

DAIRY AND POULTRY.

INTERESTING CHAPTERS FOR OUR RURAL READERS.

How Successful Farmers Operate This Department of the Farm—A Few Hints as to the Care of Live Stock and Poultry.

A Cheap Milk House.

Bulletin 88, Kansas Experiment Station: During the summer of 1898 the milk from the college herd of 30 cows was sent to the Manhattan Creamery. Our object in sending the milk to the creamery instead of making butter was to test how cheaply milk could be handled and yet be delivered in good condition, and how few and cheap things could be used to keep milk sweet for a sufficient time so that Saturday night's and Sunday morning's milk could be delivered in good condition on Monday. Many creamery patrons are unable to keep milk sweet longer than 18 hours, and either feed the milk of Saturday night and Sunday morning or else set it and make butter for family use. They are not properly equipped for making butter, and most of them do not secure nearly all the butter fat from the milk, while at the same time, as it only comes once a week, the work is a nuisance.

If milk can be kept sweet at a reasonable cost from Saturday night until Monday morning, those who live at a distance from creameries can hold their milk and deliver every other day, saving half the expense of hauling. Creamery men told us that if we could make alternate-day delivery of milk practicable for farmers with little money, a large amount of milk could be secured for creameries and skimming stations in the newer dairy districts where the amount now secured is not sufficient to make the business profitable.

The Manhattan Creamery is 1 1/2 miles from the college dairy, and our milk was hauled to the creamery by a neighboring farmer who handled a milk route, the college milk receiving exactly the same treatment while on the road as that given the milk from the neighboring farms. We had a creamery room which cost us \$100 and was fitted with a cement floor and ice box; but farmers who had difficulty in keeping their milk said that they too could keep their milk if they had such a place but that the average farmer could not afford the expense. We, therefore, abandoned this room and built what one of our farmer boys called an "every-farmer-can-afford-it" milk house. We set some posts and nailed to them old fence boards making a room 10 by 10 by 10 feet, with a dirt floor. As the old boards could not be set close enough to keep out either sun or rain we covered them with building paper. This building, if made of new material, would not have cost over \$10 and did not cost us over \$5. The room was built around a well. We had a windmill, but did not use it as we wanted to keep milk under conditions where a farmer could not afford one. For tanks in which to set the cans of milk we used oil barrels, sawing them in two. We also took a half barrel and boxed it in, packing the spaces with wheat chaff. This box was covered with quilts made from bran bags. The only apparatus used not generally found where milk is handled cheaply was a milk cooler.

Utah Poultry Experiments.

A report of three years' results of poultry experiments at the Utah Station has been published as Bulletin No. 67. The summary is as follows:

1. What is the most profitable age of the hen? Two pens of Leghorns averaged 175 eggs per fowl during the first year. During the second year the same fowls averaged 132 1/2, and during the third, 116 1/2 eggs per fowl. The per cent profit on food was 188 the first year, 118 the second, and 97 1/2 the third. A test with two other pens of Leghorns gave the following results: First year, number of eggs laid, 159; second year, 119 1/2; per cent profit on food, first year, 184; second year, 99.

2. What is the effect of exercise on egg production? The results for three years are in favor of feeding grain in a box against feeding it in straw and making the hens scratch it out. One pen with all grain fed in a box averaged 147 1/2 eggs per fowl per year for three years. A like pen having the grain fed in a litter of straw averaged 132 eggs. During the first year as pullets the results were in favor of the exercise, the pen fed in a box averaging 158 eggs per fowl, against 132 for the pen fed in the straw. These results were secured with Leghorns. With two other pens of Leghorns, during the first year as pullets the pen with "exercise" laid 160 eggs, and the pen with "no exercise," 157 eggs. During the second year the "exercised" pen laid 119 and the "no exercise" 120, the results for the two years being practically the same for those two pens.

3. As to the effect of exercise on food consumption, the average of pens 3 and 4 for three years shows that the pen with "exercise" consumed 62.4 cents worth of food, and the pen "without exercise," 60.8. In the case of two other pens the average was 63.5 cents and 62 cents respectively per fowl in favor of "no exercise."

4. During the year the Leghorns consumed an average of 62 cents worth of food per fowl. The Wyandottes consumed 81.6 cents per fowl, and two pens of Plymouth Rocks averaged 87.7 cents per fowl.

Feeding Young Calves.

Milk from many dairy cows is too rich in butter fat to feed to calves. Besides being wasteful of butter, so much fat is not needed and may derange the digestion of the calf. Average cow's milk contains about 3.5 per cent fat. This amount of fat being natural to the calf does it no harm. But the calf can thrive on less fat, which may be obtained from some other source than natural mother's milk. The difference in market value between milk fat and such fat as may be supplied, may be so great as to leave a good profit for the feeder. The substitution of skim-milk and "old process" linseed meal gruel for mother's milk by easy stages is possible, and has been accomplished at the Station with gratifying results. The young calf is taught to drink freshly drawn mother's milk at one to four days old. The gruel is prepared by scalding the meal in water, using one part of meal to seven parts of water by weight. The change is of skimmed milk and one-fourth pound of the linseed meal gruel at every successive feed, if the calf appears well and digestion is not impaired. Calves should be closely watched and the amount of gruel or food varied to suit the individual. A few ounces of ground oats and good fine hay should be kept within the calf's reach at all times until it eats both, then regular feeds should be supplied the same as of milk and gruel. A little green food may be offered, if possible, or if in summer the calves may be turned into a small shady pasture.—N. C. Agl. Experiment Station.

Poultry Briefs.

A poultryman says that the best way to keep poultry droppings is to put them in a barrel and keep them slightly moist, using soapuds where available.

Birds that have been sick and recovered should not be used for breeders. The fact that they fell sick shows that stamina was lacking and this weakness is likely to be transmitted to the offspring. We say likely, because there are many exceptions. It is best to be on the safe side and breed only from healthy birds.

An English poultry raiser says that the consumption that exists in fowls is not the same that exists in human beings or in other farm stock. He founds his opinion on the fact that he has fed tuberculous meat to poultry without giving the disease. It is best not to be too sure about that. Experiments carried on in an unscientific manner are hardly to be relied on. We will wait for something more definite.

There is no doubt that ultimately a good many poultry houses will be built partially underground. The attempts that have been made in the past have been only partially successful, for the reason that the dampness of the ground has proved very injurious to the poultry. Cement floors and walls cemented to the surface of the ground will be the rule with such buildings in the future. This will ensure dryness, and with that secured there is no reason why a building partly underground should not be as healthful as one entirely above ground. The only other objection is the one to the effect that the carbonic acid gas constantly being thrown off from the lungs of the fowls settled in the lower part of such a house and becomes dangerous. There appears to be something but not much in this objection. Probably the carbonic acid so thrown off does not readily accumulate at the bottom of any such place but remains mixed with the air and moves up and down and goes out with the moving current of air. Were the air to remain perfectly stagnant for weeks this separation would take place, but it is not at all likely to occur where the air is renewed every day.

Finnish and Russian Butter.

From time immemorial the large towns in Russia, especially Moscow and St. Petersburg, have received their supply of table butter from Finland, while the home production of Russian butter, being of coarse and altogether most inferior quality, was only used for pastry purposes, ships' provisioning, and the like, and of late years this has changed entirely, says one of our Continental exchanges. The development of the Russian dairy industry is progressing rapidly while at the same time the Finnish butter finds a ready sale in England, along side the Danish and Swedish, although at a few shillings lower price. Dairying in Russia proper (we except the Baltic provinces, where the dairy industry is nearly equal to that of Germany) on the Danish system is about 25 years old, and the dairies are mostly situated in the districts of Jaroslavl, Wologda, Kostroma, Twer and Smolensko. The butter from these districts is improving every year in quality, and finds a ready sale at good prices, both in Russia and abroad, namely in Germany, Denmark and Great Britain.

Our Dairy Industry.

It perhaps is not known to every dairyman what an enormous industry in the aggregate his own small dairy forms a part. It is estimated that the dairy industry of the United States represents an invested capital of over one billion dollars, and that the commercial value of this industry, including the worth of the by-products, aggregates another billion. These figures are based on the census of 1890, and I should not be surprised to see that value doubled when our next United States census comes out, or at least the products of the dairy, as I think the number of creameries has almost doubled during the past ten years, and are fast taking the place of the private dairies.—A. G. Armstrong.

No able-bodied men need be idle in New Zealand. The government gives every applicant work and pays him at the rate of \$2 a day.

SCENES AT CAPE NOME

GAMBLING RUNS RIOT IN THE MINING CAMP....

Wildest, fiercest gambling is going on these days in the wind-swept camp of 20,000 men and 700 women on Cape Nome, writes a correspondent. Veteran miners who have followed the fitful beckonings of fortune among all the gold and silver camps from Chihuahua, Mexico, to Alaska, during more than 40 years, say they never knew a duplicate of Nome's saturnalia of gambling.

Virginia City's reckless gaming a generation ago was decorous in comparison; Tombstone's and Leadville's plunges into faro and keno were puny by the side of Nome's; Cripple Creek's hottest and most dissolute era of gambling was temperate alongside that of Nome, and even Dawson never had anywhere near the capital invested in big gambling halls and all manner of games to seduce miner's gold. No such large assemblage of gamblers of many nations and all degrees of proficiency was ever seen, at least up and down the Pacific coast, like that now gathered in Alaska's newest gold camp.

No other class of men is at all like gold miners for mad, incessant gambling. The grim, primitive life among the rugged hills and blasted gulches, the hard manual labor, the absence of softening influences of home and civilization, lead miners to seek recreation in hard excesses and desperate gaming. What most men do at Nome may be summed up in three words—mining, gambling and drinking.

A multitude of the miners work in the beach sands and gulches like fends, live in dirty frayed tents and vile huts, and gamble their every speck of gold dust at a sitting. Day and night, week after week and month after month, with never a pause, the Nome miners are chasing the dearly

gotten gold. The faro dealers' chips are always clicking, the little balls ceaselessly rattle in the revolving roulette wheels, the craps men are ever throwing huge dice and shouting the results, the stud poker tables shuffle and deal at the little round, green tables, and the policy men hold hourly drawings.

Sometimes the great, barn-like gambling halls are each crowded with 400 and 500 absorbed, anxious and desperate men and women toying with capricious luck. Several times the restless, eager crowds have fought mortal fights for chances at the gambling tables. Time and again a miner has lost all his gatherings of gold through a whole season by a whirl of a roulette wheel, and men have wagered pounds of gold upon the turn of a card. Sometimes murders occur among the frenzied players, and half the rows of the crazy camp start in the gambling halls.

Roughly estimated, some 600 men are at Nome solely to conduct gambling, and to concoct schemes for allying gold dust and money from the swarming miners. The gambling fraternity has been recruited from every city in America, from cities in Europe, from Australia and South America. "Lucky" Baldwin is installed there with twenty salaried gamblers in the employ of a syndicate of men who have made thousands of dollars in other western mining fields. Jacob Westfall of New York, is running a flashy place, equipped with almost every sort of popular gambling game and device. Chicago, Buffalo, Pittsburg, St. Louis and New Orleans each has a quota of gamblers at Nome, while every community on the Pacific coast has some representation among the fraternity gathered to feed upon the gold diggers in the Alaskan camp.

Europe in the Pacific

HOLLAND COMES NEXT TO ENGLAND IN THE VALUE OF HER POSSESSIONS

The Pacific ocean, westward of Hawaii and the Marquesas, is like a federation of European nations on Asiatic soil, united by the free commerce of the seas, says Ainslee's Magazine. The nations vary in size, strength and importance, as the states of Europe or of the American Union. Great Britain commands the field with a landed area of nearly 3,250,000 square miles. Poor Spain's once magnificent empire is shrunk to less than 50 square miles, a smaller total than belongs to black King George of the Tongas. Holland, the country from which emanated the doughty Boers, owns over 735,000 square miles, settled with nearly eight times as many people as inhabit the larger area owned by Great Britain. Germany, the new civilization among the nations, has dominance over more than 100,000 square miles, and about as many people as there are miles. France, with less than one-tenth of Germany's land, is at some of the most important points of strategy and at the point of greatest travel. Several independent states lie in the midst of the federation, as Switzerland does in Europe; several others in the unhappy sutured position of the Transvaal in South Africa.

If all the islands could be put into a continuous body of land they would form a most heterogeneous empire. They would include, in addition to European peoples with their various political and social systems, a tangle of aborigines, a confusion of savages and semi-civilized cultivators of the soil and commonwealth; an emporium of products more diversified than a bazaar on a midway plaisance, a mystery of traditions as inexplicable as the origin of the American Indians. Profoundly forested in the Dutch West Indies, the islands become in western Australia more barren than the lava beds of eastern Oregon, and more irredeemable than the uppermost wilds of British Columbia. Fertile, balmy and luxurious in the beautiful lands of New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa and Tahiti, they are transformed into uninhabited coral reefs or into hot and malarial beds of struggle in the guano-covered or copra-producing dots on the map north and east of the line drawn from the Philippines to New Guinea and through Samoa to the Society islands.

The George Washington Trick.

Here is an excellent trick, which can be executed with little difficulty: The performer has a number of slips of paper on his table, and he asks several persons to call out the name of a famous man. As the names are called out the performer writes them down on separate slips, folds each slip, and drops it into a hat. When ten or

Foiled Uncle John.

"Uncle John," said little Emily, "do you know that a baby that was fed on elephant's milk gained twenty pounds in a week?" "Nonsense! Impossible!" exclaimed Uncle John, and then asked: "Whose baby was it?" "It was the elephant's baby," replied little Emily.

Furniture for Boy's Room.

Of course, John's room does not want a tea-table, but he does want a desk and a lounge as badly as his sister. Not a lounge with an elegant, dainty cover, ruffled pillows, etc., but a leather couch or a rattan divan, with cushions which have plenty of feathers, but no ruffles. This couch would, I fancy, have many a tale to tell in after years were it permitted to relate the number of air castles built, surrounded by its cosy pillows, of what is to be done "when I am a man," for a boy has just as many dreams as a girl; they differ from each other in quality rather than quantity. The desk, too, should be there—and there is no reason why it should not, for the very thing he wants can be bought for \$5 or \$10—for then there will be a place for him to wrestle with the "composition fiend," and a place to keep his school notes and party invitations.

City Named for Huntington.

The prosperous and growing city of Huntington, W. Va., was named after the late Collis P. Huntington, who projected the place, and some thirty years ago purchased the land upon which it is situated. He subsequently conveyed the property to the Central Land company, a corporation in which he was chief stockholder and of which he was special receiver at the time of his death.

"Nope," said Farmer Cornstossel, "I didn't go to nary convention this year. I have points of sympathy with all of 'em, but I kep' away." "Too busy?" "No, I wasn't so busy jes' then. I was skeered. There ain't no tellin' nowadays who them delegates is agoin' to pick on fur vice presidential nominee."—Washington Star.

A Similarity.
"Who is that great big strapping man over there?"
"That is Jack Hardmuscle, the athlete."
"And who is that little, dried-up, weak looking man beside him?"
"That is his father."
"Quite a difference between 'em."
"Yes, and yet the father is a good deal of a modern Samson."
"Impossible! In what way?"
"His strength is in her hair!"—Colo. rado Springs Gazette.

PATENTS.

List of Patents Issued Last Week to Northwestern Inventors.

Ellis B. Dutton, Minneapolis, Minn., storm sash fastener; Hiram Graves, St. Paul, Minn., elevator brake; Harry A. Mossman, Manderson, S. D., wire grip; Clarence D. Pruden, Minneapolis, Minn., metallic window frame; John A. Stranksy, Pukwana, S. D., smokeless powder; Alzira H. Wade, Minneapolis, Minn., apparel corset; Merwin, Lothrop & Johnson, Patent Attorneys, 911 and 912 Pioneer Press Bldg., St. Paul.

An Irresistible Plea.

A little girl in describing the big storm of the other night said she thought it beautiful—it was so like the storm she saw when she was taken to the theater. A little boy, while the storm was "on," took a stand by a window that he might not miss a bit of it. His mother had hard work to get him to leave the window and fetch her something from upstairs. "All right," sighed the little boy, at last consenting, "but please, God, don't do anything more until I get back again!"—New York Evening Sun.

Ladies Can Wear Shoes

One size smaller after using Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder. It makes tight or new shoes easy. Cures swollen, hot, sweating, aching feet, ingrowing nails, corns and bunions. All druggists and shoe stores, 25c. Trial package FREE by mail. Address Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

Gentle Hint.

He—I wish we were good friends enough for you to call me by my first name.
She—Oh, your last name is good enough for me.—Illustrated Bits.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is an infallible medicine for coughs and colds.—N. W. SAMUEL, Ocean Grove, N. J., Feb. 17, 1900.

Was He Lazy?

Biggs—Old Man Miggs is dead.
Jiggs—Is he?
Biggs—Yes, indeed. Why, he rented a parrot for the summer, just to have it swear at the heat for him.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

An Audience of One.

It is related of Sydney Smith that on entering a drawing room in a West End mansion, he found it lined with mirrors on all sides. Finding himself reflected in every direction, he said that he "supposed he was at a meeting of the clergy, and there seemed to be a very respectable attendance."

Luxuriant hair with its youthful curl assured by using PARKER'S Balm for Baldness. HINDKORNS, the best cure for corns. 15c.

The woman who can't keep a servant is in a helpless predicament.

Morocco has an army of 40,000 men, fairly well trained.

"Ice" is a word which few of us care to treat with cold disdain.

FITS Permanently Cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Sold for FIVE \$3.00 trial bottle and treatise. Dr. R. H. KLINE, 153 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Noah was able to make a quick census of the floating population.

Poets are born and not made particularly welcome.

There is one thing certain, we aren't likely to see a horseless horse show.

Women Think

About This

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