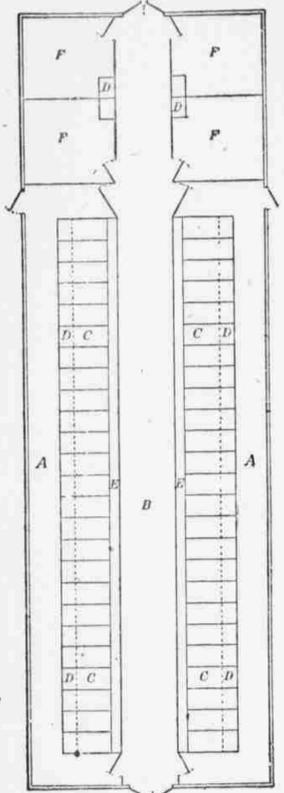


Dairy Buildings

Herewith, reproduced from farmers' bulletin No. 151, is shown the ground plan of a cow stable, which may be made as long as is necessary to accommodate the herd. In this plan the stalls face the outside of the building.



GROUND FLOOR PLAN OF COW STABLE. (A, feeding alleys; B, central passageway used in cleaning stable, etc.; C, stalls; D, mangers; E, manure gutters; F, box stalls.)

leaving an eight foot driveway through the middle to allow room for the use of a wagon in cleaning. If the manure is to be taken out in a handcart or wheelbarrow, this passage may be considerably narrower, thus decreasing the width of the building. On the outside of the stalls, next to the walls, is a passage or feeding alley from three and a half to five feet wide for use in carrying in feed and filling the mangers. The manure gutter in the rear of the stalls is sixteen inches wide, and the stalls are seven feet deep, of which two feet are taken up by the manger, leaving five feet clear as standing room for the cows. This may be reduced to 4 feet 6 inches or even less for animals of the smaller breeds or below average size. At one end of the stable are four box stalls, each 12 by 12 feet or less, one of which may be used for the bull and the others for calves, cows which are about to calve, sick cows or for any other purpose which may suit the convenience of the owner. The width of the stalls should be from three to four feet, varying with the size of the cows and the kind of stall which is used.

The Milkhouse.
In planning a house for handling the milk the main points are ventilation, sunshine, drainage and to have it handy to an abundant supply of cold water. The location should be where the air is pure, as milk absorbs odors and is easily tainted and spoiled for butter making or any family purpose. The building should have at least one window on the south side, so as to allow the sun to shine in when desired, yet so arranged as to exclude the direct sunshine when necessary.

Feed Counts.
Professor T. L. Haacker of the Minnesota experiment station says that by weighing all the food given during a year to the cows of the station dairy herd, weighing the milk and testing the butter fat it was found that some of the cows produced butter at a cost of 12 cents per pound, while for others the cost ran as high as 17 cents per pound. A few cows produced but a little over 200 pounds of butter in a year, and others gave about 400 pounds. Breed made but little difference, but the cows that made the cheapest butter were all of the wedge shape dairy type. The right food ration and the "maternal instinct" are important essentials.

Coloring Matter Not Injurious.
The dairy commissioner of Minnesota has been carrying on scientific tests of the effect of butter color on animals to determine whether or not it is injurious. It is reported that he has fed colors to quite a number of rabbits, guinea pigs, cats, etc., and in every case death was the result. This is an old experiment; but, as no one is in the habit of drinking butter color as a hot weather beverage, we see no cause for alarm. Only a very small amount of it is used in a pound of butter—not enough to injure any one but the manufacturers of oleomargarine.—*Creamery Journal.*

Where Wisconsin Leads.
Wisconsin has made an increase of 186 per cent in the increase of its dairy product in the last decade. This, the officials of the United States census say, is the greatest increase of any state of the Union.

THE BREED TO KEEP.

A Question That an Experienced Man Finds It Hard to Answer.

J. A. T. wants to start dairying on his farm and asks what breed of cows he had better adopt, what breed I have and if they are satisfactory. A dozen years ago I could have answered this question rather positively and definitely, as I could a good many other direct questions, but it is wonderful what an effect half a score of years of severe practical experience on the farm and careful observation have in making a man conservative, says L. W. Lighty in National Stockman and Farmer. He will not venture to tell a man just what he is to do and how he is to do it. Some of his finest (?) plans would not work out in his own hands. How could he expect them to do so secondhand?

In selecting a breed of cows for dairying a person should consider himself and his environment. The breed that a person admires most is likely to prove the best in his hands if carefully studied and properly handled. For dairy purposes it is of course advisable to select a typical dairy breed, though I have known men to make at least a partial success with a beef breed, though not typical beef cows. It might possibly be helpful to the questioner and others in selecting a breed of cattle to mention a few of the chief characteristics of a few of the commonest dairy breeds. The Channel Island cattle (Jerseys and Guernseys) were originated and bred on the islands of this name, where the climate is not nearly as severe as in our northern states. If we turn the island cow with our native and then use our old methods of little or no shelter in winter and compel the cows to hustle over the hills for their feed in summer, the native is likely to come out ahead. The same is true of Holsteins. In their native home, the Netherlands, they often share part of the house with the family. Feed is abundant and of the right kind. Their bodies are very heavy, and their bones are not constructed to travel miles over hills and valleys to find a day's living. I know men who have lots of rough land that furnishes some pasture and who are opposed to "babying" cows, as they put it, who keep Ayrshires with very good results. Their native home is a cold and rough country and produces good, rugged stock. The Swiss are credited with the same qualities. But do not for a moment think that any breed can be had that will bear neglect, only that some are better hustlers than others.

Corn For the Silo.

Corn should be put into the silo when it is almost ready to cut and can be put in at the time it is ripe enough to cut with good results. Formerly it was thought best to cut corn when rather green for silage, but later practice leans toward the stage of ripeness—just before it begins to dry out and the stalks become woody.

With sorghum we should think that it should also be well ripened before being made into silage, as at that stage the sugar in the juice is fully matured and the seeds are most valuable as feed.—*Dairy and Creamery.*

It May Be So.

A missionary in London declared recently that in response to an appeal for articles for use on an African farm a milking stool was sent to him from England and that one day the negro farm hand returned to the house with the stool badly battered, declaring that the cow refused to sit on it.—*Exchange.*



When the cows are to be kept in the stable through the winter, each stall should have its drinking trough kept filled with water where the cows can reach it at any time, says farmers' bulletin No. 151, issued by the agricultural department at Washington. Such an arrangement is not expensive, as iron troughs large enough for the use of two cows in adjoining stalls can be purchased very cheaply. By placing them on a level in connection with a supply pipe and using a single float valve to regulate the flow, there will be no waste and each trough will receive a frequent supply of fresh water. There are objections to this individual system of watering, however, and some good dairymen prefer the overflow trough so placed that cows can go over in stormy weather without exposure.

When the cows are to spend the day out of doors the feed lot should be well provided with troughs, so that each animal can drink whenever she wishes without danger of the weaker being worried and driven away by the stronger.

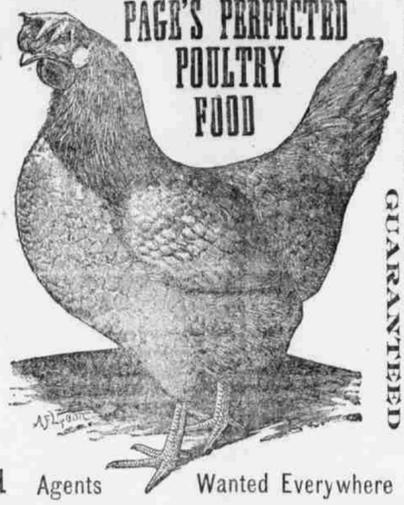
Gentle Treatment of Cows.

Every owner of a cow should see that gentle and quiet means are used in drawing the milk from her. Many good cows are spoiled by rough milkers. When it can be done, the same person should milk the same cow every time. Gentle treatment will surely pay, and the matter of profit should always be kept in the foreground. We like to see the cow reach around and lick the milker; then one can be sure that harmony does prevail.

Canadian Butter For Australia.

While last year Australia exported 15,000 tons of butter, this year the drought has so cut off the feeding crop that there has lately been a carload of Canadian butter sent there in a steamer from Vancouver. The price paid for it was above that paid in Canadian markets. It goes in cold storage and if it reaches there in good condition further orders are expected.

Returns to the Poultry man Two Dollars for Every Dollar Invested Agents Wanted Everywhere



PAGE'S PERFECTED POULTRY FOOD

ABSOLUTE SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

IF YOU ARE A FARMER and have one cent

Buy a postal card and send to The New York Tribune Farmer, New York City, for a free specimen copy. The Tribune Farmer is a National Illustrated Agricultural Weekly for Farmers and their families, and stands at the head of the agricultural press. The price is \$1.00 per year, but if you like it you can secure it with your own favorite local paper, the NEWS AND CITIZEN, at a bargain. Both papers one year only \$1.50. Send your order and money to the NEWS AND CITIZEN.

HOW TO SHAVE.

And Some Pointers on Keeping a Razor in Order.

After a shave you should be very careful to keep your hands away from your face, as the skin is more tender than at any other time. If you shave yourself, you should have your razor honed at least three times a year to keep it in good order. You should also have a good strop, with a canvas part for rough sharpening, as well as a smoothing strop. In buying a strop it is well to have a barber select it; then you will be sure to get a good one, says the Baltimore American. Before shaving it is well to wash the face with soap in warm water, as there are apt to be germs in the least little bit of dust or anything that might be on your face. One cannot be too careful about this, for a cut of the razor, ever so small, is apt to make an ugly sore if the skin is not perfectly clean. A wash before shaving will also soften the beard.

All men should learn to use both hands in shaving. Many attempt to shave both sides of the face with one hand and usually succeed in cutting themselves. In fact, many men cut themselves whenever they attempt to shave. This difficulty could be overcome if both hands were used. The face should be well lathered with shaving soap, a kind that does not dry quickly; then the lather should be well rubbed in the beard with the tips of the fingers, which softens it to such an extent that one does not have to contend with the razor pulling, which not only hurts severely, but irritates the skin.

In cold weather the skin should be thoroughly sponged in warm water and afterward in cold water, which keeps it from becoming chapped. Before the face has been dried a little witch hazel should be rubbed on; then, after wiping this off, talcum powder is good. In case of a cut it is well to have a piece of alum at hand, which, if you dampen and apply to the cut, will close it up quickly, so that, if small, it cannot be seen.

After you have finished using the razor it should be washed, then dried until not a damp spot remains, then sharpened on the strop before putting back into the case. If these directions are followed, you will find that it is not such a disagreeable ordeal to go through with in shaving yourself. You will also save time and barbers' bills.

How to Make Cold Cream.

To make a good cold cream put half a pound of pure lard in half a pint of cold water and heat in an enameled saucepan till it boils. Let it cool and pour off the water. Repeat three times in the same way, using fresh water every time. After cooling the last time take the cake of lard from the top of the water, heat it to boiling point without any water; then move it back from the fire and stir in the strained juice of one lemon, one ounce of glycerin or lanolin and a few drops of any scent you like. Stir till cold. Store in pots and tie down till required.

How to Blacken Tan Shoes.

To blacken old tan shoes rub the blacking in with a raw potato, and it will be impossible to tell they ever were brown.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Peck*

AS OTHERS SEE US.

Would a Glimpse of the Picture Thus Presented Be Helpful?

In spite of the curiosity of most of us to know what others really think of us it is doubtful whether the man lives who would not rise in wrath if compelled to listen to what others do think of him. It is odd that we are all so ready to swallow unstinted praise, but are at the same time equally ready to resent any unfavorable criticism. The latter we cannot but think is the result of lack of comprehension even if not actually barbed with malice or envy. Burns asserted that if we could see ourselves from the standpoint and through the eyes of others

It was frae monie a blunder free us An' foolish notion. Nothing of the kind! It would, on the contrary, simply confirm us in our opinion that we were very harshly misjudged and altogether misunderstood, and instead of lowering our estimate of ourselves would make us think still less of the acumen of our judges. And when we again turn to the mirror to convince ourselves that we are not as we are painted we are more than ever at a loss to comprehend how the eyesight of others can be so defective without their knowing it. Human nature is such that correct descriptions of the follies and foibles of others are deemed sarcastic and witty; those of our own ill natured and stupid.

How many of us are satisfied with a good portrait? How few of us think that a photograph flatters us? All the same, the photographer's art lies in making a picture which, while like us, is not too much like us. What we need is not to see ourselves as others see us, but to see ourselves as we are, which is quite a different matter—just as different, in fact, from the reality as our own view. A composite of the two negatives, how we see ourselves and how others see us, would make a good positive; but, like most good photographs, would neither be flattering nor acceptable to the subject.—*L. De V. Matthewman in Brandur Magazine.*

The Marechal Niel Rose.

Although many flowers owe their names to famous people, there is only one instance known when a man and a flower received a title at the same moment. When Niel, a brave French general, was returning from the scene of his victories in the war between France and Austria, he received from a peasant who wished to honor the hero a basket of beautiful pale yellow roses. One of the stems, which happened to have roots clinging to it, the general took to a florist in Paris, in whose care it remained until it became a thriving bush covered with blossoms. Niel then took the plant as a gift to the Empress Eugenie. She expressed a great admiration for the exquisite flowers, and on learning that the rose was nameless said significantly: "Then I will name it. It shall be the Marechal Niel," and at the same moment she bestowed upon the astonished general the jeweled baton that betokened his promotion to the high office of marshal of France.

THE PUZZLER

No. 162.—Broken Words. Separate a rural worker and make a vegetable and an insect. Separate a kind of pie or tart and make to revolve and above. Separate a nocturnal bird and make darkness and a bird resembling a falcon. Separate to threaten and make a mischievous sprite and the close. Separate to please and make happy and a cave.

No. 164.—Easy Acrostic. All the words described contain the same number of letters. When rightly guessed and written one below another, the primals will spell the name of a month. 1. To play tricks. 2. Not even. 3. Agile. 4. Unbroken.

No. 165.—Proverbial Philosophy.

What two proverbs are illustrated by the pictures as numbered?

No. 166.—A Menagerie. 1. A material used in the construction of the ark. 2. A weight. 3. An andiron. 4. A servant in livery. 5. A double tripod. 6. A machine for lifting ships. 7. An object of interest and curiosity. 8. A small rope made by hand of two or more rope yarns twisted and rubbed backward and forward with canvas or tarred parcelling. 9. The color black. 10. One of two constellations in the northern hemisphere called respectively the Greater and Lesser. 11. A high silk hat. 12. A native of Wisconsin.

No. 167.—Diagonal. All the words described contain the same number of letters. The diagonal beginning with the upper left hand letter will spell the name of a beautiful flower. Crosswords: 1. What promotes the growth of garden plants? 2. Soft, rich earth. 3. A cellular plant that grows on trees. 4. A kind of cabbage.

No. 168.—Riddle. I'm round, I'm square, I'm short, I'm tall, I'm light or heavy, large or small. I'm found on ships, I'm found ashore, In every house and every store. Sailor and workman and soldier in camp. I'm used for food, though not good to eat; From me the cook brings many a treat.

No. 169.—Diamond. 1. A letter. 2. Three letters from most. 3. A fowl. 4. To request. 5. A vowel.

No. 170.—Behandings. 1. Behand of old and leave metal in its natural state. 2. Behand nearly and leave a tournament. 3. Behand bright and leave a bar. 4. Behand to despise and leave consumed. 5. Behand to tie and leave an anesthetic. The beheaded letters will spell a seagoing vessel for pleasure trips.

Key to the Puzzler. No. 155.—Progressive Enigma: Ada, Adam, a man, ant, adamant. No. 156.—Word Puzzle: Cap. No. 157.—Triangle: 1. Bottle. 2. Ochre. 3. They. 4. Try. 5. Le. 6. E. No. 158.—Historical Puzzle: Bear, acre, trap, tales, live, evil, ears, file, hores, ulster, note, keys, ells, race, huts, ink, late, leap. Battle of Bunker Hill.

No. 159.—Connected Word Squares: E C H O R O M E C H I N O P A L H I L L M A I L O N L Y A L K L L A A R E A L E A R E A R N

No. 160.—Floral Acrostic: Primals—Spring. 1. Shrub. 2. Pansy. 3. Rose. 4. Iris. 5. Narcissus. 6. Grass.

No. 161.—An Aviary:

40	33	36	29	42	31	52	57
35	28	41	32	37	56	45	50
16	38	34	43	30	51	58	53
27	22	15	38	55	44	40	46
14	17	12	23	6	47	54	59
21	26	19	62	11	2	7	48
18	13	24	5	64	9	60	3
25	20	63	10	61	4	1	8

The solution is found by following the numerals. Swan, Peacock, Wren, Nightingale, Finch, Jay, Martin, Partridge, Sparrow, Starling. No. 162.—Broken Words: D-over, R-home, T-roy. P-o. S-able.



Played Out.

That "played out"—"done up" feeling makes life miserable for every sufferer from kidney ills, backaches, headaches and urinary troubles, painful and annoying.

Doan's Kidney Pills
Bring new life and activity, remove the pain and cure the cause, from common backache to dangerous diabetes.

Mr. L. T. Wilson, sailmaker on Market street, Portsmouth, N. H., says: "I contracted a very bad cold which affected me in the loins and in the upper part of the chest, causing distressing lameness, some urinary difficulty and I was quite stiffened up. As I had read considerable about Doan's Kidney Pills I went to Fidelity's drug store and got a box. They went to the spot at once, and I did not use but part of the box before I was quite over my trouble. I gave the balance of my box to a friend, and there was plenty to cure him, although neither of us are very lightweights. I am prepared from my personal experience and from their effects on others to highly recommend Doan's Kidney Pills. You can refer to me."

St. J. & L. C. R. R. Time Table.
Went into effect Monday, October 13, 1902.

STATIONS	Express	Mail
St. Johnsbury	7:30 A.M.	8:00 A.M.
Windsor	8:00 A.M.	8:30 A.M.
Wilmington	8:30 A.M.	9:00 A.M.
Wells River	9:00 A.M.	9:30 A.M.
Weybridge	9:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Weymouth	10:00 A.M.	10:30 A.M.
Weymouth Falls	10:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Weymouth Junction	11:00 A.M.	11:30 A.M.
Weymouth Center	11:30 A.M.	12:00 P.M.
Weymouth Station	12:00 P.M.	12:30 P.M.
Weymouth Depot	12:30 P.M.	1:00 P.M.
Weymouth Landing	1:00 P.M.	1:30 P.M.
Weymouth Pier	1:30 P.M.	2:00 P.M.
Weymouth Wharf	2:00 P.M.	2:30 P.M.
Weymouth Dock	2:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Weymouth Quay	3:00 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
Weymouth Basin	3:30 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
Weymouth Harbor	4:00 P.M.	4:30 P.M.
Weymouth Bay	4:30 P.M.	5:00 P.M.
Weymouth Sound	5:00 P.M.	5:30 P.M.
Weymouth Strait	5:30 P.M.	6:00 P.M.
Weymouth Narrows	6:00 P.M.	6:30 P.M.
Weymouth Falls	6:30 P.M.	7:00 P.M.
Weymouth Rapids	7:00 P.M.	7:30 P.M.
Weymouth Cataracts	7:30 P.M.	8:00 P.M.
Weymouth Waterfalls	8:00 P.M.	8:30 P.M.
Weymouth Stream	8:30 P.M.	9:00 P.M.
Weymouth Brook	9:00 P.M.	9:30 P.M.
Weymouth Run	9:30 P.M.	10:00 P.M.
Weymouth Creek	10:00 P.M.	10:30 P.M.
Weymouth River	10:30 P.M.	11:00 P.M.
Weymouth Lake	11:00 P.M.	11:30 P.M.
Weymouth Pond	11:30 P.M.	12:00 P.M.
Weymouth Reservoir	12:00 P.M.	12:30 P.M.
Weymouth Dam	12:30 P.M.	1:00 P.M.
Weymouth Lock	1:00 P.M.	1:30 P.M.
Weymouth Weir	1:30 P.M.	2:00 P.M.
Weymouth Sluice	2:00 P.M.	2:30 P.M.
Weymouth Barrage	2:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Weymouth Embankment	3:00 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
Weymouth Trestle	3:30 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
Weymouth Viaduct	4:00 P.M.	4:30 P.M.
Weymouth Bridge	4:30 P.M.	5:00 P.M.
Weymouth Tunnel	5:00 P.M.	5:30 P.M.
Weymouth Cut	5:30 P.M.	6:00 P.M.
Weymouth Grade	6:00 P.M.	6:30 P.M.
Weymouth Grade	6:30 P.M.	7:00 P.M.
Weymouth Grade	7:00 P.M.	7:30 P.M.
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Weymouth Grade	10:30 P.M.	11:00 P.M.
Weymouth Grade	11:00 P.M.	11:30 P.M.
Weymouth Grade	11:30 P.M.	12:00 P.M.

Rutland Railroad.

The through car line between New York, Boston and all New England Points and the Adirondacks, Thousand Islands, Montreal and Quebec. Across the Islands of Lake Champlain. Reaching the best locations for Camping and Fishing, touching at the following stations:—South Hero, Grand Isle, North Hero, Isle La Motte and Alburg. For time tables and full information, address, GEO. T. JARVIS, General Manager, C. B. HIBBARD, Gen'l Pass. Agr., RUTLAND, VT.

BEST FOR THE BOWELS

If you haven't a regular, healthy movement of the bowels every day, you're ill or will be. Keep your bowels open, and be well. Force, in the shape of violent purges of pill-powders, is dangerous and unwholesome. Cascarets is the smoothest, easiest, most perfect way of keeping the bowels clear and clean to take.

EAT 'EM LIKE CANDY
Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good, Do Good, Never Sicken, Weaken or Grip. 10 and 25 cents per box. Write for free sample, and booklet on health. Address: **Small Size, 10 Cents; Large Size, 25 Cents.** Chicago or New York. **KEEP YOUR BLOOD CLEAN**

NOTICE OF SETTLEMENT.

State of Vermont, ss. In Probate Court, hold in Hyde Park, within and for said district, on the 18th day of October, A. D. 1902. Cornelius A. Reed, Administrator of the estate of Clara F. Clayton, late of Woodstock, in said District, deceased, presents his administration account for examination and allowance and makes application for a decree of distribution and partition of the estate of said deceased. Whereas, it is ordered by said Court, that said account and said application be referred to a session thereof, to be held at the Probate Office in said Hyde Park, on the 5th day of November, A. D. 1902, for hearing and decision thereon: And, it is further ordered, that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by publication of the same three weeks successively in the News and Citizen, a newspaper published at Morrisville and Hyde Park, previous to said time appointed for hearing, that they may appear at said time and place, and show cause, if any they may have, why said account should not be allowed and said decree be given. By the Court: J. WHITE, Judge.

Estate of Amos Hayford.

COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE. The undersigned, having been appointed by the Hon. Probate Court for the District of Lamoille, Commissioners, to sell, examine and adjust all claims and demands of all persons against the estate of Amos Hayford, late of Johnson, in said District, deceased, and all claims exhibited in and against said estate, and to distribute the assets of said estate, and to do all things that may be lawfully required of them in the premises, do hereby give notice that they will meet at the residence of the late Amos Hayford on the 1st day of November and the 1st day of May next, from 9 o'clock a. m. until 3 o'clock p. m., each said day, and that six months from the 1st day of November, A. D. 1902, is the time limited by said Court for said creditors to present their claims to us for examination and allowance. In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our hands and seals, this 25th day of October, A. D. 1902. W. E. WATERS, W. H. NYE, Commissioners.