

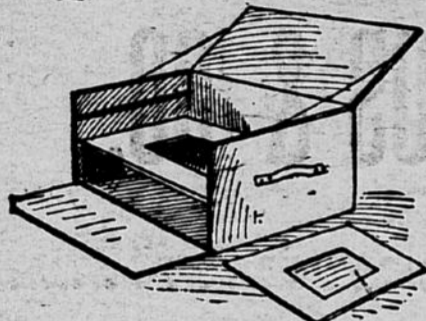


HANDY BUTTER CARRIER.

A Comparatively New Device That Should Be Adopted by All Progressive Dairymen.

Rapid is the progress of the present age, and to keep pace with it one must be constantly on the alert to test thoroughly the availability of every new thing that comes up. Indeed, it is in this manner largely that success can be attained, for he who lingers by the way in the least is liable to be left far behind in the race, and that speedily. Hence the reason why I advance the idea of certain dairymen using the butter carrier presented herewith in the cut.

For those dairymen who make their butter into pound prints in the form of bricks, wrapped in parchment paper, or into broader, flatter, rectangular forms, with quarter-pound divisions marked off on them—as many to-day are doing—this carrier is of such convenience that it is almost



FOR CARRYING BUTTER.

worth its weight in gold, even when "loaded" with the golden-hued product.

Butter put up as described is very difficult to lift out of a box or anything else, for that matter, when snugly packed into it. Not so, however, with the device shown in the sketch, because it opens both at the top and side, and has shelves that slide in and out, each of which possesses a rectangular opening in the center. By means of this opening, if the row of "bricks" is only laid about it with the edge of each projecting just a trifle over it, one can readily lift out a pound of butter, so easy will it be for him to get his fingers beneath it; or, on the other hand, a shelf laden with butter can be removed from the box and carried to the customer's door, and the customer allowed to pick out the number of pounds desired. When peddling butter, this is, in fact, much the better way to do, for then the purchaser can see the product to good advantage, particularly if it be in the sunlight, and so satisfy himself fully as to its appearance and quality. Presenting butter in this manner also eliminates the necessity for handling the product directly in another's presence, which never is very desirable, even though the butter be paper covered.

Still, if butter is taken to the store, no less convenient is this carrier; and as to making it, anyone at all handy with tools can do the work and produce an elegant affair, too. Of course, good hardwood—stuff absolutely free from odors—ought to be employed for the purpose; but if nothing better is obtainable, oftentimes a box of the required size and quality can be found at a grocery or dry goods store.

For hinges use leather straps, and employ the same also for the handles by which to lift the carrier. Be sure to have the cleats on which the shelves are to slide exceedingly smooth and even. Then, to hold the doors in place when shut, use wooden buttons, as shown, and the affair, with the shelves properly constructed, may be considered as complete.—Frederick O. Sibley, in N. Y. Tribune.

Standards in Cheese Curing.
Every year new standards are being raised in the curing of cheese. Every year also the degree of temperature at which cheese may be cured is lowered by the experts. It was not long ago that the proper temperature for the curing of cheese was thought to be somewhere between 60 and 70 degrees. In Canada they have been curing cheese at 40 degrees and doing it successfully. The cheese so cured were put into this temperature direct from the hoop. The place in which they were kept was a cold storage house. After four months these cheese were scored and found to be in every way equal to the cheese stored in a curing room held at 65 degrees.

Road to Dairy Success.
Much of the profit of dairying is eaten up by the cows. A single cow may be all right in appearance and even in the quantity of milk yield, and yet she may be merely an expensive luxury, her feeding and care weighing more financially than her butter product. Every cow should be carefully tested not only as to the amount of butter yield, but as to the amount of feed she requires to make it from. The test should involve a careful weighing of feed as well as butter, and cows that do not yield a reasonable profit should be disposed of.—Cincinnati Commercial.

Prevention of Corn Smut.
Corn smut is not easily prevented, and to the present time we have been unable to discover no remedy for it. Picking off the smut balls before their envelopes have burst seems to be the most effective preventive of the spread of the smut spores. Cattle should not be allowed to eat them, as the spores then get into the manure and are taken again to the fields. When masses of dry smut are found in the fall, they should be burned.—Farmers' Review.

BREAKING THE HEIFER.

Many Dairymen Dread This Operation, and in Most Cases Without Reasonable Cause.

We have broken several Jerseys and have cows that apparently never knew how to kick, writes G. C. Iles, in the Ohio Farmer.

In the first place, the heifer should be perfectly tame; should never have known fear of her owner; should be accustomed to going into the stable. We prefer the winter time, as she is accustomed to being in the stable then. However, she should be tame enough to go into it at any time without fear and anxiety regarding the safety of the calf when we are around, while if we came around her for the first time after the calf is several hours old she seems to think we want to injure the calf, and she is frightened; and there are other reasons for being with her at the time.

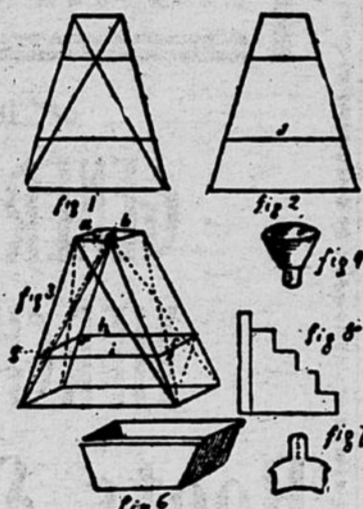
We never touch a heifer's udder before she is fresh. In nearly every case she will resent it with a kick, and once started to kicking she may keep at it. We often read advice to accustom the heifer to having her udder handled before being fresh. We wonder if the author of such advice practices it. It is contrary to nature for a heifer to allow her udder to be meddled with until the time comes for her to be milked. The first time we touch her udder is when the calf sucks the first time. It is natural for her to want to be milked then. In a few hours we separate the calf and heifer and when we wish to milk her we turn her with the calf and let the calf suck while we milk. We milk her in this way a few times, when we separate them for good, and we seldom have any trouble afterward.

We are always very careful not to hurt her in milking. There is a great difference in the way different people milk. Some squeeze the teats so roughly and pull downward so hard that the cow kicks because she is hurt. Avoid hurting your cow and she will not kick you. No heifer should be allowed to be fresh without having been fed and prepared for the occasion. This is especially so if she is on dry feed. Lined oil meal fed with other grain feed and clover hay will make her in good condition for calving.

A HANDY MILK COOLER.

Very Simple in Construction and Almost Essential to Successful Dairy Operations.

It is essential that milkmen cool their milk before it leaves the farm, and if it be air-cooled it will keep longer and win a better name. A cooler of home manufacture, Fig. 3, is a wooden frame, 6 or 7 feet in height. The separate sides, Fig. 2, may be made of four strips, with as many crosspieces as necessary for stability, as shown in Fig. 1. A slight unevenness of structure will not affect its usefulness if it but stand firm. The funnel, Fig. 4, over which a cheesecloth strainer of many thicknesses is hung, rests in the aperture at the top, as shown at a b c d, in Fig. 3. Cleats of wood are nailed on three inner sides, g h i j, of



AERATOR AND STRAINER.

the frame, to hold the tank, which clears the floor several inches, or even a foot, according to height of frame. Thus the milk is given a fall of two or three feet.

The fourth side (f) is left open to admit the tank, which has a flaring rim, or a double strip of tin riveted around its upper edge to catch on the cleats. The milk may be drawn off by means of a faucet, or it may be dipped from the tank, Fig. 6, into the cans. Movable steps, Fig. 5, are needed for an extra high frame, and any small boy can pour the milk into the strainer covered funnel and dip it into cans when milking is over.

Stand it out of reach of flying chaff and odors. Set the milk in a spring, rather than on ice, the night's milk all night, the morning's an hour or more, as convenient. A spring, sheltered from the sun by a rude board house, or only shade trees, is better than any icehouse. Sink a tub or box into the spring or running stream, or scoop it wider and wall around with stone, not too deep for the cans to rest firmly on the foundation stone. Where a spring is not available, ice water is a substitute. Ice, carried in the milk cart, wedged between the cans, helps ward off complaints of sour milk. Tin covers or "stoppers," Fig. 7, with chimneys having perforated sides, are indispensable. Rinse both can and cover with lime water, strained, after washing.—L. L. Trott, in Farm and Home.

The use of an ordinary plow in orchard is not only expensive, but it often does considerable harm, unless carefully used, by tearing the roots. Quicker and better work can generally be done by the use of an orchard gang plow, or better yet, with some of the orchard harrows or cultivators.

SCHOOL AND CHURCH.

There are 277 different religious sects in Great Britain and Ireland.

The city of London, only one square mile in area, has in all 77 churches.

In future no student under 16 will be admitted to the medical course at Aberdeen university.

In 1827 the church in Mexico had 150 convents and in 1833 it held more than one-third of the country in mortmain.

The prison Endeavorers, both in Kentucky and in Texas, are having great prosperity. In the Frankfort, Ky., prison 46 members have been received into the white society and 41 into the colored. In the Rush prison, in Texas, 20 members have been received since January, and the officials testify to the good work being done. Rev. Joseph S. Lord, of Lainsburg, Mich., who is believed to be the oldest graduate of Yale, has received the following letter from President Hadley, of that institution: "My Dear Sir: In behalf of Yale university I am giving myself the pleasure of sending felicitations to its oldest living graduate on the completion of his ninety-fourth year. Faithfully yours, Arthur T. Hadley." Mr. Lord entered Yale in 1827 and graduated in 1831.

Southern cities as a rule do not expend large sums for educational purposes, this year's appropriation in New Orleans being \$460,000, Atlanta \$170,000, Memphis \$135,000, Savannah \$120,000 and Baltimore \$1,225,000. Indianapolis, with one-third the population of Baltimore, expends for school purposes \$600,000; Buffalo expends \$1,000,000, Detroit \$800,000, Milwaukee \$750,000, Pittsburg \$1,800,000, Salt Lake City \$275,000, and Seattle \$300,000.

Miss Mayme Z. Boyer, teacher of a school at Pleasant Grove, near Birdsboro, Pa., walked 700 miles to and from school during the last term. The distance from her home to the school building is 2 1/2 miles, and this she walked daily to and from her home during the school term of seven months. The trip was made in sunshine and rain, and even the snow-filled roads did not keep the plucky schoolmistress from her post. Miss Boyer has an excellent voice and is the holder of a silver medal which she won in an oratorical contest.

SEEN IN ST. PIERRE.

The Impressions of a Visitor to the Island Before the Recent Cataclysm.

"St. Pierre was one of the most picturesque little cities in the world. I spent a few hours there once and shall never forget the gay appearance it presented," said Capt. John A. Hassell, of New York, according to the Washington Post. "The women of St. Pierre dressed more gayly than in any other part of the world I ever visited. They wore many colors, and, strangely enough, combined them quite harmoniously.

"There was practically no harbor at St. Pierre, and the ships anchored a short distance out at sea. As soon as our vessel came within hailing distance of St. Pierre a number of small boats set out from shore. They were filled with women dressed in gaudy colors and carrying fruits, which they offered to the passengers. I remember that many of the women had coconuts from which the ends had been removed. Part of the milk had been poured from the fruit and replaced by rum. Coconuts prepared in that way are quite delicious and in great demand with travelers.

"Few of the people in St. Pierre were pure black. The negroes who were originally in the island, the Malays who were brought there to serve as slaves, and the French and other white people who located there, intermarried so freely that most of the inhabitants showed only a trace of the negro blood. The women were quite dark but had good features, and many of them were quite handsome. Their clothing was very unusual. On their heads they wore scarfs of bright colors and their gowns were very fantastic. All through the city there seemed to be an air of gayety and abandon.

"St. Pierre was located in a small indentation in the shore line and its houses were queer affairs which seemed like a lot of fancy blocks piled up against the side of the mountain. Many of the houses were white-washed or painted some very light color. They were all short buildings of quaint French architecture. Nobody worked in St. Pierre any more than was necessary. There were music and dancing everywhere, and the immorality of the city will probably lead many people to suggest that judgment has been brought down upon the ill-fated city."

Russian Exactions in Siberia.
It would appear that Russia is determined to run every profitable business by the state. The government has a monopoly of transportation, had preempted the spirit industry, and may at any time seize the tobacco trade. The state regulates wages, grants or refuses rights to work for precious and base minerals and to obtain fuel; in fact, leaves to the individual little but the cultivation of the soil and the raising of stock. The cry is, "Siberia is rich, and Siberia is for us Russians alone," and the state answers, not in words, but in deeds, "Siberia is for the Russians, and shall be rich by administrative order." The pioneer finds gold or strikes oil, then the pioneer is ousted and his field of operations reserved exclusively for exploitation by the state, when and as the state may deem it expedient to act. No one questions the right; many criticize the policy.—Outlook.



Mrs. D. Arnold, President German Woman's Club, Grand Pacific Hotel, Los Angeles, Cal., Relieved of a Tumor by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I suffered four years ago with a tumor in my womb, and the doctors declared I must go to the hospital and undergo an operation, which I dreaded very much and hesitated to submit.

"My husband consulted an old friend who had studied medicine, although he was not a practicing physician, and he said he believed that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound would cure me. That same day I took my first dose, and I kept it up faithfully until twelve bottles had been used, and not only did the tumor disappear, but my general health was very much improved and I had not felt so well since I was a young woman.

"As I have suffered no relapse since, and as I took no other medicine, I am sure that your Compound restored my health and I believe saved my life."—MRS. D. ARNOLD.

\$5000 FORFEIT IF THE ABOVE LETTER IS NOT GENUINE.

When women are troubled with irregular, suppressed or painful menstruation, weakness, leucorrhoea, displacement or ulceration of the womb, that bearing-down feeling, inflammation of the ovaries, backache, bloating (or flatulence), general debility, indigestion, and nervous prostration, or are beset with such symptoms as dizziness, faintness, lassitude, excitability, irritability, nervousness, sleeplessness, melancholy, "all-gone," and "want-to-be-left-alone" feelings, blues, and hopelessness, they should remember there is one tried and true remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound at once removes such troubles. Refuse to buy any other medicine, for you need the best.

HERE, THERE AND ELSEWHERE.

New Zealand's crown lands are now disposed of for 999 years.

Cork weighs 15 pounds per cubic foot, gold 1,155 pounds.

The world-famous Diesel engine is to be built at South Worcester, Mass. China raises and consumes more ducks than any other country in the world.

The Jewish population of London has more than doubled within 20 years.

Guernsey is the only portion of the British empire where conscription is enforced.

London bridge, when widened, will be lighted from the center and not from the sides.

The population of the German empire includes 3,000,000 who use the Polish language.

IN FAR-OFF PROVINCES.

England has had a tax on beer for 800 years past.

Bamboo in Java makes an effective poison, the hairs on the young roots being mixed with food.

Millions of Hindus live, marry and rear families on an income which rarely exceeds half a dollar of our money a week. They never eat meat and need hardly any clothing.

Kent's county council has decided that baby carriages should carry lights at night, as the language of the statute regulating the lighting of vehicles is general enough to cover perambulators.

Some of the late Lord Henry Bentinck's brandy, which had passed into the possession of Mr. H. Chaplin, was sold in London lately, the 1793 vintage selling for \$18 a bottle, a record price, and the rest at from \$15 to \$16 a bottle. Hock of 1861 sold for \$100 a dozen.

TAKING A MAN UNAWARES.

Bland, Mo., June 30.—F. B. Crider describes very graphically how he was overtaken by an enemy and his narrow escape, he says:

"For years I have been troubled with Kidney Disease which came on me so gradually that I did not know what it was until the pains in my back warned me that it was Kidney Trouble.

"I began treatment at once and used one medicine after another but without help till at last I was just about to give up in despair.

"Just then I heard of Dodd's Kidney Pills and bought a few boxes and began to take them. They helped me from the first and now I am completely cured. "Dodd's Kidney Pills is the only medicine that ever did me any good. They are worth their weight in gold."

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Complete External and Internal Treatment, One Dollar.

CUTICURA

The set, consisting of Cuticura Soap, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales, and soften the thickened cuticle, Cuticura Ointment, to instantly allay itching, irritation, and inflammation, and soothe and heal, and Cuticura Resolvent Pills, to cool and cleanse the blood, and expel humour germs.

A Single Set, price \$1, is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring skin, scalp, and blood humours, rashes, itchings, and irritations, with loss of hair, when all else fails.

MILLIONS USE

CUTICURA SOAP, assisted by CUTICURA OINTMENT, the great skin cure, for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, for baby rashes, itchings, and chafings, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Millions of Women use CUTICURA SOAP in the form of baths for annoying irritations, inflammations, and excoriations, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many sensitive, sensitive purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, especially mothers.

CUTICURA RESOLVENT PILLS (Chocolate Coated) are a pure, tasteless, colorless, economical substitute for the celebrated liquid CUTICURA RESOLVENT, as well as for all other blood purifiers and humour cures. Put up in pocket vials, 50 doses, price, 50c.

Sold throughout the world. Sole Proprietors, Dr. J. C. Williams, 200 N. York St., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A. Sole Proprietors, Dr. J. C. Williams, 200 N. York St., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

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900 DROPS
Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomach and Bowels of INFANTS, CHILDREN
Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.
A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.
Facsimile Signature of Dr. J. C. Williams, NEW YORK.
35 Doses - 15 CENTS
EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

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The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of
Use For Over Thirty Years
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LOW RATE EXCURSIONS

Via Northern Pacific
To the Northwest during the summer—Just what you want. Write at once for particulars.
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