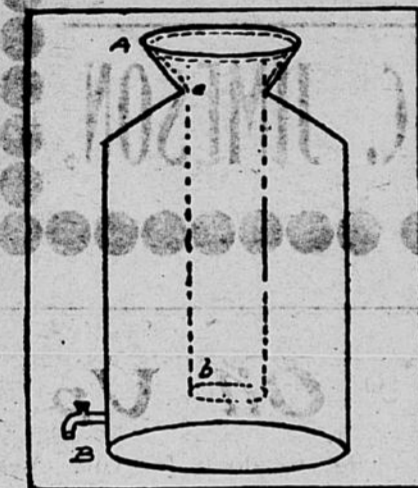




### SUNDAY MILK PROBLEM

The greatest difficulty the milkman has to contend with in temperate climates is the milk in the winter, but cannot get such good results in summer. In the first place, we must assume that every milkman has an ice house, and that the milk is placed in ice as soon as milked, because the germs producing sour milk multiply rapidly at a temperature above 70 degrees, while at 50 or lower they are held in suspension. After much annoyance and trouble with sour milk I devised a simple method for controlling it, shown in the cut. I had made a cylinder of galvanized iron, same dimensions as the mouth of the milk can, and running through the can to



AN ICED MILK CAN.

within about 1/4 or two inches of the bottom, and held in place by a flange at top of same shape as the mouth of milk can. This would permit of the lid or cap being placed on the can, or cylinder, and prevent the escape of either milk or water formed from the ice. As soon as the milk was aerated it was placed in the can, the cylinder inserted, and this cylinder filled with ice; or if preferred the milk can be kept in some cool place until ready for delivery and then put in can, the cylinder inserted, which being filled with ice, soon cools all the milk surrounding it. I made a test, when the thermometer was registering almost 100 degrees outside and found the milk in the can to be at 40 degrees. I could deliver milk—requiring five hours in the delivery—and the last would be as good and sweet as the first, and not a particle of butter formed by the rocking of the wagon. The cylinder filled with ice when the route was commenced would last for the five hours in midsummer.

We would milk at 4 a. m. and 3 p. m., using the morning milk to cream for the next morning delivery and the afternoon milk for the morning sweet milk. On Saturday we made two deliveries. In the morning we used the milk of the previous day, while in the evening we used the milk as gathered that day. The only difficulty we found was that we could not obtain sufficient cream. The can to which I refer was an idea of my own and worked to perfection; I never saw one used before nor since. If anyone wishes to use it they can do so, as no patent is attached to it.—Rural New Yorker.

### TIMELY DAIRY NOTES.

Keep the heifer calves of the good milkers. Big pedigree often goes with small performance. The activity of milk secretion depends largely upon the vigor of blood circulation. Don't breed your cows downward, especially if you intend to raise your own heifers. After being oiled separators should be filled with water to see that everything is in order. Damp floors should be avoided in the dairy, as dampness always tends to the development and increase of organic germs.

One advantage with the separator is that all animal matter, dirt and impurities are removed from the milk and will be found sticking to the outer wall of the bowl. The "world-record" cows are useful sign boards on the dairy highways. They show in which direction the possibilities and the probabilities lie, and they give the average dairyman a mark at which to aim.

Chicago is paying seven cents a quart for milk. But the man who supplies the land, cows and buildings, supplies the feed, cares for and milks the cows and delivers the milk to the station gets less than half of this. There is something very badly out of joint about this.—Prairie Farmer.

**Treatment for Sore Feet.** From different causes cows sometimes get sore feet, especially between the claws. When this is the case, pare off all fragments of loose horn, wash hoof carefully with castile soap and warm water and place the foot in a vessel so that it will be covered as far up as the sore extends with a solution of one pound of sulphate of zinc dissolved in one gallon of water. Use twice daily until healed up.—Midland Farmer.

### THE NEBRASKA COW.

She Has Helped Many Hitherto Struggling Farmers to Make Modest Fortunes.

The Nebraska cow has joined the winter wheat crop as a mortgage lifter. According to the report of the secretary of the State Dairymen's association, just published, the production of butter in Nebraska last year was one-third greater than in the previous year. Two things have caused this great increase, the hand separator and the culture of alfalfa. Both of these are new in the west.

The hand separator is a mechanical device that has permanently displaced the old and the new fashioned churn alike and rendered butter making a function purely of the creamery, instead of the farmer's wife. It was introduced into Nebraska two years ago, and has completely revolutionized the dairy industry, not only doubling it in volume, but increasing its money-making power.

Farmers no longer haul their milk to the skimming stations of the big creameries, but do the separating at home and carry only the cream in their cans. This leaves the skim to be utilized at home. It is a poor cow that doesn't pay in cream alone each year for her original cost.

Modest fortunes are being made in the older settled parts of the state by the maintenance of large herds of dairy cows, whose milk is sold at the skimming stations. A herd of 50 cows, with the natural increase in calves and the sale of milk and cream, makes it possible for a farmer to obtain a yearly income from this source alone as large as that of most country professional men.

### PLOW USED IN CHINA.

It is a Primitive Implement and Has Probably Been in Use Many Centuries of Years.

China is decidedly behind the times so far as agricultural implements are concerned, as shown in the kind of plow which is generally used in that country. The only iron in this plow is a point, which turns down to enter the earth.

Blacksmiths with wheelbarrows loaded with tools and iron go frequently among the interior villages and spend much of their time making new plows and repairing old ones. In this way farmers who have any old iron get it shaped into plow points for a small sum.

Referring to this primitive plow, Mr. Henry B. Miller, United States consul at Niuchwang, says that he considers China an excellent field for American agricultural implements. Any American plow, however, which is introduced, he says, "must be cheap, as cheap as it is possible to make it and so cheap that it would not be used in the United States."

**Calf Raising Made Easy.** The rapid introduction of the hand separator is the feature of the times in the dairy industry. It is largely solving the question of getting good skim milk for calf raising, as well as having other important advantages. Warm, sweet skim-milk, separated within a few minutes after being drawn from the cow is in the best possible condition for the calf, and by observing the points mentioned in this bulletin, and as practiced by the most successful dairymen, little trouble will be had in raising as good calves as are raised in any way. The majority of those producing cream or butter for sale insist on some means of raising the calf satisfactorily, and the hand separator seems to fill the want better than any other system.—Midland Farmer.

**Musty Fodder Kills Calves.** A dispatch comes from Creston, Ia., that Hazard Dunn, living a short ways west of there, has recently lost 13 head of yearling calves from too much feeding on dry and musty fodder. All the calves but one that were taken sick died, and reports come from other parts of that country that there have been many more cattle dying there from the same cause. The wet weather has been such that much of the fodder this season is unfit for feeding except in small quantities, and then the closest watch must be kept on the cattle fed. It now appears that the enormous loss of cattle reported from the east end of that county some weeks ago is attributed to this same cause.

**Cause of Mottled Butter.** Mottled butter is sometimes caused by the salt not being well worked into the butter. What are known as white specks may be due to setting milk in shallow pans, the cream drying on the top and becoming hard. Another cause may be the cream standing too long, curd being formed in the milk, which becomes mixed with the butter. This happens mostly when the milk is in deep pans, and straining is the best method of preventing the difficulty in both cases.

### ALL THE STARS ARE AGLOW.

Scientists Declare That Like the Sun They Are Masses of Burning Matter.

During the last 60 years searchers of the heavens have made the discovery that the celestial bodies known to us as stars are similar in many respects to the sun, some considerably larger, others smaller, but on the average not much different in size and nature from the sun. They are—at least the visible stars—are great glowing globes of gaseous matter.

As a rule these vast furnaces burn steadily. Sometimes, however, the fires seem to die down and then blaze out again as of yore. Three hundred such stars are known to astronomers, says Chambers' Journal; they are called variable stars because of the waxing and waning of their light. Now and again the setting fires prove too strong for the bonds of attractive force which hold the star together, and with one mighty upheaval the vast globe is shattered into fragments, blown into atoms, veritably "dissolved into thin air."

Thousands of years after this explosion the record of the catastrophe reaches the earth, and a solitary watcher in the old barony of Bonnington, in the year of grace 1901, sees a new star suddenly blaze out in the midnight sky, to fade away only as its predecessors had done, leaving, perchance, not a trace in the sky to tell the spot where once a world existed. Among the millions of stars are to be found bodies in all stages of development. Some are glowing with an intensity of heat and light far beyond our utmost conception; others are slowly cooling down—already they are dull red in color; some are cold and dark and dead.

No telescope will ever perceive these latter bodies and no camera will detect them. We only know that they are there by their influence over the light and motion of bright stars. One of the most interesting sections of the new astronomy deals with these dead, dark stars, and, although no eye has seen them, or ever will see them, still we are able to ascertain their size, weight and position just as if they were in the zenith of their glory.

### WANTED TO GO TO FRISCO.

An Incident of Life in Alaska When the California Metropolis Was a Wonder.

"In the pioneer days of Alaska," said Capt. J. S. Criter, an Alaskan pioneer, "San Francisco was the first place the natives ever heard of as associated with untold wonders. The person who had been to 'Frisco and back became the greatest man alive in the Siwash estimation. It was the ambition of every Indian, particularly the young men, to go to 'Frisco," says the New York Sun.

"One time two missionaries got into a quarrel at Nualato, and one killed the other. At that time people had to be taken to San Francisco for trial, and this missionary was arrested promptly and sent down there. Among the witnesses who were taken along was a young Siwash Indian.

"When he came back he was, of course, the lion of all the Indians in that district, and he made their unsophisticated eyes bulge, and aroused envy in every native breast by the tales he told of what he had seen at 'Frisco. One young Indian became so enthusiastic that after thinking the matter over, he decided to go to 'Frisco himself.

"Me go to 'Frisco," he took to declaring on every occasion.

"Not long afterward this Indian waylaid and killed a white man near Central City. He made no secret of it, and a delegation of miners took him into custody.

"You kill white man?" he was asked. "Oh, yes! Me kill white man!" the Indian replied, eagerly.

"Why?" they asked him. "Oh, me kill white man; me go to 'Frisco!" he replied.

"That was all. The missionary had killed a man and they had taken him to 'Frisco, so this Indian had simply killed his man so they would take him to 'Frisco.

"The miners concluded, though, that to take the Indian to 'Frisco would establish rather a dangerous precedent in that country just then, so they took him out in a boat one night and disposed of him otherwise. No Indian ever killed a man in Alaska again with the object in view of getting a trip to 'Frisco."

**One of Allen's Stories.**

Appropos of modesty in politics, Allen told a story one day of an aspiring citizen in Mississippi who used to quote grandiloquently the familiar saying: "The office should seek the man, not the man the office." A few days later he was observed electioneering for himself in the old-fashioned style, with whisky, cigars, etc. Being reminded of his recent lofty utterances, he answered: "I still maintain my position. The office should seek the man; but, by gad! sah, the man should be around when the office is looking for him."—Francis E. Leupp, in Century.

**International Dishes.**

Among the courses at an official dinner at Berlin, in honor of the kaiser's birthday, were "ribs of beef with Victoria sauce," sweets labeled "Under Venezuelan Palms" and "German-English Siesta at La Guayra," and ices called "Caracas Bombs."—London News.

**Americans Taller Than Europeans.**

The average European is five feet six and seven-tenths inches high; the average American five feet seven and eight-tenths. Their respective weights are 138 and 141 pounds.—N. Y. Sun.

# DISGUISED CATARRH

A Stealthy, Insidious, Weakening Enemy to Women—Many Thousand Women Suffer Needlessly From This Cause.

There are a multitude of women, especially housewives, and all other women obliged to be on their feet constantly, who are wretched beyond description, simply because their strength and vitality is sapped away by catarrhal discharges from the pelvic organs. These women get up in the morning tired, drag themselves through their daily duties tired, only to go to bed at night as tired as before.

Mrs. Eva Bartho, 123 East 12th Street, N. Y. City, N. Y., writes:—"I suffered for three years with what is generally known as leucorrhoea, in connection with ulceration of the womb. The doctors advocated an operation which I dreaded very much and strongly objected to go under. Reading of the value of Peruna, I thought it best to give this well-known remedy a trial, so I bought three bottles of it at once. Now I am a changed woman. Peruna cured me; it took nine bottles, but I felt so much improved I kept taking it, as I dreaded an operation so much. I am to-day in perfect health, and have not felt so well for fifteen years."—Mrs. Eva Bartho.

Miss Louise Mahon, 3 Glen Ballie Street, Toronto, Ont. Can., Secretary of the King's Daughters and Secretary of Lady Macbeth, writes:—"I all women know of the benefits to be derived from taking Peruna would have many happier and more healthful women. My health has never been so robust, and I am easily fatigued and can not stand much. About a year ago I was so run down that I had to take to my bed, and became weaker and weaker. A friend advised me to try Peruna, and I have great reason to be grateful for in two weeks I was out of bed and in a month I was perfectly well, and I now find that my health is much more robust than formerly, so that I take Peruna once or twice a month and keep well."—Louise Mahon.

Peruna is such a perfect specific for each case that when patients have once used it they can never be induced to quit it until they are permanently cured. It begins to relieve the disagreeable symptoms at once. The backache ceases, the trembling knees are strengthened, the appetite restored, the digestion made perfect, the dull headache is stopped and the weakening drains are gradually cured. These results certainly follow a course of treatment with Peruna.

Barbara Alberty, corner Seventh and Walnut streets, Appleton, Wis., writes as follows in regard to Peruna:

"For years I have suffered with backache and severe pains in the side. I doctored so much that I became discouraged. A school friend told me how very much Peruna had benefited her and I sent out for a bottle, which did more to relieve me than all the other

MRS. EVA BARTHO.



MISS LOUISE MAHON.



MRS. ANNA MARTIN.

medicine I have ever taken. I used it faithfully for two weeks, and it completely cured me. I have not had any pains since, anywhere, but feel like a new woman. I am truly thankful for what Peruna has done for me."—Barbara Alberty.

Mrs. Kate Mann, 606 Bathurst Street, Toronto, Ont. Can., Vice President of the Ladies Aid Society, writes:—"I am pleased to give praise to Peruna for the blessed relief I found through its use. I suffered for years with backache and dragging down pains and often had to go to bed and stay there when I was so busy that I could ill be spared. It was therefore a simple goodness to me when Peruna was brought to my notice. Every drop seemed to give me new life, and every dose made me feel much better, and I promised myself that if I found that it cured me I would advocate it so that other suffering women should know of it. I have been in perfect health for one year. I enjoy work and pleasure because in such fine health, and no trouble seems too heavy to bear when you are in good health. Peruna has simply been a household blessing, and I shall not be without it again."—Mrs. Kate Mann.

MRS. KATE MANN.



MRS. ANNA MARTIN.

Mrs. Anna Martin, 47 Hoyt Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., writes:—"Peruna did so much for me that I feel it my duty to recommend it to others who may be similarly afflicted. About a year ago my health was completely broken down, had backache, dizziness and irregular work. It seemed dark indeed. We had used Peruna in our home as a tonic, and for colds and catarrh, and I decided to try it for my trouble. In less than three months I became regular, my pains had entirely disappeared, and I am now perfectly well."—Mrs. Anna Martin.

Mrs. Wm. Hetrick, Kennard, Washington county, Neb., writes:

"I am fifty-six years old and have not felt well since the Change of Life began ten years ago. I was in misery somewhere most of the time. My back was very weak, and my flesh so tender it hurt me to lean against the back of a chair. I had pain under my shoulder-blades, in the small of my back and hips. I sometimes wished myself out of this world. Had hot and cold spells, dizziness and trembling of the limbs, and was losing flesh all the time. After following your directions and taking Peruna I now feel like a different person."—Mrs. Wm. Hetrick.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case, and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Peruna can be purchased for \$1 per bottle at all first-class drug stores. Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

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