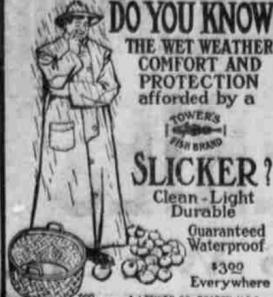


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Notice of Appointment.

Estate of Mary Ann Symmes Gore deceased.
The undersigned has been appointed and qualified as administratrix of the estate of Mary Ann Symmes Gore late of Highland County, Ohio, deceased.
Dated this 4th day of March A. D. 1908.
MARTHA G. AYRES.

Notice of Appointment.

Estate of Daniel Cummings, Deceased.
The undersigned has been appointed and qualified as Executor of the estate of Daniel Cummings late of Highland County, Ohio, deceased.
Dated this 27th day of March A. D. 1908.
CHARLES E. GUMMING,
G. M. RHODES

The deepest hole in the world has been bored in Silesia. It has reached a depth of about 7000 feet and passes through 83 beds of coal.

There is a successful fox farm on Prince Edward Island. Skins in their green condition are valued at from \$200 to \$250 each, one or two reaching \$450.

Mrs Benham—I bought the dog a collar to-day.
Benham—All right. I'll give him a cuff.—Puck.

The efforts to exterminate the plague in New South Wales led to the killing last year of 91,000 mice and rats. Plague germs were found in 133 rats and 18 mice.

Farmer—Somethin' the matter with the machine?
Voice (under the auto)—No; I just crawled under here to get out of the sun.—Smart Set.

An investigation of 1600 of New York's 1900 street cars made recently showed that 105 were filthy, 401 had flat wheels, 786 rattled noticeably, 249 were without headlamps, 102 with broken glass, 1006 with noise from the gears.

He—I hear that George and Kitty have made up their quarrel.
She—Only temporarily. They are going to be married soon.—Sloper's.

"I'm afraid I'm catching a cold," said Kloseman, trying to get some medical advice free. "Every once in awhile I feel an itching in my nose and then I sneeze. What would you do in a case like that, doctor?"
"Well," replied Dr. Sharpe, "I guess I'd sneeze, too"—Philadelphia Press.

No bird can fly backward without turning; the dragon fly, however, can do this, and can outstrip the swallow in speed.

Tourist (to Irish jarvey, to whom he has just given a nip of whisky)—That has made another man of you, Pat.
Jarvey—Faith, it has, yer honor. But he's just as thrifty as the other one.—London Opinion.

Statistics recently compiled in regard to German university life show that men are dropping medicine as a profession, while women are turning to it.

A London barber advertises for 200 men to be shaved in a music hall exhibition, and says "cabmen preferred."

THE DAIRY

STABLE STALLS

Arrangement Which Will Prove the Best for Cow Barn.

Plain concrete, solidly laid and roughened on the surface, is the best floor for a cow stable. The illustration shows the interior of a modern stable in which concrete has been



Sunlight and Stable Simplicity.

used, showing how simple the stall arrangements may be made. Here the cows have plenty of room to move about, yet in stalls 3 1/2 feet wide they do not tread upon each other when they lie down.

Simple chain ties are used, says the Farm and Home, and the manger is level with the floor and can be readily cleaned. There is no woodwork in the way of cleaning out the manure. The rear end of the slanting stall partitions is securely fastened by a single bolt placed in the concrete when it was laid. The entire woodwork can be removed if desired, leaving a perfectly plain floor should the building be used for other purposes than a dairy stable.

A GOOD RATION.

What the Cow Should Be Fed to Give Good Flow of Milk.

Below we give a ration for a 1200 pound cow giving 30 pounds of 3.5 per cent. daily:

Food of maintenance.....	84	8.4
Milk	112	6.2
Pounds daily	196	13.6
POUNDS OF FEED DAILY.		

	Pounds.	Protein.	Carbohy.	Fat
Prairie hay.....	10	29	41	12
Fodder corn	15	38	6.2	18
Corncorn	2	15	1.3	.08
Ground oats	4	37	1.8	.16
Oil meal	2 1/2	73	7	.17
Total	198	131	71	

It will be noted that this ration is a little low in carbohydrates, but is high in fat. All excess of the latter is used for the same purpose as carbohydrates and is 2.2 times as strong in comparison. The excess of fat in this ration will just about make up the deficiency in carbohydrates.

It will be noted that 8 1/2 pounds of concentrates are used in this ration. The grain ration should be about one pound of grain to three pounds of four per cent. milk, and the amount of grain reduced or increased as the fat percentage of the milk is lower or higher than four per cent. This is a daily ration and should be fed half in the morning and half at night.

DAIRY NOTES.

All the stock needs salt, even in the summer time.

Flood your stables with sunlight and there will be less opportunity for disease to get in.

Don't neglect to strain the milk just because it is going to the creamery.

Cows must be healthy and clean in order to produce pure and wholesome milk.

The covered milk pail is quite as convenient as the open one, and it keeps out germs and dirt.

Don't keep the milk or cream in the barn or any other place where it can take on objectionable flavors.

Some farmers cut out the morning milking during the period of scant production in the winter and this is an error.

Yes, it pays to feed high-priced grain to the cows if they will make milk out of it and not put it on their backs. That is the whole thing in a nutshell.

The bull at best is a treacherous beast. Always keep your eye on him and be careful not to turn your back, unless he is tied.
You can treat the good butter-maker about as badly as you know how as long as you take him good sweet milk or cream and he will keep on smiling.

Sunshine in the Stables.

My cow stable is built of concrete nine feet in the clear where the cows are kept, and on the south I have one window 3x4 behind each of the 12 cows that stand on that side, the same on the north, at each end of the stable I have three windows the same size, writes a farmer in Farmers' Review. These windows are on the south five feet up, so as to let in the sunshine on the cows. On the other sides they are six feet for plenty of light, and I find that my stable is always warm and sweet, the main thing. When I bought this farm I found that in the horse barn there were no windows at all; so on the east, behind the horses, I cut a window 2x2 back of each horse, and I find it a great thing. It makes the stable much dryer and is kept clean much easier. I do not believe there is much danger in getting too much sunshine as there is not enough.

DUST IN THE COW STABLE.

Clean Cows and Clean Stable necessary to Clean Milk.

If good milk is to be had, the cow must be kept clean all the time and must be certainly clean at milking time. This keeping clean includes keeping dust from collecting on her flanks and working into the skin. For the most part, the dust comes from dry manure and this is little by little beaten by the feet of the people walking in the stable and by the feet of the animals into a dust so fine that no man can see it in the ordinary light. This dust is frequently the carrier of all kinds of germs, many of them harmless, but many of them the producers of disease. The only way to keep them out of the milk is to keep them from being produced in the stable by keeping it so thoroughly washed out that it is not possible for any manure to remain to dry up and be beaten into dust. This prevention of dust is one of the very essential points in keeping the cows clean. But whether or not the dust has been allowed to develop, the cow's udder and flanks should be washed before each milking, that the certainty of cleanliness may be made doubly sure.

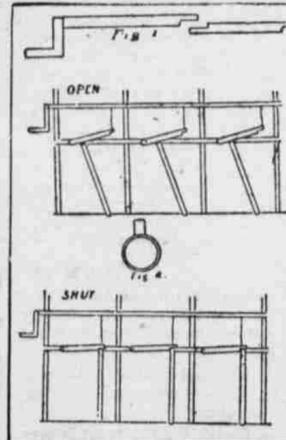
We hear a great deal about dirt in the city milk, says the Farmers' Review, but the experienced milk producer knows that dust is the chief medium by which the dirt gets into the city milk. It is not such an impossible task to prevent manure dust as might seem, but it requires care and the use of a good deal of water.

But there is another kind of dust that gets into the milk and makes trouble, and that is the dust that comes from the dry hay used as feed or the straw used as bedding. This, while not so objectionable as the other kind, frequently makes a good deal of trouble by causing unusual growths in the milk. Sometimes these growths take the form of stringiness in milk, and the owner of the cows imagines that one of them must be sick. This kind of milk frequently creates a sensation when it is sold to a city customer. Not infrequently this dust that comes from the hay is produced by molds, in which case it sometimes causes bad flavor in the milk, which unfit it for all purposes.

Every farmer that wishes to produce perfect milk should take measures for keeping down dust in the stables.

STANCHION OPENER.
Plan by Which They Can All Be Opened at Same Moment.

The above is a drawing of my stanchion opener, which can be made by almost anyone, says a writer in the Farmer. Take a long board free from



Easily Made Stanchion Opener.

knots and rip a strip one inch square from it and cut off the corners making a long round pole. Two or more can be nailed together as in Fig. 1. Now take a heavy wire and bend as in Fig. 2. These are for the pole to go through. Now fasten a twine in the stanchion and pole, one for each cow, with small staples. Fig. 3 is the twine. Make a small crank like Fig. 4, turn the crank once or twice and the cows are loose.

FEEDING THE CALF.

Whole Milk Too Valuable to Use in Raising the Animal.

Butterfat is too expensive to feed to the calves. They are not worth it. Two weeks is long enough to feed the calf whole milk. Begin then to add skim milk and by the time it is three weeks old feed skim milk entirely. The greatest danger is in feeding too much. The calf should never be fed until its stomach is distended beyond its sides. Two or three quarts is about right. The milk should be fed warm, and this is very important, as cold milk is more dangerous than sour milk. The pail in which the calf is fed should be perfectly clean, as filthy pails will cause scours very quickly. As soon as the calf is old enough oats should be added to its ration. Nothing is better. There are many farmers who complain that they cannot raise calves on skim milk. There are many who say that they can raise just as good calves on skim milk as on whole milk. This should be proof positive that the farmer who can't raise calves on skim milk does not use proper methods.

Feeding the Cow.

Feed the cow which gives milk of average richness one-third as much finely ground grain as she gives pounds of milk. Give her all the rough feed she will eat up clean.

Jesus the Good Shepherd
Sunday School Lesson for April 5, 1908
Specially Prepared for This Paper

LESSON TEXT.—John 10:1-18. Memory verse, 9.

GOLDEN TEXT.—"The good shepherd giveth his life for the sheep."—John 10:11.
TIME.—September, A. D. 29, at the feast of tabernacles (John 7:2). Some commentators, however, consider that John 9:1-19:21 took place at the feast of dedication (John 10:22) in November. The latter part of the third year of Jesus' public ministry.

PLACE.—Jerusalem. On the second supposition as to time, the exact place was Solomon's porch, on the east side of the temple. "Jesus with His audience might have seen the shepherds gathering their scattered flocks if they grazed out from the courts of the temple over the neighboring hills."—Public Commentary.

PERSONS.—Probably the blind man whom Christ had just healed, some of Christ's disciples, and some of the Pharisees.

Comment and Suggestive Thought.
The Twofold Parable: the Fold, the Shepherd.—Vs. 1-6. First let us try to put ourselves back among the sheepfolds of Christ's time. How were they arranged? "The fold was a walled enclosure open to the sky, with a solid door, which was closely barred at night by the doorkeeper, and opened by him in the morning, when the shepherds came to claim their sheep, which they had left in the fold the previous evening, in order to lead out to pasture."—Century Bible. The doorkeeper, or "porter," would know that anyone found climbing in over the wall was "a thief" (a sneak thief), or "a robber" (a more violent rascal).
The Twofold Interpretation of the Parable.—Vs. 7-12. What double analogy did Christ draw from the parable? He was the Door (v. 7) and the Shepherd (v. 11). Why did he run the risk of confusing his hearers? Because truth is so many-sided, and Christ means so much to men, that many comparisons are needed to picture it all.

(vs. 7-9). How is Christ like the door of a fold? Through him alone can men enter into the peace and safety that a fold implies—safety from the ravening beasts of sin, peace in the consciousness of safety. Through the door, too, they go out (v. 9) into the "pasture." "What am I doo' fo', anyhow? Jes' to shet yo' out, jes' to shet yo' in' or to let yo' thro'. Jesus am de Doo', de way into de Kingdom; an' he am de Doo', de way out into life. He sho' did say, 'if yo' enters in by me, yo' shall be saved'—no evil can git by de Doo' Jesus. 'An' yo' shall go out an' in!' Honey, dat am de freedom what he am all de time promisin' 'An' yo' shall find pasture.' Dat am de fullness of life what he am all de time tellin' 'bout. When yo' passes out an' when yo' passes in, yo' sho' nuf has to pass right by de Masatub, and look him plum squar' in de eyes."—J. W. Lawrence. "Go in and out" was a phrase familiar to the Jews. See Deut. 28: 6; Psa. 121: 8; Jer. 37: 4.

Why did Christ say he was the door of the sheep, rather than "of the fold?" Because Christ was thinking of his individual followers, the sheep, rather than of the fold, his church. He is the door of both.

Who were those that came before Christ, the thieves and robbers, whom the sheep did not hear? Not the prophets, who humbly pointed forward to Christ, but the Jewish leaders of the time just before Christ, and especially the Pharisees. They had laid many heavy burdens upon the people, who had been compelled to obey the severe requirements of formal religion, but their hearts never yielded to these false leaders, "the sheep did not hear them."

Second Analogy: Christ, the Shepherd (vs. 10-18, 22-30.) As opposed to the Pharisees' wrong way of entering the Kingdom, Christ was the Door; but as opposed to the character of the Pharisees, he was the Shepherd. "As mediator between God and man, he is the Door; as prophet or teacher, he is the Good Shepherd."—James M. Macdonald, D. D. This is a frequent metaphor of the Old Testament, applied to God and to God's honored servants (Num. 27: 15-21; Psa. 23: 80; 1; Isa. 40: 11; Jer. 23: 1-4; Ezek. 34: 11-16; Zech. 11: 4-17.) Homer often speaks of his kings and leaders as shepherds; see also Plato's Republic, Book I. "The figure has impressed itself deeply on the mind of Christendom, and is conspicuous in the art and literature of the churches. It is still the emblem of the Christian ministry, from the office of the bishop, with his pastoral staff, to that of the village preacher, who is known as pastor."—Century Bible. "This is the favorite and most touching figure in the Catacombs. It seems to inspire the early Christian painters with delightful skill.

How was Christ like a shepherd? In (1) his care of men (vs. 10-13), in (2) his knowledge of men (vs. 14, 15), in (3) the breadth of his love for men (v. 16), in (4) the eagerness of men's love for him (v. 27), in (5) his divine commission to care for men (vs. 15, 17, 18, 25, 29.)

Two Kinds of Hearers (vs. 19-21, 31-42). Christ's words, like a two-edged sword, always divided his hearers into two classes: those that mocked at him or raged against him, and those that went away thoughtful and impressed if not convinced. If the last half of the chapter is to be referred to the same occasion as the first half (see "Time"), the first set of hearers even tried to stone Christ for his claim of unity with God. This stoning for blasphemy was prescribed in Lev. 24: 16, and the Jews had attempted it only two months before. In which class of hearers are you?

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