

FEEDING.

writer's herd that a good judge of a dairy animal would gladly hang a rib- and the kernels will germinate in bon on with pride. But if she were to from three to five days. When suffic be measured by her milking one year | iene time has been allowed for the ago she would have been sold for kernels to germinate, remove the covbologna. The circumstances are er carefully, to avoid misplacing the these: She was bred in the silk, her kernels. A piece of light cheesecloth size, dairy type, barrel, udder, front placed on the kernels before the top and back suggestive of Golden Lads, covering is put on will prevent the everything to commend her, and a kernels from sticking to the cloth.) most excellent heifer she was with Examine the kernels in the first row her first calf. No better breeder than of the germinating box. For example the in the dairy. Yet for two years if the kernels in squares Nos. 4, 8 she was really what would be called an unprofitable cow. What was the weak germination, ears Nos. 4, 8, 13 cause, and whose fault was it? The and 20 on the floor should be rejected | Fill the center with thinly sliced mut Reeder tried to excuse himself by all manner of excuses. The owner in- first twenty ears, examine the second tablespoons of tomato catsup and a sisted that the trouble lay in the feed and the care. The time to renew a have been examined and the poor ears | mashed potato and set in a hot oven cow is when she is dry and unfortu- rejected. Do not fall to remove the When the pie is heared through brush nate is the dairyman who does not ears showing wak garmination. If pver the top with soft butter and set know this. When the period of lactation entirely ceased for Daisy Hillie unfavorable in the spring, these ker Cream she was fed and cared for as nels will rot, or, if they grow at all the owner directed. She was develop- will produce weak plan's.—Massachu ing splendidly for motherhood, udder setts Ploughman. began to distend nicely, all four quarers evenly filling and swung a ponderus udder when she walked; calved; ill right and is milking at this writing 88 to 40 pounds of milk a day. Had simple. Proferably the plant likes a paste-lined plates and bake. Make a enty-two days old it weighed 335 this valuable cow been dealt with as rich, cool loam. It will grow on al meringue of the whites of six eggs pounds." thousands of her sisters in this coun- most any soil, but the character of the | beaten stiff with one-half cup of powtry she would have been ground into root is greatly influenced by the dered sugar, and cover the two pies. GO TO sausage long before this, while today amount of food available and the Set in a very slow oven to brown she is milking almost 6 quarts of physical make up of the soil. The slightly.

of dairymen if it is not possible to rows and cultivated as any other root Improve the old ones. The motto of crop may be treated. In the fall the modern dairying is, choose your breed roots are ploughed out, trimmed off suitable to your taste if you are rich, and the smaller pieces used to reset for business if you want to make a the bed. These root cuttings should living, then feed and care must be be from two to three inches in length daily handmaids to the business.

stomach, not according to the whim and upward. In other words, the root or flea in your brain. There is a dif- cuttings should not be inverted. If forence between a cow's stomach and they are they will grow, but they wil the chemist's crucible, but it is sur- make a ragged and fibrous growth. prising how close they do agree after The details of canning belong to the all. The arithmetic of the balanced manufacturer's province. The radishration may be a little too large for es are ground up by machine, mixed one paricular dairy and not large with vin-gar and bottled. Rarely is enough for the other. The ratio of the work done by the man who grows the ration is all right, but the bulk the roots, but I suppose there is nothmay be more than the one cow can ing to prevent it, providing he enconsume and not quite enough for the gages in the industry on a sufficient other.—Rev. J. D. Detrich, before scale to warrant the establishment of Penn'a Round-up.

GROW THE PEST.

There is always a certain amount PRACTICAL DAIRY EXPERIMENT of valuable experience obtained in raising fancy stock of cattle, and one receives from it a good deal of pleasure as well as practical experience. There is nothing like making an effort to raise the best in the market to stimulate one's ambitions and love for a calling. By securing one or two fancy animals whose standard of perfection is unquestioned, one has some- herd after having a record kept for thing to look forward to that will give a year, and then when the selected him a new zest in life. There is a cows were at the experiment station constant and increasing demand for the experimenters compared the refine full blooded stock, and a market sults with ten other cows which were can easily be found for all that the fed and handled as before on the farmer or breeder can raise. One farm. The experiment continued four is hand at fancy breeding because increase of 6 per cent. in butter fat If the difficulties that must of necessity come in his way. There are many of the more liberal ration was an inthings to learn in breeding pure blooded stock which will prove of great amount of milk and fat produced. The practica, value in handling the ordinary herd. A good breeder of fancy eral feeding the first year the cows stock invariably makes a successful were taken from the farm was 46 per breeder of ordinary grades. The rea- cont. in milk and 54.6 per cent. in son is very simple. He has become butter fat. The increased production accustomed to methods of carefulness. in feeding, selection and breeding the cost of food is concerned.—Mirror which he naturally applies to the com- and Farmer. mon stock. He is constantly looking forward to further improvement in the animals, and as a result the herd does

BETTER SEED CORN.

careful selection increases the crop barrel, and, spading the contents to lowing is the method:

tel from near the butt, middle and phoric acid.—American Gardening. to of the ear, turn the ear over and temove three kernels in like manner from the opposite side, making six kernels in all, thus securing a sample | slave country in the world. Of a popfrom the entire ear. Place the six ulation of 400,000,000 over one-fortieth kernels at the end of the ear from are slaves. Every family of means which they were taken. Be particular keeps its girl slaves. The girls are that the kernels do not get mixed mostly purchased to do housework, times be removed by rubbing them with the kernels from the ear lying it being cheaper to buy than to hire. next to it. Take a shallow box about -Chicago Tribune. two by three feet in size, put several inches of moist sand, dirt or sawdust Mr. Francis Galton, F. R. S., has wash the garment as usual. in the bottom, place over this a cloth | founded in London University a felwhich has been ruled off into squares lowship for the promotion of the study and sticks and is difficult to work, 11-2 inches each way, numbered one, of 'No. lonal Eugenics," the study of sprinkle a little salt on the ironing two, three, and so on. Place the ker- the agencies under social control that board and rub the iron up and down Say nels from ear No. 1 in square No. 1, may improve or impair the racial upon it. It will speedily make the from ear No. 2 in square No. 2, and qualities of future generations, either I iron smooth again, and prevent its. so on with all of the ears. Then place physically or mentally.

over this a cloth considerably larger than the box, cover with 1 1-2 to two inches of sand, earth or sawdust moisten well, keep in a warm place,

13 and 20 have failed to grow or show twenty, and so on till all the kernels | dust of pepper and salt. Cover with the ground is cold and the weather

HINTS ON GROWING HORSE-RADISH.

deeper and more triable the loam, the It is high time to start a new breed smoother the roots. It is grown in and should be planted in an approxi-Balance the ration for the cow's mately upright condition, with the tor the canning factory.—John Craig, in The Tribune Farmer.

At the New York experiment station and in connection with a dairy farm near by, an attempt was made to find out if they could increase the percentage of fat in the milk of ordinary dairy cows which had been kept without any particular care in feeding. They took ten cows from a dairy thould not be deterred from trying years. The result was an average contents in the milk, and the result crease of 50 per cent. in the total actual increase brought about by libwas secured economically so far as

BONES.

To reduce bones to fertilizers withwell. It is this looking forward to out the use of acid takes time, but for better things, the striving to make the the home garden or for window plants | cleaning copper boilers, brass teaket next generations superior to the pres- is well worth waiting for. Put in a tles and other copper or brass utenent. that makes success in stock barrel six inches of soil, then a closely sils. breeding of any kind, and any work packed layer of bones, and cover these that will tend to improve a breeder's with wood ashes, and wet with liquid, methods should be encouraged. There- manure from the stables or with the fore a little experimental work in house slop. Repeat the layers as there fancy breeding, carried on in addition are bones enough until the barrel is to the regular farming, as a sort of full. Cover with soil, rounding the side issue, must prove of great benefit surface, and strew thickly with clover and value to the farmer or stockman. or grass seed, or plant the top with -James Ridgway, in Indiana Farmer. some quick growing spreader that will knit the soil together as a cover that will not let through more moisture The Iowa corn specialists reckon than is needed. If the barrel is paint that only a little over sixty per cent. ed, it can stand in the corner of the of corn is good seed. The rest is garden and be a thing of beauty while | steamed; then polish with a dry dust either dead or low in vitality, and the work of disintegration is going er. It is far less trouble than washproduces poor plants. They find that on within. In a year's time empty the | ing, and the glasses very rarely break by at least ten bushels an acre. Fol- gether, make into a heap, patting the sides close, and let stand for a month, Lay out the ears to be tested side then use when it is wanted. The maby side on the floor, remove one ker-terial will be rich in potash and phos-Polish with soft dusters until dry and

Land of Girl Slaves.

China undoubtedly is the greatest

HAM BARBECUE.

Slice cold boiled ham and fry in some of the fat until slightly crisp. Tape up the ham, and to the fat in the pan add three tablespoons of vinegar, a teaspoon of made mustard and a teaspoon of sugar. Heat and pour over the ham.

MIXED MUSTARD.

Mix one-quarter cup of ground mustard with a scant level teaspoon of salt and half a level teaspoon of sugar. Pour on just enough boiling water to make a thick paste, then add sharp vinegar to make of the right consistency.

MUTTON PIE.

Line a buttered pudding dish with mashed and well seasoned potato. After examining the kernels from the | ton and pour on stock to moisten, two back to brown.

RICH LEMON PIE.

Mix the grated yellow rind and the juice of two lemons with two cups of sugar, one cup of milk, four level | year. tablespoons of cornstarch and the

APPLES, BAKED WITH NUTS.

Wash eight or ten large apples and core them. Chop one cup of English walnut meats fine, mix with sugar and fill the apples. Set in a making dish, pour one and one-half cups of bot water round and bake. Take the apples out carefully, without breaking, on to a serving dish, and to the syrup in the baking dish add a teaspoon of butter, a pinch of salt and a few gratings of nutmeg or other flavoring and pour around the apples. Dust the top of each with powdered

CHOCOLATE CAKE.

Cream one-half cup of butter, add one cup of sugar, one-half cup of milk, one and two-thirds cups of flour sifted with three level teaspoons of baking powder, the yolks of three eggs, and after beating add the whites of two eggs beaten stiff. Have one and onehalf squares of chocolate melted with three tablespoons of sugar and two tablespoons of water. When smooth and glossy add to the first mixture and a scant teaspoon of vanilla. Bake slowly and cover with a white icing.

RICE BORDER—CHICKEN FILLING.

Cook one and one-half cups of rice in plenty of salted boiling water until tender; drain well and press into a well buttered ring mold. Set into the oven in a pan of hot water for fifteen minutes. Have two cups of chopped chicken in a seucepan, add one-quarter cup of butter rubbed with two level tablespoons of flour and cook three minutes, add two-thirds cup of hot cream and the yolks of two eggs beaten. Season with salt and pepper and cook a minute longer. Turn the rice on to a large round plate and pour the chicken into the center. Sprinkle the chicken with a little finely chopped parsley.

TIMELY SUGGESTIONS.

When cleaning knives mix a tiny bit of carbonate of soda with the bath-brick on the knifeboard, and they will polish more easily, says the Binghamton Press.

Half a lemon dipped in salt water will do all the work of oxalic acid in

When cleaning the bars of a new or tion Apply to rough stove, if they are first rubbed over with a cloth dipped in vinegar and water, the blacklead will be found to adhere, and a brilliant polish to be the result.

Before using new pudding tins place them in the oven with a little oatmeal or bran and water, when they will be muh sweeter, and it will prevent the pudding from sticking.

To clean lamp glasses hold them over a jug of boiling vater until well Shabby dark leather will look like new if rubbed over with either linseed oil or the well-beaten white of an egg mixed with a little black ink

The soiling caused by persons leaning their heads against a papered wall may be greatly lessened, if not obliterated, by laying a sneet of blotting paper over the spot and passing over it a moderately warm flatiron. Stains on white flannel can somewith glycerine and yolk of egg mixed in equal quantities. Spread on the

stain, leave for half an hour, then When ironing, if the iron is rough

UNCLE SAM'S FARM.

farm lands are selling at

Buckwheat exports for the eight months prior to September 1 amounted to 2901 bushels.

The Philippine export of hemp for the eleven months prior to June 1, 1904, was 117,009 tons.

Three hundred and fifty-three pedigrees of Shetland ponics were registered last year with the Secretary of the American Shetland Pony Club.

The yield of spring wheat is estimated by the Department of Agriculture at 12.7 bushels, and the average quality at 75.7, against 85.5 last year. Missouri is now credited with the greatest corn yield, estimated last year at 315,000,000 bushels. Iowa is a close second, with 300,000,000 bushels, and Kansas and Nebraska follow.

The oats crop of Ontario this year amounts to 104,500,000 bushels this single province of Canada comparing favorably with the United States,

which has a crop of 888,000,000. Exports of glucose for the eight months prior to September 1 amounted to 96,656,073 pounds, against 105,459,-618 pounds during the corresponding months of the preceding season.

Exports of beans and peas for the eight months prior to September' 1 1904, amounted to 129.489 bushels, against 138,469 bushels during the corresponding months of the preceding

The Philippine import of beans and peas for the eleven months prior to June 1, 1904, were 50,701 bushels, com-

A writer in the Farm Journal says: beaten yolks of six eggs. Cook until weighed 120 pounds the day it was The culture of hors madish is very the mixture thickens, pour into two dropped, and on the day it was sev-

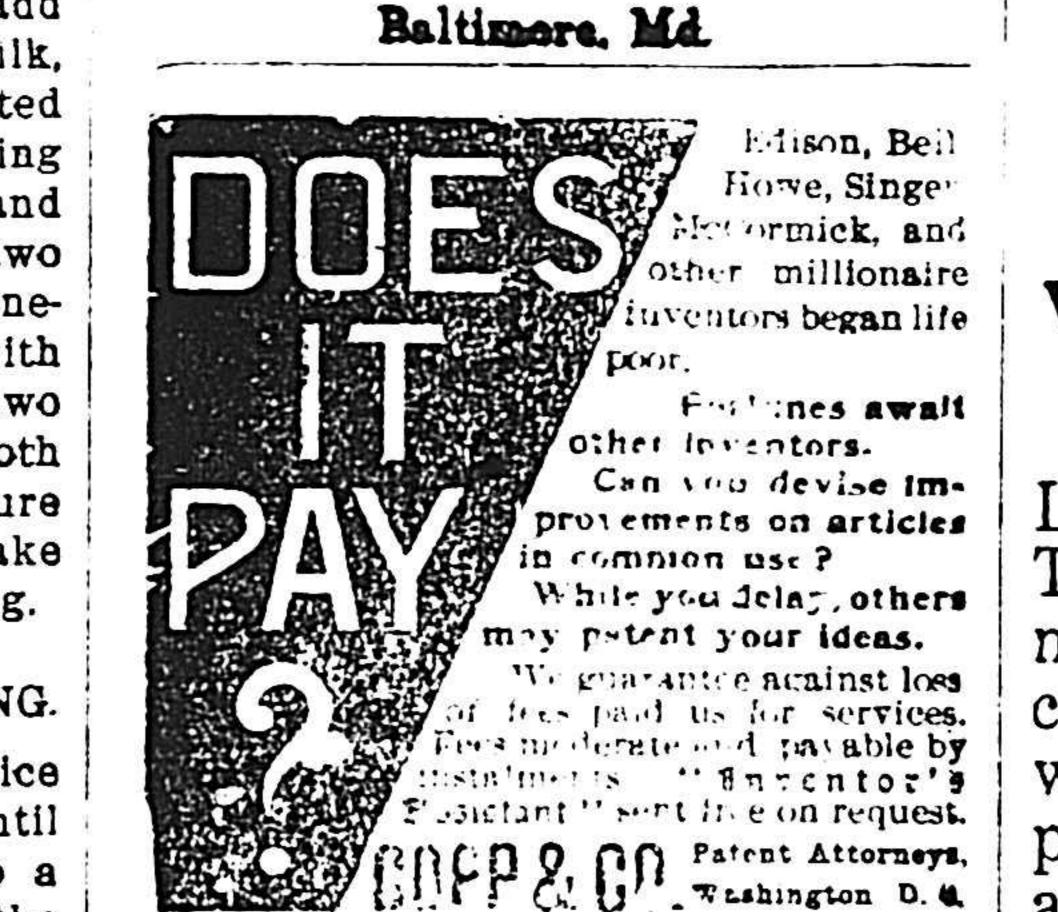
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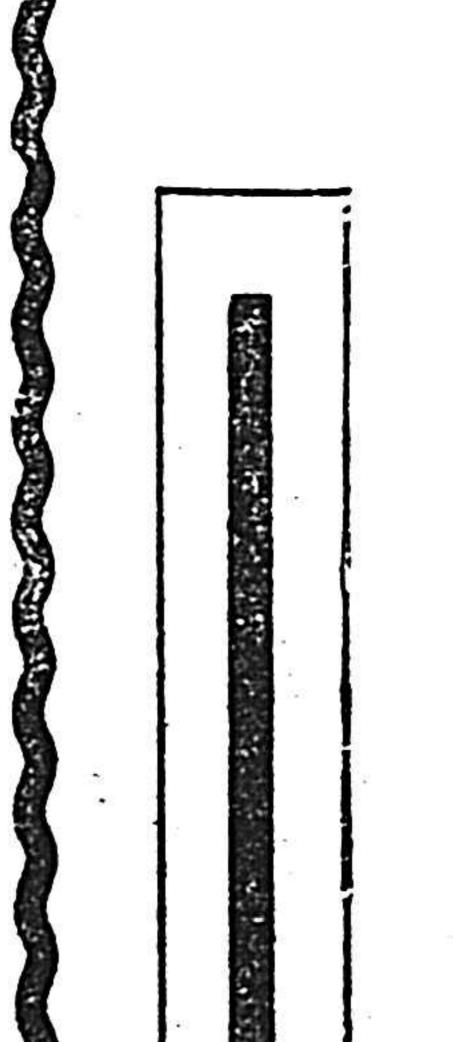
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