## POOR DOCUMENT



FUTURE HERDS.

Superior Cows For Milk Without Sacrificing Beef Qualities.

While I do not believe that what is termed the general purpose cow can so many patrons who don't believe in successfully compete with the exclusively dairy breeds, writes W. E. King of it must be admitted that there are has prevailed on the patrons to practice many good cows to be found among the aeration and cooling that institution beef breeds, and on almost every farm one can find one or more cows that are above the average in dairy work. It is from these cows that the future dairy who will tell you that the aeration of should come on the average farm. Of course where dairying is to be made a that aerated milk will not remain sweet specialty one should begin with some special dairy breed, either by purchase not be misled by these, we say, but try or breeding from dairy bulls, and grad-ing up. But the average farmer, who keeps from two to half a dozen cows year, winter and summer alike.

In buying a cooler and aerator don't from which to raise calves and make butter for home use, selling the surplus, does not want the dairy breeds, because they are only profitable where one makes dairying a specialty.

But rather let farmers find out which are their best cows, then breed them to a bull whose mother was one of these best cows, as well as the grandmother if possible, and in a short time one can in this way get a herd of cows better rage without much sacri-



YEARS.
[Record 1,229 pounds of milk in 30 days.] fice of the beef qualities. I have tested Shorthorn cows as high as 5 1-10 per cent butter fat, giving 30 pounds of milk a day. Such cows are profitable

cow before she is six months old by improper feeding, and there is a world of difference in feeding a calf with an eye to beef and one intended for dairy work. If one is feeding for beef the food must be of such a character that it will form directly the opposite. The nervous cow is never the fat cow or the cow that laye on fat readily. I am quite sure that many good cows have been ruined while yet calves by wrong feeding and care. The cow is largely a creature of habit, and the habit of laying on fat should never be encouraged in a calf intended for dairy work. There is nothing on the farm that I watch more closely than the growing calves, as on the care the first 18 months of their lives largely depends their future usefulness. I want them where I can see them every day, and see that their habits conform with

the work for which they are intended. While we have only, and breed only, the dairy cow, yet were we in the posi-tion of most farmers we would follow the above suggestions. No ironclad rule can be laid down, but determination to better one's condition can always be accomplished, and there is plenty of room for improvement along this line on thousands of farms. A cow that will give a profit over her keep might just as well be kept as one that runs her owner in debt. I see many opportunities in the home dairy, opportunities

Oleomargarine In the South. regarding the tameness with which she submits to be the favorite dumping ence in cost was but 2 cents a pound. products. Our people, individually, the greater the gain by giving her milk complain about the frauds practiced producing food, and we think that need upon them in this matter, but there is little organized effort made in any quarter to put a stop to these evils. In some southern states the influences of the cottonseed oil interests have up to this time been too strong to admit of legislation against adulterated and counterfeit lard and butter. While in Mexico recently we learned that the laws of that country were very strict in reference to the sale of counterfeit and adulterated fcod products of all kinds and that the laws are seemingly enforced with more vigor than with us. There be sold under their true names, but woe be unto the person or firm that dares to sell counterfeit for the genuine. - Southern Dairyman.

Mixing Cream of Different Cows. Where many cows are kept and the milk is set for cream to make butter, loss often results from mixing cream that will not churn in equally short time. Of course when the first cream "breaks" there is no more churning, except the slow moving of the dashboard to gather the flakes of butter into one mass. The cream from a new milk cow and a farrow cow should never be churned together. The farrow cow may give very rich milk, but very little of its butter fats will be separated, while dairy with most profit who gives most the butter from a new milk cow will attention to making his farm produce all be separated from the cream in large crops of grass and grain upon which it was covered.

AERATION OF MILK.

Simple Method of Increasing Quality and Price.

There is hardly a place in which wilk is used that it will not pay to cool and aerate it at the same time. Such milk brought to the creamery or cheese factory, if all the patrons would practice it, would show at once in the increased quality of the product and the price. The difficulty is that there are any improvement if it is going to cost something to set it at work. Yet wher-Kansas in the Boston Cultivator, yet ever there is a factory or creamery that one whit longer than any other. Do

make the mistake of getting one that I stirs the milk without cooling it. Don't make the mistake of getting one that cools the milk before it airs it, as aeration to drive out animal and food odors must be done while the milk is hot from the cow and before any reduction in the temperature has been made. Don't make the mistake of getting one with many joints and pipes in contact with the milk. Don't get one which does not allow the milk plenty of fall through the air to allow the animal gases to escape. Don't get one that is oulky and hard to handle or one that will soon rust out because it is impossible to dry out the cooling tank or pipes.

Drying Up Cows. To dry up a cow reduce the feed, take away the grain, and when the milk yield drops milk first once a day, then once in two days, and in one to two weeks the average cow will be dry and her udder in good condition. With persistent milkers there is seldom difficulty if hay only is fed for a time. If a cow continues to give milk under this treatment or if the udder is hard and feverish, the work of drying up must stop and the ration be changed to a light milk ration with losening feeds and the cow milked regularly. Forced that heifers from such cows will be better than the average unless they are bred to a bull from a superior cow. But there one persists in this line, using good judgment, they will be reasonably sure of success.

But then there is another point one must bear in mind, and to this I attach great importance, and that is the feeding and care of the calves. It is the easiers thing in the world to ruim a cow before she is six months old by importance and so blue gowns and blue hats predominate among the advance models. So also conformation affords ample room for the development of a good udder. The term "fore flank" is not used in this diagram, but it is represented by the part just back of the elbow joint which is located at the upper line of No. 29.

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The top and blue hats predominate among the advance models. So also conformation affords ample room for the development of a good udder. The term "fore flank" is not used in this diagram, but it is represented by the part just back of the elbow joint which is located at the upper line of No. 29.

The illustration depicts a pleasing hat of deep periwinkle blue straw, the primate and so blue gowns and blue hats predominate among the advance models. So also conformation affords ample room for the development of a good udder. The term "fore flank" is not used in this idlagram, but it i stop and the ration be changed to a light milk ration with loosening feeds or injured by other cattle, particularly steers. If the cow is on dry feed, more attention is necessary. She must be in fair condition, but not fat, and should have bulky feeds-both roughness and muscle and fat. If for the dairy we want to build nervous force, which is directly the opposite. The nervous cow before calving is by weight two-thirds bran and one-third linseed meal. This

> other condition, and for this puprose roots and ensilage are very helpful. Corn and cornmeal should not be fed.— Kansas Experiment Station Bulletin.

two weeks after calving. Alfalfa hay

Milk Producing Food. At the Massachusetts experiment station they have been comparing gluten meal and cornmeal, using corn fodder, hay and bran alike with each, with results in favor of the gluten meal in quantity of milk and butter produced. They found the food cost of milk was 16 cents per 100 quarts less and of but-ter 1 cent a pound less when the gluten was fed than when cornmeal was fed. This was the average for the whole herd, 15½ cents a pound for butter on gluten meal and 16½ cents on cornmeal, but the best cow produced on gluten meal 12 pounds of butter a week, costing 14 cents a pound, and which, if taken advantage of, would drive hard times from thousands of the poorest cow produced 8½ pounds a week at a cost of 19% cents a pound, almost 6 cents a pound difference. On the cornmeal ration the best cow pro-The south is in a pitiable condition duced 91/2 pounds of butter a week and ground for all kinds of adulterated food This indicates that the better the cow not be limited to the question of gluten or corn meal, but it is applicable to ensilage, clover, alfalfa and other foods which are known to increase the milk production.

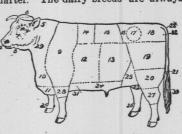
Value of Employment. One of the reasons that dairving has been profitable to the Wisconsin farmer is the fact that this industry gives steady employment throughout the en-tire year not only to the farmer him-self, but in some measure to his children, large and small, as well. This factor is often of the highest imporoleomargarine and like products may tance and brings the dairy industry in strong contrast with grain growing, where labor is employed only a part of the season to be idle the rest of the time. There are farmers who have no children to assist with stock and who own considerable tracts of land. Such persons, if they do not care to pay heavy help bills, naturally turn to stock operations, in which one person can manage a large number of cattle. With them dairying is not a favorite line, while steer feeding or the handling of sheep

may be. - W. A. Henry. Good Farm Management. The dairyman's reward comes as much from good farm management as from the care of his cows. He runs a coach horses, roadsters and saddlers, the same condition. -Live Stock which to support his cattle.

BEEF FORM.

Points to Be Considered In the High-

est Development. Professor C. F. Curtiss of the Iowa experiment station gives in The Breeder's Gazette the accompanying illustration and description of a typical beef animal. The location of the crops is indicated by No. 14. They lie on either side of the spinal column, just back of the top of the shoulders. They should be full, so that the back and shoulder wiil be evenly joined at this point; the front ribs should also be well sprung in the region indicated by No. 12 below the crops in order that there may be no marked depression behind the shoulders and that the heart girth measured around parts 12, 14 and 31 may be full. The location of the twist is at the back part of the thigh, at about the point indicated by No. 21. The desirable con formation here is a thick, full thigh as viewed from the rear, of good width and prominence, giving a symmetrical quarter. The dairy breeds are always



POINTS IN THE BEEF FORM. POINTS IN THE BEEF FORM.

1. Forchead and face. 2. Muzzle. 3. Nostrils. 4. Eyes. 5. Ears. 6. Poll. 7. Jaws. 8. Throat. 9. Shoulders. 10. Chest. 11. Brisket. 12. Force ribs. 13. Back ribs. 14. Crops. 15. Loins. 16. Back. 17. Kooks. 18. Rumps. 19. Hind quarters. 20. Thighs. 21. Twist. 22. Base of tail. 23. Cod purse. 24. Underline. 25. Flanks. 26. Legs and bone. 27. Hocks or gambrels. 28. Forcarms. 29. Neck vein. 30. Bush of tail. 31. Heart girth. 32. Pin bones. very deficient in twist, being thin and no difference when fashion is in question, and so blue gowns and blue hats predomilower line. Fullness at both front and hind flanks and at heart girth (81) will insure a good lower line, and fullness and evenness of neck, crops, back, loin and rump will give a good upper line. This is what is meant by good top and bottom lines. Fullness and evenness of the parts at 9, 12, 18 and 19 will give a good side line.

Too Early Lambs.

grain mixture is a good one for the first Hothouse products are very expensive, says The American Sheep Breeder. is excellent for roughness. The bowels should be kept loose. This is essential The cost of the fittings and the unseasonable time of the work, together with and needs more attention than any the limited market for them and increased cost of selling them, all together necessarily so, increase the cost of the product that loss is incurred instead of profit in the rearing of them. Very surely it is not profitable to have these early lambs unless they may be sold at a largely advanced price, so that the rearing of them is only to be thought of as a special business to be prosecuted under amply favorable circumstances. We have not heard so much of this early lamb business of late, and it is to be reasonably supposed that the demand for them has been altogether too limited for the product of them, which has been unreasonably stimulated by the highly colored statements of the profits made in the business. It is nothing new anyway. The business was begun 30 years ago and it has been growing healthfully since then until some owners of flocks gave some glowing accounts of the profits they made and thus led too many others into ill advised attempts to meet a limited demand with unlimited supplies.

> Keep Sheep In Apple Orchards. Now that it is safe to talk sheep without any danger of being laughe at we want to say something in favor of getting a few sheep and keeping them in the apple orchard. They will eat the small bitter apples that the pigs will not touch and if fed a gill of oats each per day they will after a summer in the orchard come out fat in the fall, besides leaving their manure evenly distributed under the trees. Care should he taken to prevent the pasture getting too poor, so the sheep do not get enough to eat. If they are at all starved, the sheep will gnaw at the apple bark, and once they get a taste of this it will never be safe to put them in an apple orchard again. It is not best anyway to place them in young and rapidly growing orchards, whose bark is always tender. The rough bark of old bearing orchards does not tempt them unless they find sap sprouts growing out of it. -Boston Cultivator.

Good Horses Wanted. It is probable that few men except those engaged in handling horses about the markets and in the centers of horse raising industry have realized the smallness of the number of suitable breeding stock to provide for the rapidly increasing demand for really good horses. The shortage is in all classes except those that are not fit for any demand. Not only is there a deficiency of good brood mares for producing the fashionable

but the draft stock of the country is in

MATERIALS AND COLORS. Sheer Fabrics and Brilliant and Del-

icate Shades. eason's fabrics are ravishingly oretty. They have borrowed the tints and lightness of the butterfly's wing and the flower's petal, and dainty delicacy reigns supreme. Airy materials are in the very van of fashion, not merely the usual mousseline de soie, tulle, crepe de chine, gauze and lace, which are becoming an old story, but all sorts of variations of these themes. Nor is this airiness confined to silks. Lawns and muslins and similar wash goods are of the sheerest description, and even the new wools are light and trans-parent. Wool canvases and grenadines are hardly heavier than cambric and are seen in equally delicate colorings. Veilings, too, are among the favored fabrics, while, returning to silks, there is the whole range of liberty gauzes and even a

will be a summer of most attractive fash-Among colors blue of an entirely frank shade may be reckoned as the leading fa-

very light, thin velvet. Summer is coming, if the market is to be believed, and it



vorite. A most trying color it is, too, for the average complexion, but that makes

mixed with three mousseline de sole and blue ribbon, and the trimming at the top of the hat consists of a piquet of shaded bluets rising from a knot of light peri-winkle satin. Judic Chollet.

A WHITE SEASON.

Pique, Muslin and Other Wash Goods In Their Glory.

It is to be a white season again, and during a white season wash fabrics are in their glory. There is no white cotton fabric which is not pressing well to the front now—dotted muslins and mulls, duck, pique both plain and fancy, sheer white swiss muslin, lawn, all over emwhite swiss muslin, lawn, all over em-broidery, nainsook tucking, varied by strips of insertion or puffing and perhaps, prettiest of all, sheer white dimity with tiny lines of cordurery than which noth-ing is more dainty and simple. Barred muslins, oddly enough, are less prominent than usual, but perhaps the universal faoritism of pique has crowded them to one

In the list of model costumes of wash goods swiss muslin and pique are fore most and are represented with about equa-value, but they do not clash, as pique nat urally falls into the tailor made class while swiss muslin belongs to the soft, vaporous and elaborate order. It is never een alone, but is always enriched by



CHILD'S DRESS. mantities of lace, usually valenciennes which, either in the form of edging or in-sertion, is placed wherever the present style of cut of the gown will admit of its presence—namely, on flounces and, as far as

are two bows of deep blue ribbon.

JUDIC CHOLLET.

FASHION NOTES.

Little Girls' Bonnets - Thin Summer Petticoats. The large directoire bonnets are still used for little girls up to 7 or 8 years old. The bonnets are of soft straw and are trimmed with mousseline de soie and ribbon. Beige is a fashionable color, and jackets of this shade are well worn.

Petticoats are long, but not too long, for soft in the property of the property

nothing is more untidy looking than a



petticoat dragging below the gown skirt, or one which is so long as to collect the twigs, dust and bits of paper upon the ground and store them up among the frills and furbelows. The petticoat should be short enough to escape the ground when short enough to escape the ground when the wearer is walking, unless it is a petticoat specially intended to accompany a ceremonious trained gown, and even then it should not drag. Cambric, lawn and nainsook petticoats, enriched with many ruffles and with quantities of lace insertion and edging, are provided for use with light summer gowns and are charming, but expensive in the matter of laundering, since they must be kept immaculate. For ordinary wear silk moreen is the most practical material, as it wears much longer than silk, is light and has a great deal of body. It is to be had in all the fashion-

edge are two circular ruffles. The revers, of white moire, are embroidered with gold, the same decoration appearing upon the collar and the cuffs. The cravat is of lace. The green silk toque is trimmed with mot-tled plumes and parma violets.

JUDIC CHOLLET.

**OUTING SUITS.** 

Contumes For Traveling, Yachting

and Golfing. The usual materials for outing suits are employed this year—serge, cheviot and covert cloths—and in addition there are ne or two new fabrics-granite weaves in two tones and a goods which is between



cheviot and poplin, having the cheviot rib and the poplin luster and crispness. Gray, gray blue, brown, beige and mastic are the favorite colors, being serviceable and no

easily defaced.

The plain skirt and bolero or short jacket is the accepted style for these gowns, being very convenient and simple. A shirt waist is worn under the jacket, so that the latter may be removed if the wearer becomes too warm. The shirt waist is of silk, wash flannel or cotton material, but for seaside or mountain use thin wash flannel is best and keeps its attractive appearance lon

Vachting costumes adhere to the nautimost appropriate. The short skirt and regulation blouse are the conventional at-tire, but less rigid consistency admits the ence—namely, on hounces and, as far as insertion is concerned, in the body of the skirt and corsage and in the sleeves. There are also separate white waists, not shirt waists, of much elaboration, which are practically a mass of openwork lace and embroidery, delightfully cool to see and wear and also equally difficult to launder.

The sixtupe illustrates a little child's warm and does not impede movement.

A picture is given of a new traveling warm of the plant colored cloth. pearances being preserved by embroidered anchors and a yachting cap. For actual use a "sweater" or guernsey, such as real parasols are to be purchased, it would be sailors wear, is most satisfactory, as it is launder.

The picture illustrates a little child's wrap. It is of thin, plum colored cloth frock of white batiste covered with an emiliance with a member of the color with the color with staw silk. A circular pelerine broidered design in pale blue. The little skirt and bodice are sewed together at the cular ruffle, both being finished with rows skirt and bodice are sewed together at the waist. The square neck is surrounded by a double bertha of open embroidery, blue on a white ground, and the bertha covers the short sleeves. Two rufiles to match

match and gray feathers.

JUDIC CHOLLET.

MODES AND FABRICS.

Summer Cloths - Tunic Skirts Versus Plain Ones.

The new cloths—and cloth is a fabric excessively fashionable at present—are becoming finer and finer, thinner and thinner, and it is now possible to adapt them to all sorts of flexible styles—draperies, plaitings and flounces—without fear of too much weightiness. These new cloths are very brilliant and compose very club-orate and fashionable toilets, usually en-riched by embroideries and applications of silk or velvet.

The fashion of tunic skirts—which fash-

ion is of great value to a fine or graceful figure, if it is properly worked out-has brought into prominence beaded or embroidered tulle, which is made up over a lining of silk. Fancy gauzes are also em ployed for the tunic, over a skirt of silk of the same color, and in the hands of an expert modiste the effect is charming; otherwise it is atrocious. For a tunic, the



SILK BODICE ful carriage and should reach the medium height-a short woman appears to greater advantage in a plain skirt. If she must advantage in a plain skirt. If she must wear a tunic, however, because the edict of fashion prescribes them, let her beware of a short one or one arranged with drapery. The longer and simpler it is the better for her.

The bodice illustrated has a yoke at the

The bodice illustrated has a yoke at the back and an entire front of pale blue sating covered with an application of guipura. The lower part of the back is of straw bengaline and is cut with a coat basque. There are open, pointed fronts of the bengaline, which are held at the top by Louise XV knots of black velvet, from which twists of the velvet pass over the should be a supplemental to the property of the velvet pass over the should be a supplemental to the property of the velvet pass over the should be a supplemental to the property of the velvet pass over the should be a supplemental to the property of the velvet pass over the should be a supplemental to the passive that the passive that the passive the passive the passive the passive that the passive the passive that twists of the velvet pass over the shoulders to the satin back. The top of the bengaline sleeves is of blue satin covered with guipure and is trimmed in the same way with

THE WARDROBE.

Crepes de Chine In Favor - Useful

Crepe de chine, that softest and most artistic of fabrics, is enjoying the highest fashionable estimation at present and com-poses some of the most charming model summer costumes. In gray, mastic and ecru it is particularly charming, and it is shown in the warm and delicate colors as well. For tunics nothing could be more attractive, it is so clinging and drapes so beautifully. There is a variety of new weaves, of different luster and size of rib, some having a fine surface, others being heavily wrinkled.

A parasol matching the costume is al-

ways elegant, but not always practicable, unless one has a large assortment of parasols, which is expensive. For women of moderate means the best course is to choose one or two of noncommittal shades, which can be carried with all gowns with out being inharmonious. Black, white and beige look well with any coler, and



GIRL'S COSTUME. there are certain fancy silks in subdued such as plaids and broches in black and dles, those of natural wood, in the native color or stained green or ebonized are the favorites in spite of many odd and fantasadvisable to have one a sun umbrella, as it will do for general service, while the other, more ornate, may be kept for nices

The girl's costume illustrated is of navy blue serge, the skirt having a deep circular flounce headed by a bias band of plane silk. The little blue bolero is trimmed with stitching and black brandebourgs on a white ground, and the bertha covers the short sleeves. Two ruffles to match edge the foot of the skirt, and at the waist colored straw, is trimmed with velvet to and opens over a waist of plaid silk, the collar and front being trimmed with plait-ings of navy blue taffeta. The high collar colored straw, is trimmed with velvet to is of guipure. The tight sleeves are fin-ished with stitching. JUDIC CHOLLET.