and have the bread thin and a good deal of butter.

CARE OF THE DAIRY COW.

Haphazard Methods Produce Little but Vexation and Loss.

There are many men who still follow the old time custom of having all their cows becoming fresh in the spring. In our own work we find that we can secure at least 1,000 pounds of milk per cow more by having them become fresh late in September or October, writes L. D. Stillson in Farmers' Advocate. We can then carry a good flow of milk through the winter into spring with its green feed, giving a very even continuous flow nine or ten months. Then the cow has a much needed rest just when heat, flies and short pasturage cut the milk flow most.

As to feeds and how to feed, each person should study a little for himself. If we are after the greatest flow of milk, irrespective of cost, we would say wet or steam all dry feed and grind all grain. It is a matter of doubt with us as to whether it pays to grind feed for a healthy, active cow. The returns, however, may not be quite so large when the feed is not ground.

As to her care before calving, her food should be somewhat reduced in quantity and of a cooling, laxative nature. Roots, silage, alfalfa hay and shredded corn fodder are excellent for roughage. Oats, bran or a little oil meal are good as concentrates. After calving only tepid water should be given for at least a couple of days. Keep her in a dry, warm, boxed stall and see that she gets no sudden chill for several days.

When the dairyman has gone to the expense of cows, stables, land, utensils, etc., for dairy work he must keep one principle well in mind—that is, that about 60 per cent of all the feed the cow can eat goes to her maintenance and that he must make his profit on the balance of what she eats. With this in view he can very readily see that he must be liberal with his feed if he will make the most from his investment. He should watch his feeding very carefully and know of a certainty that he is feeding all his cows will stand. By carefully weighing his milk at every milking, then by carefully weighing or measuring the feed, he can increase his feed just so long as there is a corresponding increase in milk, but he should watch closely for the dangerous point of overfeeding.

Profits From the Silo.

I took a cow census in Fond du Lac county to get material to use at the meeting of the Dairymen's association, says a Wisconsin farmer in American Cultivator. I took the statements of forty-eight patrons of a creamery and took them right along as I found them, made no selections at all. Of that forty-eight there were six who had silos; forty-two did not.

When I got the returns from the creamery I found that the average return from butter from those who fed silage was $52.52 per cow per year. The average return for butter of the forty-two who did not feed silage was $34 per cow per year, $18.52 less. The net profit over the cost of feeding to the six who fed silage was $21.02, and of those who did not feed silage it was $4. Those who fed silage got in gross receipts 54 per cent more than those who did not feed it, and in net profits above the cost of feed the men who fed silage got more than 500 per cent more than those who did not feed it.

Feeding the Milk Makers

The early grass contains very little nutriment, although it is greatly relished by the cows. Keep up the supply of feed until the grass is fully matured.

Cottonseed Meal and Hulls.

A Texas correspondent of Hoard's Dairyman says: Some one has stated that good butter can't be made by feeding cottonseed meal and hulls. Now, he is very much mistaken. We have been feeding meal and hulls for twenty years and find it the best feed known to man if fed with bran and cornmeal. We feed one quart of cottonseed meal, one quart of cornmeal and four quarts of wheat bran (good first class bran) and four pounds of hulls twice per day, and our cows will do their best on an average.

Don't Overfeed.

Don't feed the cows more than they will eat up clean. Give them a sufficiency, but at the same time keep their appetites keen.—Dairy and Creamery.

The Best For the Cow.

To do her best the cow needs a balanced ration. If she has a ration deficient in protein, a better ration might change the quality of the milk. Any excess of carbohydrates and fat over that would not change the quality. In other words, if a cow is given a balanced ration so as to do her best as nature intended, no amount of feeding can change permanently the richness of the milk. When a cow is thus normally fed the per cent of butter fat in the test is determined by the individuality of the cow.

What the Cow Needs.

In 100 pounds of milk there are about thirteen pounds of what is called milk solids, or the dry matter in milk. Of this about four pounds is fat and nine pounds solids not fat, says L. W. Lighty in National Stockman. Of this latter about three and a half pounds are casein and albumen, four and three-fourths pounds milk sugar and about three fourths of a pound ash or mineral matter. It is well to always remember this when making up a feeding ration for the dairy cow. She must first live and supply her own wants, and from what is left she will get the material to make the milk.

The Name California.

The word California was first used in a work on Spanish chivalry published in 1510. This work was an alleged history of the adventures of "Amadis of Gaul and his son Esplandiam." It was of great length and divided into a great number of short stories, one of which was the manner in which "Califia, the queen of the island of California, a country inhabited only by women, who lived as amazons and had gold without end," saved Constantinople from an attack by the Persians. This story as well as others was widely read by the people of Spain and by many regarded as fact. Among the stanch believers were the members of the Cortes expedition, who upon landing upon the peninsula of Lower California imagined that they were on an island, which owing to its apparent riches they named after the fabled isle, and Cortes himself called the new country "California."

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 perseverence 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.—*$5000 forfeit if original of above letter proving genuineness cannot be produced.*

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Some Irish Weddings.

Shrove Tuesday weddings in Ireland are exceedingly common, and sometimes among the peasantry they are celebrated in strange circumstances. There is a story of a young peasant girl being aroused out of bed on the night of Shrove Tuesday to be married before midnight to a well to do Irish-Australasian whom she had never seen, though he was known to her parents, who made the match. It turned out a happy marriage. The young people usually take the matter philosophically, believing that their parents know best how to make them happy. This anecdote is told of a Tipperary girl: "Biddy," asked her friend, "are ye goin' off this Shruff?" "Musha, I don't know that," said Biddy, "but they're sittin' on me upstairs"—meaning that matchmaking was in progress. Another story relates to a number of weddings taking place in a Munster church on Shrove Tuesday. "An' where's yer intended, Joe?" one swain was asked. "Begob, Mick, I couldn't tell ye, but I believe she's up there among the feathers and ribbons in the front row of sates." He learned who she was when the names were called out.

Bird Surgery.

An English writer on birds says: "A redshank, which was with some other 'waders' in an aviary containing a pond, wounded itself on the top of the head. Unfortunately the bird died, but on inspection it was found that it had plastered the wound over with mud. This example of a bird's instinct for self preservation is very striking, and I believe that for a bird to doctor its head is most unusual, although snipe and woodcock have been known to heal broken legs by coating the fractured parts with clay, which became hard."

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FAMILY Doctors are all right as general practitioners, but they are not specialists. The sexual organs comprise the most intricate and important system in the human body and require the most skilful treatment. You might as well expect a blacksmith to repair your watch, as a family physician to cure Sexual complaints. We have made a specialty of these diseases for over 30 years, have invested tens of thousands of dollars and have every facility known to medical science to cure them. Every case is taken with a positive guarantee of **No Cure—No Pay.**

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"Wonderland 1904"

Published by the Northern Pacific and sent by Chas. S. Fee, St. Paul, Minn., to any address for six cents—the postage—describes the Hunting and Fishing in the Northwest; shows what vast quantities of Lignite Coal, the poor man's fuel, underlie western North Dakota and how raddily and easily it is now mined; has a long chapter on Yellowstone Park and the reduced rates now in effect and the many improvements made by the Government; recounts what others say of the N. P. R's Crack Train the "North Coast Limited;" tells about Irrigation in the Yellowstone and Yakima valleys, the two largest irrigable valleys in the Northwest, and deals with some places of the renowned exploration of Lewis and Clark across the continent 100 years ago. The book is descriptive, historical, wholesome, and good for pastime reading and for future reference. Suitable for office, library, school and class rooms, travel and vacation.

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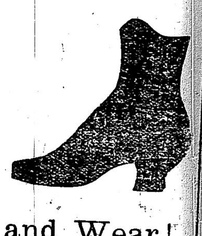

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THOS. WILSON,

MILTON

Painting His Cows.

Silas—What is old Rube so hot about? Cyrus—Why, an artist asked if he could paint his cows; Silas—That did not hurt the cows, did it? Cyrus—Yes, by heck; he painted a sarsaparilla sign on each one.

Heartless.

Marie—He broke her heart, the wretch. Celeste—Did he jilt her? Marie—No, he insisted on her keeping her engagement when she had a better offer.

There is always room at the top, but the young man who waits for a specially constructed elevator to fit his case will never leave the ground floor.—Nashua Telegraph.

The Eye of a Pianist.

A pianist has to cultivate the eye so as to see 1,500 signs in one minute, the fingers to make 2,000 movements and the brain to understand all these signs as well as direct all these movements. In playing Weber's "Moto Perpetuo" a pianist has to read 4,541 notes in less than four minutes, or about nineteen a second, but the eye can receive only about ten consecutive impressions a second, so that in quick music it seems that a player does not see every note singly, but in groups, probably a bar or more at one view.

Monkey Brand Soap is a cleaner and polisher combined, but won't wash clothes.

Dairy and Creamery

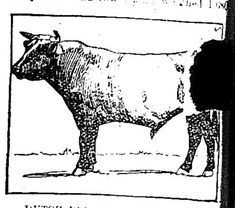
In an address before the Wisconsin buttermakers' convention Professor L. Haecker said that too little importance has been placed upon the disposition of the dairy cow. She may have many good points and yet be a failure or give only ordinary returns, simply because she has a bad disposition, is excitable, restive, rational or conservative.

A cow with a placid, mild eye, has a good disposition and is not easily disturbed. She is disposed to make the best of things as they are and is composed. If it is too open it denotes a tendency to get excited and nervous and the same is the case with a quick, flashing eye. She should have a breadth of forehead, because that denotes intelligence; learns quickly and is appreciative of kind treatment. She should be slightly dished between the eyes, because fullness there indicates aggressiveness.

The Roman nose is the fighter. The head should have a medium point, because if carried too high she is rattle-headed and is easily confused; if carried too low it indicates a stubborn, restive, pugnacious disposition. Slow movement of ears and body shows tractability and slowness to anger. She is not in a rush, does all leisurely, which is conducive to a full and persistent flow of milk.

Dutch Belted Cattle.

This beautiful [illegible] Dutch belted bull, Claudius 324, was [illegible] when the photo was taken.



DUTCH BELTED BULL CLAUDIUS.

pounds, sa[illegible] His sire was [illegible] Grace Benedict [illegible] gave 7,824.8 [illegible] was shown in [illegible] the leading [illegible] New York, New Jersey [illegible] American. [illegible] first prizes he [illegible] he headed his [illegible] fair's shown. He [illegible] at Syracuse, N. [illegible] prize for [illegible] N. J. Claudius [illegible] Servin of [illegible] also has Co[illegible] ered one of [illegible] ed cows ever [illegible] first shown [illegible] at the Pan-A[illegible]

Nebraska as a Dairy State.

In a recent [illegible] L. Haecker [illegible] company he [illegible] be the future [illegible] as a dairying [illegible] paid to farmers [illegible] the sum of $1,000,000. [illegible] small repres[illegible] paid in the [illegible] dustry is m[illegible]

Weed Out the Drones.

"Weed out the [illegible] The sooner [illegible] unprofitable [illegible] in a dairy herd [illegible] should be sent [illegible] and Creamery.

Abortion In Dairy Herds.

The cow [illegible] first be isolated [illegible] barn entirely [illegible] healthy anim[illegible] American Agri[illegible] infectant liberally [illegible] Wash out the [illegible] to ten days [illegible] as long as there [illegible] the vulva. Use [illegible] 5 per cent so[illegible] naphthol. The [illegible] paratus for d[illegible] foot of one ha[illegible] dinary tin fo[illegible] preferable to a s[illegible] is less irritating [illegible] should be used [illegible] warm water. [illegible] cows for six [illegible] farrow a year [illegible]

Moisture In Butter.

According to the [illegible] station, butter can [illegible] moisture without [illegible] to the commercial [illegible] ter. It requires a [illegible] a good judge to [illegible] as much as 20 per [illegible] use of a special test [illegible] been properly incorporated.

Ration For Dairy Cow.

While most dairymen [illegible] what they have on hand, the following ration is one which [illegible] sults, hence warrant [illegible] any of the grains [illegible] bought. Sell some of the surplus corn if necessary to buy the other grains for it will pay, says Farmers' Advocate. The ration given is based on feeding a cow of average size and appetite and may be reduced or increased to suit individual needs. Fifty grains four pounds of wheat bran and three pounds of gluten meal with fifteen pounds of hay of good quality—this is the ration for one day and is a most economical one. When the cows are turned on to pasture, grain feeding should be continued, gradually reducing it as the grass gives the results in milk.

Waterlogged Servians.

An Englishwoman traveling in Servia thus gives a strong glimpse of her own prejudices and tastes: "The Servians drink too much cold water, and they drink it till they are palpably [illegible] An average Serb drinks enough cold water for an English cow. I doubt whether the language contains an equivalent for 'bad training,' for when I tried to explain the idea it created surprise. A doctor told me he had never heard the theory before. To him it seemed a natural and wholesome habit. Moreover, he added, 'there is plenty,' and seemed to think it was rather wasteful to leave any unswallowed. To me it explained the lack of activity. The nation is waterlogged. All day long and every day the Serb calls for a glass of cold water, and when he has drunk it he calls for another. Perhaps owing to this he has little space for alcohol. At any rate, I never saw a drunken man, even among the peasants."