PICTURESQUE CATTLE.

ese Were the Champion Beef Herefords

at the British Fairs.

There is something in these pictures of ze beef cattle that reminds one of the itish beef eater himself—sturdy, rong and well rounded out. They are ef to the heels."

Can this heifer from the rich pasture ands in southwest England be beaten in the black loam prairies of Illinois?



PRIZE ENGLISH HEREFORD HEIFER. w young animals could show more beef to the square inch than she does. The Herefords and Devons are the two eldest breeds of domesticated cattle in xistence so far as is known. The Here-ords are the standard beef breed of old agland. In this country they are more common in the New England and mid-ille states than in the west, though of recent years this fine strain of blood has een used to make tender the steaks of the original Texas steer. The Herefords make as good oxen as

the Devons except in one respect, and that is they are not such fast walkers.



CHAMPION ENGLISH HEREFORD BULL. Hereford breeders claims that there is ss waste in a Hereford carcass. The fat and lean meat is ever evenly mixed throughout. The Hereford is well adapted to both grazing and stall feeding.

Money In Roadsters.

It is pleasant to note that dealers in the centers report a growing and active demand for good roadsters, beyond any-hing seen during the past few years. At demand for good roadsters, beyond anything seen during the past few years. At the same time one must regret that it needs be recorded that there is great rouble in finding what will please customers, says the Maine Farmer. Take these statements, in connection with what may be seen over the farms of Maine, and the lesson is suggestive, to say the least. Must it be admitted that something has been wrong with the breeding or training of the past 10 years? There are indications which point that way, yet when one looks for the real reason it will be found in the development rather than blood lines.

While there has been much that has been experimental, the troubles have multiplied because a single object has been in the mind of the breeder—that of speed. With one thought and that the

speed. With the training all centering about this one thought, and that the only measure of worth, it is not surprisonly measure or worth, it is not surpris-ing that style and road qualities, if not size, have been sacrificed. It has been one sided cultivation, and that always insures one sided results, and roadsters insures one sided results, and readsters such as are wanted do not belong in this class. Right here is where the leaders, the active breeders, have had a great advantage in that they have held to the rounded rather than the one sided standards. ard, while the man with a single mare or the farmer with his many duties has been swept off his feet by the thought of speed values or the great price realized

by some fortunate neighbor.

This explains why so many undersized horses are to be found, and if it be true it suggests the lesson which is enforced so many times in our columns, that of mating and breeding, of feeding and developing with the thought of the perfect whole, the horse for the road first, last and all the while, leaving the question of speed to special speed producers. In this there is a sure safe business basis on which to stand for all by some fortunate neighbor. mess basis on which to stand for all

Wart on a Mare's Leg.

A correspondent asks the veterinarian of the Chicago Inter Ocean how to remove a wart between the hoof and pastern joint of a mare's fore leg. The wart is as large as a man's fist. The vet re-

The simple removal of a wart by tying a ligature around the base or cutting it off close to the skin with a knife does off close to the skin with a knife does does not always remove the origin of the morbid growth, which as a rule is located deep seated in the subcutaneous tissue; hence the treatment seldom proves successful unless it is promptly followed up by the application of some potent caustic—viz. the actual cantery careup by the application or some potent caustic—viz, the actual cantery carefully applied at a white heat, caustic potash, etc. The scientific and efficient means of treatment is to put the patient under proper restraint. If necessary, cast and properly secure the animal, then with a scalpel proceed to deliberately dissect the wart out root and branch. The resulting wound may be dressed

then with a scalpel proceed to deliberately dissect the wart out root and branch.

The resulting wound may be dressed daily with some antiseptic, such as powdered boracic acid, iodoform, etc. If during the healing process the morbid growth should manifest a disposition to sprout, the caustic should be promptly applied. The probable location of the wart calls to mind the necessity for some vigilance on the part of the operator. It is possible that the base may be located in clost proximity to some of the important blood vessels on the inside and outside of the limb in the immediate vicinity of the fetlock joint, and of course due care should be taken so as not to injure them.

Give Holloway's Corn Cure a trial. It removed ten corns from one pair of feet without any pain.

What it has done once it will do again.

When wheat is only 40 cents a bushel, pork 5 cents, and butter 25 cents a pound, turn wheat into pork and butter instead of selling it at 40 cents.

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FATTENING AND CURING BEEF.

How to Make and Keep Beef For Home Use In Winter. Mrs. Charles writes in The Rural New

Yorker: I have just been interviewing Mr. Charles, my better and larger half, in regard to the young steer he has been stall feeding for several weeks and was glad to hear that he would soon be in good condition for killing, weather per-mitting, and I know he will make deli-

to the stable, fed on a diet of pumpkins, cornmeal, bran and clover hay. We stable, fed on a diet of pumpkins, cornmeal, bran and clover hay. We belied two such as the stable, fed on a diet of pumpkins, cornmeal, bran and clover hay. We belied two such animals last winter and cornmeal, bran and cover hay. We killed two such animals last winter and certainly never had such superior beef in the house—rich, juicy and tender as young chicken. The manner in which we disposed of our beeves last winter proved so satisfactory that I will describe it thinking others may find some scribe it, thinking others may find some suggestions which will prove helpful to

As soon as we are likely to have steady cold weather the steer will be slaughtered. One forequarter and one hind quarter ed. One fore quarter and one hind quar-ter will be sold to neighboring farm-ers, who are always glad to avail them-selves of an opportunity to get such choice meat at so much lower than re-tail prices. The fore quarter reserved for ourselves, after hanging a week or two, we shall cut up and pack in a 20 for ourselves, after hanging a week or two, we shall cut up and pack in a 20 gallon crock for corning. Each piece is thoroughly rubbed with the following mixture and then packed as solidly as possible in the large crock or jar: Four quarts of rock salt, 4 pounds of brown sugar, 4 ounces of saltpeter to 100 pounds

These jars are far superior to barrels These jars are far superior to barrels for this purpose, as they can be kept much sweeter, and the jar cannot absorb the juices of the meat as a barrel would. No water is needed, as the beef juices will prove sufficient after a few days' standing. A 20 gallon jar will hold about 150 pounds of meat. Corn beef prepared in this way will keep soveral months in cool weather, though I think the meat fibers are hardened and toughened after, say, two months.

the meat fibers are hardened and tough-ened after, say, two months.

I canned corned beef in glass fruit jars last winter very successfully, opening them in midsummer. The remaining hind quarter is hung in the large, siry garret over the woodshed, where it gen-erally freezes. A steak or roast is cut off as desired. In favorable weather the meat will keep two months if desirable. meat will keep two months if desirable, improving in quality every day.

What Is Anthrax?

What Is Anthrax?

This definition is given in bulletin No. 10 of the Delaware experiment station:
Anthrax is a disease which affects all domestic animals. Carnivora or fiesh eaters—dogs, for instance—enjoy, it is true, a high degree of protection against it, but at times they, too, succumb. Man himself is quite susceptible, and sheep, coats horned cattle and horses are espegoats, horned cattle and horses are espe-cially liable to contract it. The result depends upon the portion of the body

depends upon the portion of the body that is affected.

If the poison passes through the stomach and develops in the intestines, death follows. If, in the case of man, a wound on the hand or leg gives the poison entrance into the body, then malignant postules form. Oftentimes such patients recover—possibly one in five may die. The same can be said of horned stock, but sheep and goats, with one or two curious exceptions, have little or no resisting powers, and anthrax once in a flock oftentimes claims one-half as victims.

tims.

The cause of this diseas is a plant too small by far to be seen by the naked eye. Under the microscope it looks like a rod possibly five times as long as it is thick. Five thousand of these rods put end to end might measure one inch in length. This rodlike plant goes to seed under certain circumstances—a point to be remembered—for it is this peculiarity which gives to it almost unlimited powmembered—for it is this peculiarity which gives to it almost unlimited power for causing losses, for these seeds can stand both heat and cold and can lie for years in a dry place without loss of vitality. A combination of heat, moisture and food, such as the animal body effort when years the seed to corminate

and if they cause the death of the animal and it is buried without dissection or mutilation, which would allow air to come into contact with the blood, then in a short time the plant dies, and nothing remains to generate future trouble. Almost invariably, however, immediately after death blood exudes from all the natural openings of the carcass of an anthrax victim. Such blood does not coagulate. It may sink readily into the soil or may spread over it in broad pools, offering ample opportunity for aeration and for seed formation within a relatively few hours.

Verized earth, pressing it well and leaving no cavities nor interstices among them. Never hill up the earth around the trees, but keep it level, clean and melow. On good level farm ground never plant the trees of a permanent or chard nearer than 33 or 35 feet, and it is often better to place them 40 or 45 feet apart. Temporary trees may be nearer. Plant young trees not more than two years from the bud or graft. Treatment must vary with localities. In most regions the orchards should be cultivated with corn or other hoed crop for some years till they begin fairly to bear, after which they may be seeded to

Live Stock Points.

Fall planted rye for the winter and spring pasture of the lambs is one of the most satisfactory and paying of crops. Now is the time to set the broiling machines, otherwise incubators, going.

Colonel F. D. Coburn says there is no necessity for a bear's being a sluggish, stupid, half idiotic, chuckle headed chump. A boar can be tractable and still have abundant life and activity.

Use gumption in your feeding methods. Get rid of the old superstition that it is wicked to feed wheat to stock. When wheat is only 40 cents a bushel, pork 5 cents, and butter 25 cents a pound, turn wheat into pork and butter instead of selling it at 40 cents.

GATEWAYS AND ENTRANCES.

Secure the Best Effects In the Driveway From Highway to House.

There are numberless ways of beautifying country homes, and one is in pro-riding attractive boundary fences, gate-ways and entrances. An appearance of solidity in the fence that separates one's lawns or grounds from the adjacent



TREES UTILIZED AS GATE POSTS. highway is very desirable, and to this end stone walls lend themselves very readily, both for the making of solid fencing and attractive entrances through them. The second illustration shows them.

them. The second intestration shows a pleasing use of flat stones.

To secure the best effect in the driveway from the highway to one's house curves should be used instead of straight lin's, and what is of special importance the driveway should enter the grounds on a curve, not at a right angle with the on a curve, not at a right angle with the highway, as is so common, even when an effort has been made to secure an artistic effect. Many driveways enter at a right angle to the highway and then curve before reaching the house, but very much is lost in this way. Then again an entrance ought to be banked on either side with sheel trees not set in a bordeving. with shade trees, not set in a bordering row nor in any fashion that suggests de-sign. A rambiling or "woodsy" growth of a variety of trees and shrubs is much to be preferred.

Where an entrance is to be made

Where an entrance is to be made through a stone wall necessitating the use of a gate, whether the entrance be a pathway or a carriageway, the gate should partake of the solid character of the wall—that is, it should be heavy and



ENTRANCE IN WALL OF FLAT STONE.
substantially built, says The Country
Gentleman, authority for the foregoing
illustrated descriptions. Where a light
fence is employed, either of wire or nence is employed, either of wire or wood, the gate should partake of the character of lightness, and for such a light gate two trees growing at a con-venient distance apart can often be utilized to advantage, such utilization being suggested in one of the illustrations. Setting Out Fruit Trees.

In setting out new fruit gardens or orchards the County Gentleman advises that the following rules be observed:

that the following rules by observed. Select a good soil, where trees naturally grow well, thus securing natural advantages. Plow deep, and if cultivated with hoed crops for a year or two previously all the better, and pulverize well. Lay out the lines in straight rows.

out the imes in straight rows.
In taking up the trees from the nursery, see that roots are taken up a foot long, to hold them firmly without staking.

Let the holes for receiving the roots vitality. A combination of heat, moisture and food, such as the animal body offers, may cause the seed to germinate and develop an epidemic anow.

Once within the animal body, anthrax plants multiply without seed formation.

for some years till they begin fairly to bear, after which they may be seeded to grass if grazed short through the season with sheep and annually top dressed with barn manure, or they may be seeded to clover if it is plowed under every alter-nate year or substituted with manure.

Worthy of Note.

Thomas Meehan says, "It is probable that no part of the world can show lar-ger tulip trees than West Virginia and

Practically the only, as it is certainly the best, way to propagate black caps is to layer from the tips. to layer from the tips.

Fine raw bone and ashes make a good fertilizer for grain or fruit. That does not mean that it is necessary or even economical to mix them before apply-

The rhododendron takes a prominent

place among plants for cool house deco-ration and for evergreens out of doors. New plants of the red raspberry and blackberry are obtained by digging the larger vigorous roots and cutting in pieces about 4 inches long and planting in drills late in the fall or early spring. The Japan climbing cucumber, so conspicuously advertised this year, is counted as one of an army of disappointing novelties by The Rural New Yorker.

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