

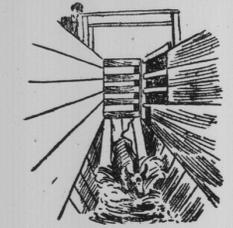
FATAL TO ALL TICKS.

Medicated Dip for Cattle—The Practice Will Benefit Stock Raisers—How to Use It.

The United States Government has issued new regulations concerning the dipping of southern cattle, which went into effect January 1. The modifications of the existing restrictions relieve the southern stock raiser and northern buyer of many difficulties prevailing under the old rule.

That Government seeks by this action to preserve northern cattle from Texas fever, to which southern cattle are subject. The fever is transmitted from beast to beast by means of ticks. In midwinter there is no danger of infection in the north because frost, which is fatal to the fever tick, protects uninfected cattle. With the new regulations there will be a boon in the shape of a special treatment for ticky cattle, which will provide all the immunity given by frost as a cleansing agent. All infected or suspected cattle must be dipped in a medicated bath, and the dip will give each particular cow, bull, calf or steer a clean bill of health.

There are as yet only three authorized dipping stations. They are Fort Worth, Tex.; Mammoth Springs, Ark.; and East St. Louis, Ill. Experiments with applications of the dip and its effect were conducted at Fort Worth during the summer. In September the dip was pronounced a decided success, and a dipping station was established at Mammoth Springs, Arkansas and Missouri, which is the quarantine line in that section.



THE DIPPING PLUNGER.

This section as well. The third dipping station was installed about a month ago at East St. Louis, and its operation consists of a tank 15 feet long, nine feet deep, and so narrow as not to permit a steer to turn around in it. Side walls ten feet above the surface of the ground serve as "plungers," and also more securely confine the animal while it is undergoing treatment. The entire inside of the tank is lined with zinc to keep the contents from leaking out and becoming wasted. The tank is filled nearly full with a dip. This is a concentrated dynamo oil, saturated with flowers of sulphur, the sulphur being about one-half a per cent of the contents of the tank.

The operation of dipping consists in driving the steer into a short alley, or chute, which is here closed behind the animal. The steer is thereby left standing on a hinged platform. This gives way with the animal, and the dip is poured over the animal. The dip is poured from a tank into the chute, and the animal is submerged and walks out by the inclined bottom of the tank, saturated with the mixture. The dip is then poured into a tank, and the animal is allowed to shake himself. The dip is then poured into a tank, and the animal is allowed to shake himself.

Under present Government regulations southern cattle cannot be shipped at all over the quarantine line, except under a permit from the Government. The permit is obtained by the stock raiser, and the cattle are then shipped to the quarantine line, where they are held for a period of 30 days. During this time the cattle are inspected by Government veterinarians, and if found to be free from ticks, they are allowed to proceed.

The dip is made by mixing dynamo oil with flowers of sulphur. The dynamo oil is a concentrated form of kerosene, and the sulphur is in the form of flowers. The mixture is then poured into a tank, and the animal is submerged. The dip is then poured into a tank, and the animal is allowed to shake himself.

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FARM POULTRY.

A. G. Gilbert, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, Discusses the Comparative Merits of Cross-Bred Poultry.

So much has recently been said about the English farmer, of the crosses sold by him and which are in such demand for fattening purposes in England, that it may be useful to our farmers to give the subject some attention. First, it must be borne in mind that the English and Canadian farmer are in entirely different positions. The difference is in this way:

1.—The English Farmer. The English farmer rears chickens to sell to the butcher, or fatterer, at a handsome margin of profit. He sells alike pullets and cockerets when three or four months of age. With him egg production is of no moment. The bigger, or fatterer, calls upon him for the bigger, or fatterer, to sell to the butcher in the city market. The rearing of the chickens by the farmer and fattening of them by the butchers are two distinct occupations. Reviewing the latest English work on "Poultry Keeping," by the well-known expert, Edward Bloor, F.R.S., the editor of Farm Poultry of Boston, A. F. Hunter, says: "We cannot fail to notice the absence of egg production from the table of contents. This, however, is less surprising in an English book, because in that country the production of poultry for the table is everywhere, every other poultry question, notwithstanding the fact that several millions of pounds worth of eggs are imported into that country every year." We can understand, then, why certain crosses which make heavy weight, but are not good egg producers, should receive first consideration in England.

2.—The Canadian Farmer. Our Canadian farmer has not the same large demand upon him for chickens to fatten for a nearby mill or market. The rearing of a superior quality of poultry has been with him a comparatively undeveloped department. He has had little encouragement to breed the superior article, for sometimes his customers have been more exacting than quality. If he has taken up poultry culture it has been with an eye to a winter market of high prices. He finds a rapidly changing condition of affairs. The railway car, steamboat and cold storage on route have brought him near the great London, Eng., market. He does not only an increased demand for the superior article in poultry, but also in eggs. He looks about to see if he can supply the demand for eggs, and he finds that the acclimatized Plymouth Rocks or Wyandottes will give him both the egg in winter for price and the quality and quantity of flesh desired for export. He does not sell his pullets, for he desires them for early layers. He replaces and he finds that few, if any, are as rapid producers of a superior quality of flesh as the certain quality of the Wyandotte and the breeds named. He is really in a position to respond to the demands of any market. As far as his English neighbor is concerned, he is more favorably situated for poultry raising, for climatic conditions are far more favorable and grain foods are cheaper.

Certain Crosses and Their Characteristics. So much for the relative positions of the English and Canadian farmer. Now to see what certain crosses of thoroughbred birds are doing. During the past few years a number of crosses have been made at our Experimental Farm poultry department, and the most successful are:

Indian Game-Light Brahma—Hens of this cross turned out large in body, compact in shape, and taking on the game type. Color of feather, light brown. Average layers of eggs of medium size and light in color. A cockerel hatched on 15th of June weighed on 6th of December following, six months and two days, 5 pounds 11 ounces.

White Indian Game and White Java—Fullest pure white and Indian Game in shape. The cross was only made last May and the pullets have not yet begun to lay. A cockerel hatched on 16th of May weighed on 6th of December 6 pounds 6 ounces. A second cockerel was weighed at same time 5 pounds 13 ounces. For five weeks previous to killing the birds were penned up and fasted, but not crammed.

Plymouth Rock Colored Dorking—This was the most successful cross of any made. The hens made excellent layers and were of large size. Eggs of medium size. The hens had the plumage of the Rock, many the shape of the Dorking, with the fifth toe of the latter. Unfortunately, there was only one cockerel, but he made famous development. Hatched on 15th of April, it weighed on 6th of December following 6 pounds 7 1/2 ounces; on 15th of August 8 pounds 6 ounces, showing a gain of nearly 1 1/2 pounds in four months and two days, which is far above the development of the average market chicken.

Other crosses of White Plymouth Rock, White Leghorn, White Leghorn-Light Brahma, Langshan-Black Minorca, Houdan-Light Brahma, and Wyandotte. The Andalusian made excellent layers, but the cockerels were not equal to thoroughbreds as market fowls.

What Recent Experiments Have Shown. The experience of many years as amateur and professional has proved to the writer that Plymouth Rocks and Wyandottes will make, if of robust parentage and properly cared for from hatching, an average weight development equal to one pound per month up to four months and more afterwards. Recent results from the fattening pen experiments go to prove that while all the fowls, barnevelds and scrabs included, were made heavier and fatter by being fattened, that none made as much weight or more inviting market chickens than the pure-bred Plymouth Rock largely entered.

What a Farmer Did. The proof of the pudding is the eating of it. I will not give the following birds to the wren, but I give the weights to show what a farmer can do when he likes. About the 5th of November last I purchased from Joseph Barred Plymouth Rock cockerels. They came by express. A few days afterwards they were weighed, with the following results: No. 1, 7 pounds 14 ounces; No. 2, 7 pounds 14 ounces; No. 3, 7 pounds 14 ounces; No. 4, 6 pounds 15 1/2 ounces. If you ask me, I will tell you that the first he heard about Plymouth Rocks was at an instance meeting three or four years ago at which meeting I had the honor of speaking.—A. G. Gilbert in Farmers' Advocate.

THE FARM GARDEN.

It Should Never Contain Less Than Half an Acre—Some Valuable Planting Hints.

The garden should never contain less than half an acre, and better be two acres. A garden of this size can easily be worked with a horse, saving much hand labor, which is required in smaller ones. If more is grown than required for home use it can usually be disposed of at some nearby market, or to some neighbor who will not have a garden, or the area can be devoted to potatoes, or roots for stock can be increased. Being near the house, it is of easy access, and the farmer can spend many half hours working his garden, when he would not think of going to the field for that length of time. The garden should contain all the small fruits, such as berries, currants, etc. Plant these in single rows, and far apart, so that the plants can be easily cultivated. The space between can be devoted to some vegetable, which will come working around the small fruits. The more extensive the garden, the more crops can be raised. The garden should be divided into many large farms, which may not be the farmer's in his own garden articles for food that will take the place of other commodities bought in town. The garden cannot be had without labor, but with less, considering the amount produced, than is required for general farm crops. Two and sometimes three crops can be grown upon the same ground in one season. The garden can be made to produce fresh vegetables for the table all the year round.—Orange Judd Farmer.

PRaise FROM ABROAD.

The Evolution of a Brainsy Farmer and Dairyman.

Mr. D. M. Macpherson of Lancaster, Canada, is a good illustration of the evolution of a farmer into a brainsy farmer. A farmer's brain and energy into a farm. At a recent Quebec dairy meeting, he told how he had brought up a new breed of cows, by establishing a basis, that he would make milk by the acre and the cow. In his remarks he stated that he never sell a cow for less than \$100. He frequently worked away with the snow and the rain in the spring; good land means healthy animals and rich milk; never sell a poor neighbor, and your animal's profit will repay all your care and outlay. He will repay all your care and outlay. He will repay all your care and outlay. He will repay all your care and outlay.

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MASSAGE.

It Benefits Persons Who Are Too Fat, Too Thin or Too Old.

Massage has in many cases taken the place of medicine of late years. It is the only safe method of reducing fat and is also, contrary to what is so often said, employed for building up thin, emaciated persons. This contradiction is only apparent, for as a matter of fact massage tends to promote a healthy state of the system, and excessive fatness and excessive thinness are alike unhealthy conditions. An experienced operator must always be



STREET GOWN.

chosen, as unskillful rubbing may do injury instead of good. Massage of the body should be applied, not downward, and general massage of the face should follow the same direction, as the flesh of the cheeks, etc., tends naturally to sag downward with increase of years. In case of special massage of wrinkles the direction of the line should be followed. Ten minutes morning and evening is sufficient for the face, but in order to produce any visible effect the practice must be persisted in regularly for months. Rubbing with olive oil is beneficial when there is extreme emaciation, as sometimes occurs in the arms, and tends to fill up the hollows of the neck and shoulders. Today's sketch shows a street gown of beige cloth. The skirt is seamless, fastening at the left side of the bodice, and bordered all around by lines of stitching. The skirt jacket is light fitting and has revers and a plain plastron, ornamented with stitching and decorative buttons adorn the bodice. The plastron has a yoke and collar of green silk, trimmed with white and beige plumes and a Louis Quinze bow of green velvet, held in the middle by a jeweled buckle.

BRIDAL FASHIONS. Various styles of Wedding Gowns and the Materials Employed. Wedding gowns are never profusely trimmed, as the effect always aimed at is dignity and gracefulness, and these are better secured by long, flowing lines than by the chippy, broken lines produced by lavish drapery and decoration. Every sort of ornament which tends to render the figure clumsy or conceal the form is to be avoided. The most successful of these are material, perfection of cut and make and the use of costly lace, which is never put on very full, but is used to trim the edges of the pattern. The princess style is usually preferred, although skirt and

Rich Costumes For Receptions and Other Ceremonious Occasions. As the reception gown worn by the brides has not to appear out of doors, it is permissible to step outside the conventional limits of fashion and evolve a costume which shall be somewhat fanciful as well as essentially individual. Trailing skirts are always pretty and in place for such occasions. The material being often so arranged that hardly any seams are visible.

PRINCESS GOWN. Running crosswise or lengthwise; also printed bias plaids and woven straight ones. The newest skirt waists are made like a man's shirt, not plaited in at the waist, and there are in the more expensive qualities, longwise bands of lace and embroidered insertions. The sleeves are small and neat, finishing with a rounded shirt cuff, to be fastened with links.

SKIRT WAIST UP TO DATE. The first importations of summer goods have already appeared—muslins, gingham, piques and lawns. Floral patterns, checks and stripes predominate in light colorings. Most of the dress designers are of a running character, covering the ground evenly, although a few large, detached patterns are seen. Printed muslins with a woven dot predominate, with both white and colored grounds. There are many attractive plaques and panels shown for shirt waists, in fancy and plain stripes.

TRAVELING WRAP. Bodice gowns are also worn. There is always a long train, and satin is the conventional fabric most frequently chosen. White velvet, ribbed silk, even brocade, is sometimes employed, however. To secure the flowing effects around the feet fulls of silk, lace and ribbon are sewed inside the hem of the gown, and the petticoat, which touches the ground all around, but does not touch the feet, is firmly trimmed as far up as the knee. The skirt of the gown comes down to the floor in front, so as to conceal the feet, for few girls are more ungracious than a trailing skirt which is short in front.

PRINCESS GOWN. The latest fashion is to fasten a bouquet of orange blossoms at the left side of the bodice by a bow with long, flowing ends. This is a reminiscence of the Louis Quinze period and is an anachronism in the current type of wedding gown. But such anachronisms in costume are the rule rather than the exception, and historical accuracy may be sacrificed to the stage.

Today's illustration shows a long, trailing redingote of double faced cloaking, fawn colored on the outside, plaid on the inside, fastened with four large horn buttons. A circular flounce surrounds the feet, and a circular ruffle, forming a collar, passes up the front, as far as the drapery capuchon which covers the shoulders. The sleeves are plain. There is a valota collar, fast with brown velvet. The hat is of fawn velvet, trimmed with black plumes, bows and a gold ornament.

PRINCESS GOWN. The illustration given in today's issue shows a princess gown of beige silk and black velvet. The plain, trained skirt is of silk, the tunic of black velvet, edged with a circular ruffle of velvet and partly covered by a rich incrustation of cerise guipure. The guipure is of beige silk laid in horizontal plaits, the sleeves of black velvet. The black velvet has a tulle draper, of lace and choix of black velvet and is trimmed with black plumes.

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VARIOUS NOTES.

Old Fashioned Jewels—Fremontary Intentions of Spring Styles.

Coral, amethyst and miniaturs are never out of date as jewelry, provided that they are of fine workmanship. They are refined and classical and give an old time dignity to the costume. Coral is sometimes very finely carved, but the best specimens of all these articles are the genuine antiques, which are possessed by comparatively few persons.

Long earrings have utterly disappeared. Possibly they will return to favor, but certainly not for a long time, for any sort of earring, even the simplest stud, is now seldom seen.

Symptoms of spring are already appearing. Advance specimens of lawns and cambrics are always displayed by the new year at latest, and now there are preliminary ones in wearing apparel. These waists are chief-



STREET GOWN. A picture is given of an attractive gown of heliotrope cloth. The skirt is lightly trained, and is trimmed with two bias bands of pearly velvet which design a sort of double redingote. The bodice is lightly pointed and has a plastron of white cloth embroidered with gold and framed in bands of pearly velvet. The revers of heliotrope more open over a chemise of gathered white muslin de sole. The close sleeves have epaulettes trimmed with velvet, bands and a band of velvet at the wrist. The cravat is of white lace. The toque of pearly velvet is trimmed with heliotrope plumes and a bow of pearly velvet fastened by a gold buckle.

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