## of The Farm. of

The Dairy

An old lesson, not yet well learned, is to have good ventilation in the milk room, floors and walls, and to harbor

nothing which will produce bad odors.

The best product for dairying comes from the manufacture of gilt-edged butter for private consumers. Make this your and then do not be too indifferent to hunt for the customers.

No other matter about the farm will so poorly stand being made a thing of secondary interest as the dairy. A very little. neglect will go a long way toward destroy-ing the profit. Neglect is sure to attend that which is not of a first consideration,-Rural World.

No cow should ever be permitted to skip a milking. To do so injures the milk and the cow.—Stockman and Farmer.

The best looking cows are not always the best performers in the dairy. A striking illustration of this was afforded by the recent experience of a well-know Jersey breeder. This gentleman had for years made the dairy qualities of his cattle a subject of special study, and prided himself upon the fact that he possessed a thorough knowledge of the proportionate values of the various cows owned by him. With the intention of weeding out some of the worst members of the herd, he recently proceeded to single out several of them, but before finally deciding on the matter he had the milk of these cows analyzed. with the result that one of them, which he had priced among the very lowest, was found to be yielding at the rate of sixteen pounds of butter per week, though her reputation prior to that only credited her with producing about half that quantity .-Dairy and Creamery.

> # # The Stable

A petted, well-handled colt will make a gentle horse

Never allow any one to tease the colts. Teasing invariably makes a vicious horse.

Put a well-fitted leather halter on his

> STOCKMAN'S FINGERS Same on Both Hands

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Same on Both Hands.

W. E. Beckham, a corking heavyweight of Burton, Kam, is in the live stock business. He did not need to pay much attention to the food he ate, until about two years ago an attack of the grip left him partially paralyzed. His experience with food is well worth reading.

"The third and little finger on each hand became partially paralyzed, and my spine was affected just below the back of the neck. This came from the severe attack of the grip two years ago. I almost entirely lost the use of my hands.

"This condition continued several months, in spite of all kinds of baths and treatments. In the meantime my stomach, bowels, and digestive organs became affected and deranged. My liver seemed to have no more action than if I had no liver at all. No food of any kind tasted right, and I run down from 210 pounds to 160.

"One day the groceryman asked me if I had ever tried Grape-Nuts food. He told me that it was recommended as a brain and nerve food and that it was predigested.

"So I commenced the use of Grape-

brain and nerve food and that it was predigested.

"So I commenced the use of Grape-Nuts, and carried some in my pocket. Now and then when I felt hungry would take some of the food into my mouth and allow it to melt before swallowing. The food has a delicious taste and I began to improve right away. In three days' time I was very much better.

"I continued the use of Grape-Nuts, and continued to improve steadily. In a few weeks longer I was strong and had regained the use of my hands perfectly. In less than five months I was back to over 200 pounds, as you see me in the picture which I send. Am now 51 years old and never had better health in all my life. I passed a first-class medical examination about four months ago in a life insurance company.

insurance company.

"My recovery to good health is solely due to the use of Grape-Nuts food. As a brain and nerve food, there is nothing equal to it. You can use any part of this letter, and I hope it may lead some unfortunate invalid to health."

head with a short strap attached. Several times each day take hold of this strap and hold him or pull him around. In a short time he will be halter-broken without the straining of a fight, if tied up at once.

Give the colts and horses all the sunshine the stables that is possible. A dark, damp stable will cause rheumatism, and is conductive to all sorts of ills.

Make the stable doors wide, so there is no danger of a horse knocking his hips when passing through.

Use land plaster in the stalls to absorb

Two fine horses belonging to Colonel Phelps, of Carthage, Mo., became victims of lightning in a peculiar manner. The structural portion of the barn is of steel, and the feed troughs are of the same material. The electric light wires had come in contact with the steel frame, and it had become highly charged. When the horses thrust their heads into the feed trough for their evening meal they dropped dead, as if they had been shot through the head .- Ex.

\* \* \* Good Roads

A great road is not a convenience. It is an investment that pays big dividends. There never has been a good road built that did not pay 100 per cent. each year on its cost. A good road shortens the distance, its cost. A good road shortens the distance, saves wear and tear on wagons, prolongs the life and usefulness of stock, diminishes the labor of man and increases business. A good road makes it possible for the grower to get his product to market when it is in demand, regardless of the weather, and takes him out of the clutches of the 'middle man,' who squeezes from the buyer the uttermost penny, and grinds the producer by introducing exaction. A good road will bring producer and consumer closer together to mutual advantages for it enables the one to buy for less money and the other to sell for more profit than where good roads are not known. A good road will create social intercourse, make friends of neighbors, and neighbors of a community. It will create industry, for the assurance of selling will beget the desire to produce. It creates a market for what would be a waste and has no competitor as a mortgage raiser. It tears down combinations and builds up competition. It creates factories and builds up markets. It is the greatest civilizer. To the grower the difference between a profit and a loss. To the merchant good roads mean prosperity and bad roads spell adversity.—Cotton Plant. saves wear and tear on wagons, prolongs

Easy Methods of Propagating Roses

"Necessity is the mother of invention."
While in charge of an experiment station in Western Nebraska I had many things to contend with. The summer drouth was bod enough, but the winter drouth was worse. The clear, bright days of February so delightful to us, were death on shrubbery. I have watched a healthy grape vine die an inch a day under the clear sunghe dry air pumping out the moisture.

so delightful to us, were death on shrubbery. I have watched a healthy grape vine die an inch a day under the clear sun; the dry air pumping out the moisture, while the roots were frozen. Such weather was hard on roses. Madam Plantier would grow well in summer and kill to the ground in winter. They were hard to propagate. They would not root from layers, and I disjiked to pay out every spring for new ones. One fall they made a fine growth.

I laid them all flat on the ground, like the spokes of a wheel, and put six inches of fine earth on them. I did not take it off in the spring, but compelled the young shoots to grow up through the soil. They blossomed wonderfully and grew with great vigor, and I dug thirty-five plants from one hill. Each sprout had thrown out a root. Since then I have propagated on a large scale. Lay the bushes down just before the ground freezes. Of course the ground must be free from weeds and well cultivated. Covering with rubbish or stiff clay will not answer. Good rich earth will nourish the plant and sheller it during the coid, and the young twigs will instinctively throw out roots as they grow. No weeds must be allowed to grow, and if the soil washes off; put more on. Do not allow a twig to be exposed. Compel the shoots to push their way through. Then every bud and twig will be perfect. Having been defended from coid and drouth, your plants will have a healthy growth, and the blossoms will be full and perfect, blooming about two weeks later than they would otherwise, and you will have a fine lot of young plants for the next spring.—(C. S. Harrison, in Nebraska Farmer.

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