

THE DAIRY

TREATMENT OF HOVEN.

Proper Name of This Disease, Which is Known on Most Grass Farms as Acute Tymphanitis.

This affection which is known by a variety of terms, as hooves blown, low-blown, fog-sickness, grass-sickness, etc., is familiar to most agriculturists, particularly on grass farms. The principal cause of hoven fermentation of the food and the consequent generation of gas in the rumen or paunch. The food most prone to undergo this fermentation is rich, succulent grass or that bewetted with moisture. All animals at more or less greedily on being turned into the pasture, but if it be fresh one, particularly young cows, they rapidly, and with scarcely any mastication, gorge themselves. The passage of atmospheric air taken down in rapid and large sips, materially assists in the process of fermentation and adds to the accumulation of gas. This unnatural overloading condition of the



Shows Where to Puncture to Give Quick Relief.

stomach soon induces suspension of the peristaltic action of the organ, and the digestive process being checked active fermentation soon follows.

Decomposed or frosted vegetables, particularly mangolds, will also give rise to hoven. Cattle badly fed during the winter, or taken from straw or other dry food, frequently suffer severely from the first meal of grass. Tymphanitis is common during obstructions of the gullet, or choking, and disease or impaction of the third stomach as well as affections of the second stomach. Tymphanitis occurs as a sign of other diseases and is apt to appear as a chronic affection.

The symptoms are most distressing. The paunch is blown up like a bladder and when struck with the hand sounds like a drum. Probably there are few diseases in which the animal suffers more intense agony than this. He gets up and lies down; respiration is difficult, from the distended stomach pressing against the lungs; he evinces his pain by striking his belly with his feet; if no relief is given the brain soon becomes affected, evidenced by the animal becoming unconscious; the breathing becomes more difficult, and the poor animal falls to rise no more. This disease runs its course very quickly, hence the necessity for prompt and decided measures.

The first object will be to get rid of the accumulated gas, and if the paunch is very much distended, and the danger of death immediate, recourse should be had to puncturing that organ. This is to be done on the left side, at the spot marked in the accompanying picture. The usual directions for finding the proper place are to measure a hand's breadth from the last rib. The proper instrument for puncturing is what is called a trocar, the canula or case of which should be left in the wound for some time so that the gas generated may escape as fast as formed. It is not often that the farmer possesses an instrument of this kind, or if he does, it may not be at hand the instant its use is required. In this case a common pen-knife may be used, which should be plunged into the rumen and the orifice much enlarged so as to admit the finger. A small piece of elder wood will supply the place of a canula. In slighter cases, when time is not so much of an object, medicine may be given to relieve the animal and many nostrums are in use to effect this object. I have found good results from the use of aromatic spirits of ammonia, one-half to one ounce doses, repeated every hour or oftener. Carbonate ammonia in four-dram doses in the water, repeated every hour as long as required, acts well.

Hoven admits of no delay or experimental treatment by medicines. Escape of the confined gas is immediately necessary. I usually administer from one to two pounds of Epsom salts or a quart of raw linseed oil, after puncturing.—W. C. Fair, V. S., in Ohio Farmer.

To Test the Oleo Law. At Cincinnati the oleo people have begun efforts to have the oleo law tested. They hope to have it declared unconstitutional. A 40-pound package of oleomargarine, made contrary to law, is the basis of the action, which is by the general government to recover fines under clause two of the act. Whichever way the federal court decides, the case will go to the United States supreme court. Both the oleo makers and the internal revenue authorities are anxious to have the matter of constitutionality settled.

FRESH AIR FOR COWS.

Dairy Animals Should Not Be Kept Continuously Even in a Well-Ventilated Barn.

Our forefathers used to believe in and practice the "toughening process" in connection with the management of their milk cows—that is, they kept cows in loosely boarded stables, where cracks and seams yawned and knotholes opened, admitting cold, wintry winds, rains and snows. Then they turned out the cows a large part of the day in chilly fall winter weather. Exposure was the order of the day. Happily, now we realize the mistakes of such methods; we know that cows require reasonable warmth and comfort in order to do their best at milk production. Warm, tight cow barns are now the order of the day, but the trouble is some of us have learned too far in the opposite direction. Some of our intelligent dairymen advocate and practice close stabling of cows all winter, going to such extremes as never turning their cows out of the barn once from fall to summer.

I cannot refrain from condemning such an unwarranted procedure as radically and diametrically opposed to every dictate of reason and common sense, as well as hostile to all physiological law. The cow, in common with all domestic animals, is dependent upon sun and air for life and health. Vigor and constitution in dairy herds cannot be maintained, save by an abundance of pure oxygen laden air being always maintained for breathing. Inside a barn, even under the most perfect ventilating systems yet attained, is never like outside air. It lacks the tonic, bracing, invigorating qualities of heaven's pure ozone. There is nothing like the great outdoors. I want to impress upon cow owners the vital importance of the open barnyard or field, where for an hour or more, according to the weather, even in the dead of winter, the cows may obtain their daily constitutional.

This barnyard should be built in a protected, sheltered place, where cold north winds can be excluded, either by buildings, hedges or high, tight board fences. The exposure of the barnyard should be such as to admit a maximum of the rays of the sun from the south and a minimum of cold and wind. Few days there are when the cows cannot take at least a short stroll in such a yard, especially if it be provided with a roof over it. A little outdoor exercise will always result in a quickened blood circulation, great activity in the digestive and milk secretory organs and increased nervous energy, so essential to a prime dairy cow.—N. Y. Tribune-Farmer.

THE WHITE LUPINE.

In Europe This Plant is Used Both for Forage Purposes and for Enriching the Soil.

The lupines are divided into three general classes, the white, blue and yellow. They are all annuals. In Europe they are used both as forage



plants and for enriching the land. We illustrate white lupine. It is a good plant with which to experiment, but should not be grown extensively till its value is fully understood. Doubtless there are lands on which it will do better than other plants, but the exact location of these lands is yet to be discovered.—Farmers' Review.

The Cow for the Dairy.

The principal thing about dairying is the cow. If more attention were paid by the dairymen and farmers to this factor we would have more profitable herds. It hardly pays to keep cows that produce less than 5,000 pounds per year, but the average is less than 3,000 pounds. If a man does not want to test his milk for a year, he can at least weigh it for that period. The cost of feeding and caring for a small milker is just as great as the cost of feeding and caring for a heavy milker. The profits are found only with the good milker. The sooner the farmers weed out their unprofitable cows the sooner will the bank balances of farmers show a healthy increase in size. Cows that are profitable are the only ones to keep. A sleek cow is seldom a profitable dairy animal.—Midland Farmer.

Grain Ration for Cows.

A correspondent who says he has shredded corn stover and mixed timothy and clover hay, asked the Breeder's Gazette for a grain ration for cows, bran costing \$19 and shorts \$24 a ton, and corn 50 cents per bushel. The answer was, use corn and bran, five pounds of each per day to each cow in good flow of milk, with all the corn stover and hay they will eat. Feed the grain dry if the cows have all the water they want. Shorts are a good deal dearer than bran at the prices named.

NEW LACE FROCKS.

Combination Costumes That Are at Present in High Favor with Smart Dressers.

For evening and dinner costumes this season crepe de chine, in combination with oriental, Cluny or Russian laces, is in high favor. These laces for the most part are heavy; with striking designs of flowers, fruit and foliage in relief work.

The newest color is a deep cream, almost yellow, and the effect of the combination with dainty shades of gray, pink and blue is soft and satisfying. There is no end to the motifs in the use of these laces as a garniture. They are used in wide insertions, running lengthwise of the skirt, and as entire flourishes at the foot; again in medallions and in elaborate designs applied to the entire skirt. With the heavy Russian lace a wide, flaring border finishes the skirt.

This style is close fitting about the hips. A prevailing form is made of lace applique or embroidery, so as to give a yoke effect, the flare of the skirt beginning at the bottom of the yoke. An exaggerated flare and train mark most of the new models, says the New York Herald.

Points of all sizes are to be used in skirt decoration. These are seen in lace, as garniture, and again as a finish to the skirt itself—in some cases a half yard in depth. From beneath these points float fluffy flourishes of accordion plaited chiffon, frills of Chantilly and Cluny lace or of some soft net goods.

Entire dresses of point applique are made with two deep flounces effectively finished with Bruges edging. More gorgeous effects are seen in embroidery with chenille and ribbon upon gowns of crepe de chine and Chantilly lace. Designs in flowers and fruits are wrought in colors, the flowers being studded with rhinestones.

These skillfully fashioned robes come in separate pieces, ready to be finished by the purchaser or her dressmaker. They are in four pieces—the skirt, front and back of the bodice and sleeves. In all of the robes of this style the bodice is high necked, made, however, so that it may be worn décollete if desired. Some of the sleeves are long and rather tight fitting, with a flaring ruffle or cuff of lace falling over the hand. Others are three quarters in length and flaring.

Point d'esprit in every color will be popular for simpler evening gowns.

INACCURATELY SIZED UP.

The Man with the Touch Is a Trifle at Fault in Estimating His Chances.

"I think I find you feeling in better spirits, far better," he began as he softly entered an office on Griswold street, relates the Detroit Free Press.

"I fail to comprehend," replied the occupant as he looked up.

"Why, I was in here a few weeks ago to ask you if you could spare me a dime, and you replied that you expected your wife and children to freeze to death this winter on account of the coal strike. I never saw a man more cast down. Even when I held out the hope that the government might exercise the right of eminent domain and seize and work the coal mines you could not rally. I felt sorry to leave you, and I have worried considerably for fear you might decide to end all. You do feel better, don't you?"

"I feel well enough," grudgingly admitted the man at the desk.

"Your family won't freeze for want of coal?"

"No."

"And you will go ahead with new hopes and ambitions? You will realize that life is worth the living now that the coal strike is settled? In fact, there has been such a change in your feelings that should I now proffer a request for the loan of the trifling sum of—"

"It would be refused," finished the office man as the other hung on the word.

"Positively and unqualifiedly refused?"

"Just so."

"Even if the request was reduced to a nickel?"

"Even then."

"Then there is no more to be said and I will take advantage of the occasion to wish you good-day. I did think it would make a difference in your feelings, and that there would be no hesitation on your part in complying with my request, but I find I have been mistaken, and the dignified course is to withdraw. I do withdraw. Being now on the outside of the door I will add that the contemptibility of your inconsistent demeanor finds no words in the English language for proper portrayal."

Southern Corn Muffins. Measure two cups of sifted meal, add a tablespoonful of salt, a well-beaten egg, one pint of sour milk in which you have dissolved a teaspoonful of soda. Then add a tablespoonful of melted butter, stir thoroughly, pour into hot, well-greased pans and bake in a quick oven until brown. This may be used for corn bread also. The bread should not be more than an inch thick when done, and the crust should be brown and crusty on both sides.—Washington Star.

Not a Full Meal. "Of course you're seeking fame," they said to the literary man.

"Yes," he replied with unexpected wisdom, "but only as an entree. I'm wise enough to know that there's not a full meal in it, although it is palatable as a side dish."—Brooklyn Eagle.

CURRENT TOPICS.

King Alfonso XIII of Spain is four fifths Austrian.

The emperor of Germany's mother was an English woman.

The king of England is Saxe-Coburg Hanover, Norman and French.

The young duke of Portland is said to be the tallest man in England.

Ex-Gov. Drake, of Iowa, 72 years of age, is still living in Centerville, Ia.

In the reign of George III. hats were taxed. The least tax was six cents.

The odds against a whist player holding all the trumps are 158,753,359,891 to 1.

An eight-hour work day has been instituted in all Russian state work shops.

India rubber and gutta percha trees have been discovered in German New Guinea.

The first woman telegraphic operator was Sarah C. Bagley, of Lowell Mass., 1846.

The population of Malta, about 200,000, relies wholly for its milk supply on the goat.

Massachusetts has the first law in the world prohibiting vivisection in the schools.

The Chinese government has taken the first steps toward the organization of a patent system.

Emperor Francis Joseph and his presumptive heir are for a large part Bavarians and Italians.

A German author named Grahn has issued two volumes describing the water works of 2,685 German cities.

Ninety thousand pounds of snuff reach Paris daily. They come from Burgundy and Provence principally.

The king of the Belgians is Saxe-Coburg-Gotha and Bourbon-Orleans. There is nothing of the Belgian in him.

It has been definitely decided by the Russian military authorities to do away with the lance in the Russian army.

There are 211,031 widows in Ireland as compared with 82,034 widowers and one widow to every three married women.

King Victor Emmanuel III. is more Austrian than Italian, and his descendants will have Montenegrin blood in their veins.

The emperor of Russia is somewhat Moscovite and very much Danish or German, by reason of the marriages of his male ancestors.

The king of Sweden and Norway is of Bernese and French source by Bernadotte, and of southern French stock through the Clary family.

When the last fragments of the ruined Campanile in Venice were removed, 30 bottles of wine were found unbroken in the custodian's room.

The furniture at Windsor castle has had the covers removed, which used to cloak its variegated beauty. It may now be seen in all its splendor.

Authorities of British Columbia have established travelling libraries for the benefit of the numerous lumber and mining camps in that province.

Sig. Gallimberti, minister of posts of Italy, is projecting an international envelope for use throughout the postal union, permitting a postpaid reply.

W. K. Venderbit, jr., will give each of the public schools of Little Neck, L. I., a fine Christmas tree, and will act as Santa Claus at one celebration.

Waitress (at quick-lunch stand)—"Do you want to eat this sandwich here or take it with you?" Gentleman—"Both."—Harvard Lampoon.

Whatever enlarges hope will also exalt courage.—Johnson.



I Did Not Feel That I Could Walk

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—It is with thankfulness I write that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has been of the greatest help to me. My work keeps me standing on my feet all day and the hours are long. Some months ago it didn't seem as though I could stand it. I would get so dreadfully tired and my back ached so I wanted to scream with the pain. When I got home at night I was so worn out I had to go right to bed, and I was terribly blue and downhearted. I was irregular and the law was scanty, and I was pale and had no appetite. I told a girl friend who was taking your medicine how I felt, and she said I ought to take it too. So I got a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and commenced to take it. It helped me right off. After the first few doses menstruation started and was fuller than for some time. It seemed to lift a load off me. My back stopped aching and I felt brighter than I had for months. I took three bottles in all—now I never have an ache or pain, and I go out after work and have a good time. I am regular and strong and am thankful to you for the change. I recommend Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound whenever I hear of a girl suffering, for I know how hard it is to work when you feel so sick."—Miss MAMIE KEENE, 653 9th Ave., New York City.

Women should not fail to profit by the experiences of these women; just as surely as they were cured of the troubles enumerated in their letters, just so certainly will Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound cure others who suffer from womb troubles, inflammation of the ovaries, kidney troubles, irregular and painful menstruation, nervous excitability, and nervous prostration; remember that it is Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound that is curing women, and don't allow any druggist to sell you anything else in its place.

Miss Amanda T. Petterson, Box 131, Atwater, Minn., says:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I hope that you will publish this testimonial so that it may reach others and let them know about your wonderful medicine. Before taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I was troubled with the worst kind of fainting spells. The blood would rush to my head, was very nervous and always felt tired, had dark circles around eyes. I have now taken several bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and am entirely cured. I had taken doctor's medicine for many years but it did me no good. Please accept my thanks for this most excellent medicine which is able to restore health to suffering women."

No other female medicine in the world has received such widespread and unqualified endorsement. No other medicine has such a record of cures of female troubles.

Those women who refuse to accept anything else are rewarded a hundred thousand times, for they get what they want—a cure. Sold by Druggists everywhere. Refuse all substitutes. \$5000 REWARD if we cannot forthwith produce the original letters and signatures of above testimonials, which will prove their absolute genuineness. Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

We can't help but feel very often that the advice we give is much better than the advice we take.—Indianapolis News.

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