

DAIRY

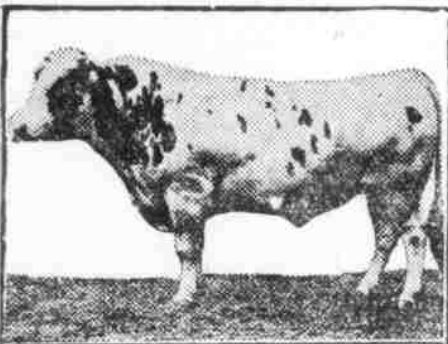


GET LARGE-PRODUCING COWS

Purebred Bull and Only Best Heifers From Best Cows Should Be Chosen for the Dairy Herd.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Breeding furnishes the most economical way to obtain large-producing cows. The purebred bull, with generations of high-producing ancestors back of him, must be used for breeding, and only the best heifers from the best cows should be chosen to be the dams of the next generation. Pure breeding alone does not make a good sire. The purebred sire should come from a long line of high-producing ancestors. If an old bull is selected he should have high-producing daughters. Two courses are open to the dairyman when buying a herd bull; he can purchase a young bull from a good, milk-producing stock, or he can purchase an old and tried bull. In either case the bull should be healthy and from a herd free from disease; he should have a good constitution and be of good conformation. In selecting a young bull



The Tried and Proven Bull is the Best Investment.

the buyer should choose one whose female ancestors have uniformly high records of production, since this indicates that high production is a fixed characteristic of the family. Careful attention should be given to the record of the young bull's dam, and after that to the daughters of his sire. The records of closely related animals are of far more importance than the fact that the pedigree may include, three or four generations back, some exceptionally high-priced animals.

The tried and proven bull is the best investment. When a bull's daughters are larger producers than their dams, he has improved the herd. Many good bulls, however, are sacrificed before their worth can be determined, which means the continual use of young bulls whose real value is not known. The sire should be kept until his daughters have shown his worth, and if he is a herd improver he should be kept in the community as long as he is useful.

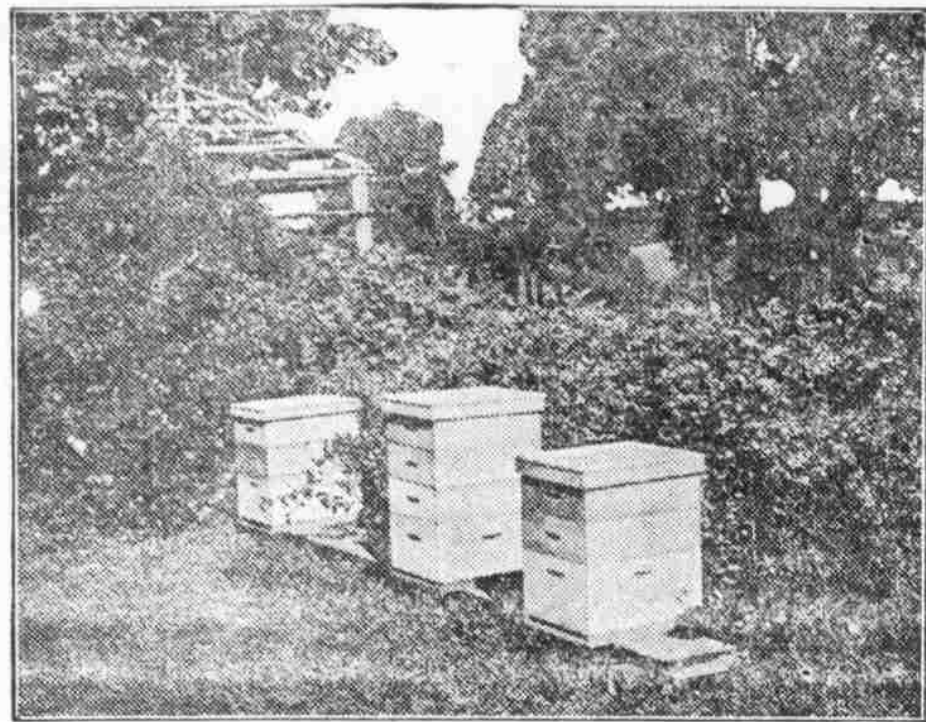
The owner of a large herd of cows can well afford to own a first-class bull, and the bull association has now made it possible for the owner of a small herd to own a share in a good, well-bred bull. A co-operative bull association is a farmers' organization whose chief purpose is the joint ownership, use and exchange of high-class, purebred bulls. If skillfully managed these associations should be eventually the greatest single factor in the upbuilding of our dairy herds. The typical co-operative bull association is composed of from 15 to 30 farmers. It jointly owns five bulls, and divides its territory into five breeding blocks, to each of which one bull is assigned. As many as 50 or 60 cows may belong to the farmers in each block, and the bull should be kept at some farm conveniently situated. The blocks are numbered from one to five and to prevent inbreeding each bull is moved to the next block every two years. If all the bulls live and if all are kept until each has made one complete circuit, no new bulls need be purchased for ten years. In that way, paying only a small part of the purchase price of one bull, each member of the association has the use of good, purebred bulls for many years. In one association having more than 100 members the original cost to each was only \$23. In another association of 50 members the average investment was \$25. It is possible for each association to continue for ten years or more without other additional cost than the maintenance of the bulls.

Most of the milk in the United States is produced in small herds containing four or five cows. Purebred bulls are comparatively few in number, and expensive. It is, therefore, impossible for each dairyman with a small herd to own a purebred bull. Because of the expense it would also be impracticable to buy such a bull for a small herd. It would further be uneconomical to limit the use of a good bull to a few cows, when his use could be extended to a greater number of cows. If purebred bulls could be used in all the grade herds, in a single generation all the offspring would be at least half purebred and would show immense improvement. By means of the bull associations it is possible for small herds to have the advantage of good purebred bulls at the minimum of cost.

The Housewife and the War

(Special Information Service, United States Department of Agriculture.)

BUSY BEES CAN HELP YOU SAVE SUGAR



Three Storehouses That Will Help to Stretch the Sugar Supply.

USE MORE HONEY IN YOUR COOKING

One of Best Substitutes for Sugar to Be Found on Any Farm Is in Apiary.

SEVERAL RECIPES ARE GIVEN

Little Bee Makes It Possible for One to Indulge in Sweets Without Troubling Conscience—Useful in Preserves.

If you keep bees, count yourself fortunate in these days of sugar stringency. The bees can provide you with one of the best of the sugar substitutes, and will make it possible for you to indulge your taste for sweets without hurting your conscience. With honey to supplement the limited sugar supply, the two pounds per person per month becomes a liberal allowance.

Not only is the honey useful to eat as such, either strained, in the comb, or candied, but it lends itself to various combinations that make it practicable to use in place of sugar.

Baked fruit, such as whole apples with the cores removed; baked whole peaches, or cooked dried fruit are very good sweetened with honey in place of sugar. Preserves or marmalades may also be made with honey. Apple or pear preserves made by the following recipe are very good:

Honey Preserves.

2 quarts apples or 1 cupful cinnamon sticks cut into small pieces
1 cupful vinegar
2 cupfuls honey

Heat the honey, vinegar, and cinnamon together and cook the pieces of fruit a few at a time in the sirup until they become transparent. Pour over all the sirup which remains after all the fruit is cooked.

Honey may also be used in cake making or for sweetening ice cream, custards or puddings, and in cake and cookie making. In substituting honey for sugar you will get good results if you will follow your old recipes, substituting a cupful of honey for a cupful of sugar and using one-fourth less of whatever liquid the recipe requires.

Soft Honey Custard.

2 cupfuls milk
3 egg yolks
1 cupful honey
1/4 cupful salt

Mix the honey, eggs and salt. Scald the milk and pour it over the eggs. Cook in a double boiler until the mixture thickens.

This custard is suitable for use in place of cream or gelatin desserts or to be poured over sliced oranges or stewed fruit.

Here are some cakes and cookies making use of honey for sweetening that have been tested and found good. Some soda is added in most cases because of the slight acidity of honey.

Soft Honey Cake.

1/2 cupful butter
1 cupful soda
1 cupful honey
1/2 cupful salt
1 egg
1/2 cupful sour milk
4 cupfuls flour
1/2 teaspoonful cinnamon
1/2 teaspoonful salt

Rub the butter and honey together, add the egg, well beaten, then the sour milk, and the flour sifted with the soda and spices. Bake in shallow pan.

Honey Drop Cakes.

1/2 cupful honey
1/2 cupful butter
1/2 cupful raisins, cut in small pieces
1/2 cupful cloves
1/2 cupful salt
1 egg
1/2 cupful flour
1/2 cupful soda

Heat the honey and butter until the butter melts. While the mixture is warm add the spices. When cold add part of the flour, the egg well beaten, the soda dissolved in water, and the raisins. Add enough other flour to make a dough that will hold its shape. Drop by spoonfuls on a buttered tin and bake in a moderate oven.

Honey Sponge Cake.

1/2 cupful sugar
1 cupful sifted flour
1/2 cupful honey
1/2 teaspoonful salt
1 egg

Mix the sugar and honey and boil

until the sirup will spin a thread when dropped from the spoon. Pour the sirup over the yolks of the eggs, which have been beaten until light. Beat the mixture until cold; add the flour and cut and fold the beaten whites of the eggs into the mixture. Bake for 40 or 50 minutes in a pan lined with buttered paper in a slow oven.

Honey Cookies.

2-3 cupful honey
2-3 cupful sugar
1/2 cupful flour
1/2 teaspoonful soda
1/2 teaspoonful cinnamon
1/2 pound walnut meats, finely chopped
Sift together the flour, spices, and soda, and add other ingredients. Knead thoroughly roll out thin, and cut with a biscuit cutter. These cookies are very hard.

For other recipes send to the United States department of agriculture for Farmers' Bulletin No. 653, "Honey and Its Uses in the Home."

Make the most of your honey supply and save the sugar.

DEMAND FOR HONEY

The present honey crop of the United States barely exceeds 250,000,000 pounds. That the country produces even this much is unknown to most people. It is stated; for while honey was the chief form of sugar used in ancient times, the ease of getting cane or beet sugar has placed honey in the background. Now that our sugar supply is reduced by reason of supplying the allies with part of the sugar they need, the demand for honey has increased not only domestically but also for export.

Green Tomatoes.

When the first hard frost leaves you with a large supply of green tomatoes on hand you will make some of them into pickle—but do you know how good they are to use as a vegetable?

They are very good sliced and fried. Slice in one-half inch slices, sprinkle with salt and fry until tender in a little fat. If you wish them browned, dip the slices in flour or bread crumbs or first dip in eggs and then in crumbs before frying.

If you are fond of fried apple and onions, you will like like the following. Slice onion and green tomatoes and fry together. Serve at dinner or as a relish for supper.

They are very good, too, stewed much as you stew the ripe ones.

Stewed Green Tomatoes.

4 large green tomatoes
1/2 cupful sugar
1/2 teaspoonful pepper
1/2 teaspoonful salt
1 tablespoonful butter
1 cupful juice

Scald tomatoes and remove skins, cut into quarters, boil until tender; season and thicken with crumbs.

They give a distinctive flavor to cream soup, and are worth trying.

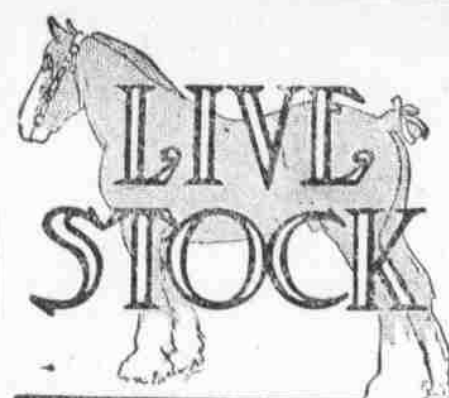
Cream of Green Tomato Soup.

6 green tomatoes
1 cupful milk
1/2 teaspoonful soda
1/2 teaspoonful salt
1/2 teaspoonful butter
1/2 teaspoonful pepper

Boil the tomatoes until tender and put through a strainer. Make cream sauce of butter and flour, to which is added milk, salt and pepper. Add pulp to which soda has been added. Allow to cook ten minutes in double boiler.

Cottage Cheese With Fruits.

At this season of the year when the supply of fruits is at its highest and large quantities have been made into preserves, the combined use of preserved fruits and cottage cheese as a food-saving system should not be overlooked. The United States department of agriculture points out that cottage cheese with fruit preserves, such as strawberries, figs or cherries poured over it, and served with bread or crackers, makes a most appetizing and sustaining dish. If preferred, cottage cheese balls may be served separately or eaten with the preserves. A more attractive dish may be made by dropping a bit of jelly into a nest of the cottage cheese.



RIGHT MANAGEMENT OF COLT

Practical Suggestions for Feeding and Care During Early Life—How to Promote Growth.

(From the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Colts should be housed in dry, sanitary quarters, which give fairly warm protection from winds. Where several of the animals are kept together it is important to make provision for the weaker ones and see that they are not driven away from their feed by the stronger animals.

The quarters should be kept clean and well bedded and occasionally should be disinfected. Lice are to be suspected when the animals get to rubbing and lose patches of hair. Thorough washing with the proper solutions of coal-tar disinfectants will kill lice. It costs money to feed lice, consequently efforts should be made to keep them down. The foals should be out in the open every day that is not stormy; it is harmful, however, for them to remain out in a cold rain. The foal should be taught to lead and to stand tied during the first winter.

Feeds that will promote growth should be supplied. Good, clean clover hay is palatable and slightly laxative. Timothy hay commonly is fed. Well-cured alfalfa hay free from dust is one of the best roughages for growing, but because of its relatively high protein content it generally is economical to supplement it with other roughage such as timothy, mixed hay, or corn fodder. Besides lending variety to the ration such a method of feeding alfalfa would offset any likelihood of kidney or bowel irregularities. Sheep oats can be used to advantage to supplement other roughage. The animals should not be allowed to gorge themselves on dry feed. They should be given only what they will clean up readily, but at the same time enough feed should be supplied. Oats, corn, and peas, preferably fed ground, are suitable grains. Bran, oil meal, or gluten feed will add protein and lend variety. Cottonseed meal should not be fed to foals. Appropriate grain ra-

tions for the first winter are: Two parts corn, five parts oats, three parts bran, and one part oil meal; or four parts oats, one part corn, and one part bran.

Silage should not be fed to foals to any considerable extent. Sliced roots, such as carrots and sugar beets, are very palatable and have a cooling effect on the digestive system. The quantity of feed generally should be regulated by the appetite, although occasionally the appetite may be too ravenous to be a good indication. The general condition of the colt and the droppings should be observed daily. Usually not over one pound of grain per 100 pounds of live weight should be fed until the animal is two years old. A liberal supply of salt and good water and plenty of fresh air and exercise are essential for the proper development of young horses. Idleness succeeding exercise will cause constipation. It is often said that a horse is made during his first winter. Certainly this is a critical time in the animal's life, and at no other age will proper feed and attention do so much to make of him a good horse. If stunted during the first winter he never will gain proper size and shape.

Foals should be changed from dry feed to pasture gradually and should not be turned on pasture until the grass is old enough not to become washed. Grass is an indispensable factor in the economical and proper physiological development of young horses. During the second winter the feed and management should be nearly the same as for the first winter, except that the quantity of feed should be increased somewhat, the colt tied up in his stall, and handled frequently. Education by gentle and careful but firm handling at this age will save later much strenuous labor.

The succeeding years are largely a repetition of those already discussed so far as feed and management are concerned, although the quantity of feed must be gradually increased as the animal grows. The prime general essentials for the proper development of horses from the yearling stage until they are put to work are: Fresh air, pure water, plenty of exercise, nutritious, palatable feed in sufficient quantity, and shelter from storms.

A Standard Bred at a Government Remount Station.

Two parts corn, five parts oats, three parts bran, and one part oil meal; or four parts oats, one part corn, and one part bran.

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FORGERY WITH ELECTRIC RAYS

Signature to Receipt for \$60,000 Alleged to Have Been Made Over Glass Slab.

WINS COURT VERDICT

Affidavits Reveal Complications Arising Out of Seizure of Yucatan Treasury—Governor Flees With Cash.

New York.—The story of the manner in which a receipt for \$60,000 in gold alleged to have been given by the erstwhile Governor Argumedo of Yucatan in that country to Thomas J. Nicholas and Gus Ladner, two New York engineers, was forged over an electric light in an apartment in this city, is told in affidavits filed in the supreme court. The statement reveals allegations that the signature of Governor Argumedo was forged by Eugene K. MacEnroe at the request of Nicholas, and was done by placing a slab of glass over strong electric lights on which was laid a military commission bearing the real signature of Argumedo. This alleged forged signature won a verdict for \$22,000 for Nicholas from a jury in the supreme court.

Forced to Flee.

Nicholas and Ladner were engaged in engineering work in Yucatan at the time Governor Argumedo set up an independent government, after which he was forced to flee from a Carranzista army and took most of the Yucatan treasury with him. The two engineers followed Argumedo to New York and in time sued him here for \$60,000, alleging that they aided him in his escape because he had their cash with him and had agreed to bring it safely to this city. They said that when they demanded payment here Argumedo insisted that the money was his own. The state of Yucatan also claimed all the Argumedo cash, and finally became chief defendant in the suits.

Nicholas had obtained a judgment for \$22,000 and the state of Yucatan was appealing, and the Ladner case was pending trial when, according to the affidavits in the supreme court, Mrs. Anita M. Tappan became a figure in the case. She called on Nelson S. Spencer, counsel for the state of Yu-



Was Forged Over an Electric Light

catan, and offered to sell information to the effect that Nicholas and Ladner had "framed" the claim for \$60,000 and had employed forgery to sustain their claim. She called later on Samuel Brand, a lawyer at 253 Broadway, and told the same story, declaring that Mr. Spencer had told her he would pay her \$10,000 if her story proved to be true. She alleges now that she retained Brand to represent her as her counsel.

Confesses Forgery.

Mr. Brand, who denies that Mrs. Tappan was his client, says that to convince him that her story was true she brought MacEnroe to his office and both stated that they had heard Nicholas and Ladner admit that Argumedo never had any money belonging to them. MacEnroe remained in Brand's office after Mrs. Tappan had gone, and on Mr. Brand's promise to say nothing to Mrs. Tappan about what he would tell, he made the alleged confession of forging the Argumedo signature.

Lawyer Brand then went to Mr. Spencer with this information and got an agreement signed by which he was to receive \$10,000 if he obtained releases from Nicholas and Ladner of their claims.

Lawyer Brand then took the case to the district attorney, and Nicholas and Ladner were indicted on October 9 last. They were arrested on October 7, and were questioned for four hours at the district attorney's office, and in the meantime their apartment was ransacked, but the alleged forged receipt was not found.

Brand said he then learned that Mrs. Tappan was "getting ready to sell us out," and a detective was sent to arrest her as a material witness and to take her to the House of Detention. On that morning Nicholas and Ladner signed general releases to the state of Yucatan on promises of immunity, after the district attorney had decided that the case was weak, because of the failure to find the forged receipt.

NOW RAISES 600 CHICKENS

After Being Relieved of Organic Trouble by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Oregon, Ill.—"I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for an organic trouble which pulled me down until I could not put my foot to the floor and could scarcely do my work, and as I live on a small farm and raise six hundred chickens every year it made it very hard for me."

"I saw the Compound advertised in our paper, and tried it. It has restored my health so I can do all my work and I am so grateful that I am recommending it to my friends."—Mrs. D. M. ALTERS, R. R. 4, Oregon, Ill.

Only women who have suffered the torments of such troubles and have dragged along from day to day can realize the relief which this famous root and herb remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, brought to Mrs. Alters. Women everywhere in Mrs. Alters' condition should profit by her recommendation, and if there are any complications write Lydia E. Pinkham's Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass., for advice. The result of their 40 years experience is at your service.

Surgical Operation by Telegraph.

The life of a man was saved in Australia by means of an operation without proper instruments under the direction of a surgeon 1,800 miles away. The subject fell from his horse at Halls Creek, in northern Australia, and suffered serious injuries. An operation was urgently necessary, and there was no doctor within 1,000 miles. The condition of the patient was described by telegraph to a doctor in Perth, and he sent back, by the same means, instructions under which the postmaster at Halls Creek, with such surgical instruments as he could get, the chief of which was a razor, carried out the operation successfully.

GIRLS! USE LEMONS FOR SUNBURN, TAN

Try It! Make this lemon lotion to whiten your tanned or freckled skin.

Squeeze the juice of two lemons into a bottle containing three ounces of Orchard White, shake well, and you have a quarter pint of the best freckle, sunburn and tan lotion, and complexion whiteners, at very small cost. Your grocer has the lemons and any drug store or toilet counter will supply three ounces of Orchard White for a few cents. Massage this sweetly fragrant lotion into the face, neck, arms and hands and see how quickly the freckles, sunburn, windburn and tan disappear and how clear, soft and white the skin becomes. Yes! It is harmless.—Adv.

Superior Attitude.

"Is Glibwitz a man of large ideas?" "In one sense." "How is that?" "Anyone who disagrees with his ideas looks extremely small to him."

Grove's Chill Tonic Tablets and Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic.

You can now get Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic in Tablet form as well as in sirup, the latter you have always bought. The tablets are intended for those who prefer to swallow a tablet rather than a sirup, and as a convenient form for those who travel. GROVE'S CHILL TONIC TABLETS contain exactly the same medicine as the sirup and produce the same results as Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic, which is put up in bottles. The price of either is 60c.

The Talkative Pest.

Hokus—Here comes Talkalot.
Pokus—Do you know him to speak to?
Hokus—No, merely to listen to.—Town Topics.

America's 1918 corn crop is estimated at 3,000,000,000 bushels.

Suffered For Years

Back and Kidneys Were in Bad Shape, But Doan's Removed all the Trouble.

"My kidneys were so weak that the least cold I caught would affect them and start my back aching until I could hardly endure the misery," says Mrs. D. C. Ross, 973 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y. "In the morning when I first got up, my back was so lame I could hardly bend over and any move sent darts of pain through my kidneys. It was hard for me to walk up stairs or stoop, and to move while lying down sent darts of pain through me."

"The kidney secret, Mrs. ROSS told me were scanty and distressing and the water remained in my system, making my feet and hands swell. There were dark circles under my eyes and I became so dizzy I could hardly see. I had rheumatic pains in my knees and it was all I could do to get around. For years I was in that shape and I wore plasters and used all kinds of medicine to no avail until I tried Doan's Kidney Pills. They rid me of the trouble and strengthened my back and kidneys. When I have taken Doan's since, they have always benefited me."

Doan's Kidney Pills

Get Doan's at Any Store, 60c a Box
DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS
FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.