### AS HER ROUBLES

as Well as Asked for of Apart-

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e cities who are m of where to from the knowldertage in Enguring the past in Hords and exe gathered in upless victims, to pay whatever remain home-

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at £200 per aned 2,000 guineas and their fami-

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in England was the reign of s form was a present round the French ployed in cons were crimson dered, cloth of naterials. The lar erown, and ut far around egitimate bonred long after trimmed with nense bows of t and tasteful

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### How To Assure a Supply of Clean Milk

The Barnyard

tered as possible from the wind and cold. There should be no pools of stagnant water or urine therein.

2. Manure should not be allowed to stable or milk-house. The Stable

feet of air space for each cow, other the open privy vault. wise extra ventilation should be pro-

3. Walls and ceilings should be kept least once a week. clean. The stable should be white-

4. It is desirable that the place where the cows are kept be used for no other purpose. A cow barn should not be used as a storage place for straw, cable disease, or one caring for persons lay or other feeds, or as a wagon or having such disease, should be allowed tool house, as the dust and dirt which to handle the milk or milk utensils or accumulates in a place of this charac- assist in the milking.

shall not readily fall to the floor or ter and carefully dried on a clean towel. cow is used for storage of hay, the ceiling should be made tight to prevent chaff and dust from falling the milk. The practice of moistening

6. Stable floors should be made tight them, is to be condemned. and smooth and be of some non-absorb- 4. The milker should wear a clean ent material. Dirt or earth moors and washable jacket, used only when milkgutters cannot be tolerated.

7. The flooring where the cows stand .imes. should be short enough so that all ma-8. The floor should be swept every

day, but not before milking. 9. Cement gutters and mangers are piece of cloth or sacking. are best, as they can be more easily kept clean than if made of wood. 10. The manure gutter should be

should be kept at all times fairly free from manure. 11. Manure should be removed from the stalls and gutters before the morning milking and also before the afternoon milking, where the cows remain

in the stable all day. 12. The use of land plaster or lime is recommended in the gutters. 13. Allow no strong smelling mate-

rial in the stable for any length of light all this will and rived by straining, but re- They add that it is extremely fashtime. Store the manure under or outside the cow stable and remove it to a distance as often as practicable.

are used for the cows they should be frequently drained and cleaned.

The Cows. 1. The cows should be kept clean and free from disease.

Never add an animal to the here until cans to remain in stables while they certain it is free from disease, espe- are being filled.

health, and reject her milk. 4. The cows should be groomed 3. The more rapidly the milk is

daily, and all collections of manure, cooled and the colder it is kept the mud or other filth should not be al- safer it is, and the longer it will relowed to remain upon their flanks, main sweet. Milk cannot be properly sides, udders er bellies.

collection of filth, which may drop into few wells or springs are cold enough cut so that the brush will be well above they should stand where the air is iree

the ground. sawdust, shavings, leaves, straw, or 6. Milk should always be cooled as some equally clean material.

ding is to be condemned. Sand or is not at hand, the milk should be loam must never be used as bedding. | aired by tipping the covers slightly down and getting dirty between clean- in clean ice water. Precautions should ing and milking, a throat latch of rope always be taken to see that the water or chain should be fastened across the is above the milk to be cooled in the stanchions under the cow's neck.

1. Feed liberally, and use only fresh, palatable feed stuffs, in no case milk which has not been cooled and should strong smelling or decomposed aerated. food be used.

The Food.

food, like garlie, cabbage, and turnips water, or kept in a running spring. to be eaten by milch cows.

dance, easy of access, always pure and the cans. 4. Salt should always be accessible.

The Utensils 1. Milk utensils for farm use should be made of metal and well tinned, and ered wagons only should be used. If have all joints smoothly soldered, this is not possible the cans should be Never use them if they become rusty protected from heat, cold, dust and or rough on the inside.

2. Dairy utensils should be cleansed directly after using by first thoroughly and continuously maintained at a temrinsing them in water; then clean in- perature below 50 degrees F. side and out with hot water in which a cleaning material is dissolved; then thoroughly rinse with plenty of water; has a thin circular knife which reand lastly, sterilize by boiling water volves at a rate of six thousand revoor steam. Use pure water only.

steam. Use pure water only. lutions per minute and cuts through
3. All milk utensils and strainers many thicknesses of the cloth.

should be thoroughly cleansed by the 1. It should be well drained clean use, of boiling water, and all cans, and dry and should be as much shel- utensils and strainers must be sterilied before they are used.

4. Milk strainers should be kept exceedingly clean, and scalded a second time just before using. If cloth collect in the barnyard and should not strainers are used, several of them be at any time in contact with the should be provided in order that they straining of the milk.

ed and ventilated. The ventilation and cans must not be left in the cow range, recent experiments made by the should be preferably be from the top. stables, by the dusty roadside, near United States Department of Agricul-3. There should be at least 400 cubic the sink drain outlet, and pig sty or ture show.

> 6. Ice tubs and cooling tanks should be thoroughly cleansed by scrubbing at those on a normal farm as possible.

cattle or for other uses on the farm. The Milk and Milkers. 1. No person having any communi-

ter is liable to drop into the milk while it is being drawn from the cow.

2. The hands of the milkers should be carefully washed immediately be-5. The ceilings should be so con-tore milking. The hands should be structed that dust and dirt therefrom thoroughly washed with soap and wa-

the hands with milk, or to spit on

ing, and kept in a clean place at other 5. Always brush off and wipe the

nure will be dropped into the gutter and not upon the floor itself.

8. The floor should be swept every

8. The floor should be swept ever dry the udders and teats with a clean 6. Milk quietly, quickly, cleanly and thoroughly.

7. The first few streams from eat from six to eight inches deep and teat should be rejected, as this milk contains more bacteria than the rest of

8. All milk drawn from the cows 15 days before and 5 days after calving shall be rejected, and also all milk from diseased cows. If any accident convention in Portland, state that the occurs by which a pail full or partly fad for operations is passing and add full of milk becomes dirty, do not try further that much that has been called to remedy this by straining, because appendicitis in recent years was noththe soluble filth and the bacteria can- in but plain stomach ache anyway. ject all this milk and rinse the pail.

and dust with the milk, less likely. The Milk. 1. Remove the mil kof every cow at once from the stable to the milk 2. Have the herd examined at least house or to a clean room where the air twice a year by a skilled veterinarian. is pure and sweet. Do not allow milk

2. A good plan, if modern coolers 3. Promptly remove from the herd are not available, is to strain the milk uct. any animal suspected of being in bad into cans in ice water which reached the neck of the can.

cooled at any season of the year in the The clipping of long hairs from air alone is expected to do the cooling. the udder and the right side of the 4. Ice should be used in cooling, cow is of assistance in preventing the both in summer and winter, as very

for the purpose. 6. The hair on the tails should be 5. If aerators or coolers are used, from dust and odor, and on no account 7. The cows may be bedded with should they be use din the cow stable.

soon as strained. If modern apparatus 8. The use of horse manure for bed- for airing and cooling at the same time 9. To prevent the cows from lying while cooling the milk to 50 deg. F cans, and that the water cannot overflow into the cans and water the milk. 7. Never ship a can containing warm

8. If the milk is held at the farm De not allow any strong flavored it should be store din fresh, cold ice

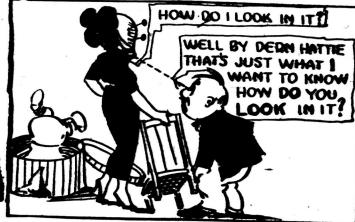
9. The milk should be kept under 3. Provide water for cattle in abun- shelter so that the rain cannot get into 10. Never mix fresh warm milk with

that which has been cooled. 11. During the transportation of the milk and cans to the car or dairy, covmud by a clean canvas or blanket. 12. All milk must be rapidly cooled

A new electric cloth-cutting device









MORE MEAT SCRAPS

Hens given meat, fish or milk prodmay be frequently changed during the ucts in their diet will lay from 36 to 66 per cent. more eggs than those which 5. After cleaning, utensils should be have only grain food and what bugs 1. Gow stables should be well lightinverted in pure air. Milk utensils and worms they can pick up on free

The birds used in the experiments were given conditions as nearly like The experiments were repeated under 7. Remember that the milk cans different conditions and in different washed twice a year, and more often if must not be used to carry water for years to avoid, as far as possible, any cerror due to the varied characteristics

of the birds. The average farmer feeds very little meat, fish or animal protein feed of any kind to his poultry, and consequently gets few eggs during the late fall and winter when eggs are selling at the highest prices.

In the experiments conducted on the government poultry farm, pens of pulscratch mixture of wheat, oats and upward and onward. corn. This is a greater varnety of grains than is used by many farmers. fied and worms were plentiful. Other rens were given the same ration, with one pound of commercial meat scrap

added to every four pounds of mash. The pullets without the meat scrap laid only 90 eggs aprece (which is eggs apiece.

Meat scrap is not produced on most farms ,and has to be bought at a higher price than grain. It produces eggs, mough, several cents a dozen cheaper than where no meat scrap is used. Milk products or fish give as good results as meat in increasing egg production.

CHANGE IN HEALTH FASHIONS. Oregon physicians, who are now in ionable to be well and hearty. It 9. The pails in which the milk is sounds sensible. It's the latest phase drawn should have as small an opening of a development that has been going istance as often as practicable.

14. If individual drinking basins

This renders the collection of manure last two generations the feminine ideal has been tending more and more strongly toward health and away from

#### UNIFORM CANNING. When you are ready to begin your

the old time fragility.

anning sort and grade the fruits and regetables for size and ripeness so that the cans may contain a uniform prou-

# The Heavens in September

BY M. A. PEASE

Cygnus the Swan, or the Northern Cross, swings high in the sky in September. It is happily one of the great figures in the heavens that house the Major recognized in the everyone can recognize at a glance. The form of a cross is evident, and wife of his host his lost love of long the figure of a swan is easily discernible as soon as one realizes that the apo, now a matron surrounded by her long beam of the cross indicates the outstretched neck of the bird, while the cross arms mark its wings. There are few constellations in the spacious successful rival. firmament that exceed in beauty and interest this sparkling star group. The Milky Way trails some of its glory through Cygnus, and nebulous a man of his rank is shy, was someclouds of extraordinary forms and texture also abound in this group and add greatly to its beauty.

This portion of the sky abounds with birds. Besides the swan, we have vanced to meet her guests.

The early Christians regarded this figure as the Cross of Calvary. It is really much more perfect in form than the far-famed Southern Cross. ease the happy company sat down to lets on free range were fed a mash of Outlined against the western sky in an upright position at Christmas time, luncheon. corn meal, bran and middlings and a it stands as a beautiful symbol of Christian faith beckoning all beholders

The nearest lucid star in our hemisphere is in Cygnus, and is known as 61 Cygni. This little star is barely visible to the naked eye, being of In addition the birds had absolutely but 5.6 magnitude. Deneb, the brightest star in the group, is a sun of advised that laying hens do not need great magnitude. In the beak of the swan is one of the most beautiful to be fed oyster shells Strange, isn't double stars known. The contrasting colors, which may be easily seen it, how we have been throwing away through a field glass, as very beautiful. To the person with binoculars or a good money needlessly all these years? small telescope Cygnus offers a splendid field of streams of minute stars Rut in this as in many other vital

> come down to us through the ages unchanged, the figure of which is gener- me why, if laying ally depicted with the head and body of a goat and the tail of a fish. shells, they go for them so ravenously Although occupying considerable space in the sky, Capricorn is really a after being without them for a few rather inconspicuous group, and it is, therefore, rather strange that it days. Why will a hen with chicks, should have held such an important place in the minds of the ancients. confined in a coop, gorged with feed

> the Capricorn of a modern almanac. It is thought that the Chaldeans for something which is lacking, and named the constellation a Wild Goat because that animal in feeding always then go into ecstasies when she sees climbs the hills. The sun, similarly, when it arrives in this constellation those shells brought by someone who begins to mount the sky, and hence the goat was adopted as a symbol of understands that same hen language? the apparent motion of the sun, while the fish-tail symbolized the rains and floods of the winter season.

> the Sun." It was also considered the Gate of the Gods, through which will laying ducks gobble shells as the souls of men passed at death on the journey to the hereafter. This though they were choice morsels if constellation was the especial pet of the astrologers, as it was supposed they don't need them? And why do to have shed its influence over the destinies of many of the kings and these different kinds of poultry pretty great men of those old days. Some writers of mythology consider that nearly ignore these same shells when Capricornus is identical with Pan or Bacchus. The emblem of plenty, the not producing eggs? cornucopia, horn of plenty, is also connected with the mythological history

Venus will not be very far above the horizon this month, as it is now Mars is low in the evening sky in September. It is steadily drawing

near the bright star Antares in Scorpio, and will later in the month pass within three degrees of that bright stars Jupiter is now a sun of the morning, and will be seen to best advan-

Saturn is also a morning star, but is too close to the sun to be advantageously seen. Uranus is in the evening sky about a half-hour after sunset. It will be sen in the Constellation Aquarius.

Neptune appears in the morning sky about 4 a.m.

Aquila the eagle, and Lyra the falling or swooping eagle.

of rare beauty, especially when the observer detects its famous Lace points I prefer to ask the most inter-Capricornus the Sea Goat, which lies on either side of the ecliptic, is eggs. the eleventh sign of the Zodiac. This group is one of the few that have And I'd like to have the experts tell

The Capricorn, which appears on the Babylonian boundary stones, and laying an egg nearly every day, the most ancient of all records extant, are practically similar in form with beg most insistently in hen language

The Oriental nations referred to Capricorn as "The Southern Gate of

Mercury is in conjunction with the sun, and will be too close to its primary for observation this month. far south of the sun.

tage as such after the middle of the month.

# No Burglar Works in a Lighted Room

No burglar turns the light on when he gathers the family silver. He works in the dark, stealthily. It's honest folks that choose the light. They invite it.

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## MARSHAL PETAIN'S LITTLE ROMANCE

Remained Bachelor After Losing Pretty Little Cashier

Of the three Marshais of France, one Tarshal Petain, is a bachelor, and all the candidates for the honor of being Mme. le Marechale—rumor says they have many—have come to the conclusion that his heart is as unconque

as he made Verdun. But the truth is that he lest it long ego and was beaten by a rival, says a Paris exchange. He is not the cold, immovable man of popular opinion. Once, when he was Major and instructor at the Paris War School, he was in the habit of lunching at a restaurant ratronized by officers at the corner of the Champ de Mars. But it was not only for the excellence of its cuisine that the future Marshal went there. Perched at the desk by the door was a lovely cashier. The whole war school was in love with her, but it was suplosed that the Major instructor would win over his pupils.

One day the pretty cashier quitted her desk and was seen with erange Llossoms in her hair, making her way to a neoghboring church. But Petain was not the bridegroom. The bride had passed him by and given her affections to a younger man, to whom the Major was teaching the art of war. Not long ago the Marshal was visiting the country and the General in command of the district gave a lunchchildren. As to him, the war had brought honor and promotion to his

what embarassed, but the hostess put things right. With the memory, perhaps, of past favors refused, she ad-

"This time you may embrace me, M. le Marechal," she said; and at their

### NO SHELLS? ASK THE HENS

Some so-called poultry experts have sted parties, the hens that lay the

Why will hens persist in putting

poor shells on the eggs after the sup-Perhaps eating shells is an ecquired

habit like taking snuff or eating pie with a knife. Be that as it may, every known kind of fowl language indicates the desire for and the need ct oyster shells for the laying hen.

#### DON'T KEEP TOO MANY ROOSTERS.

poor old rooster in the farm poultry flock has been getting an abundance of publicity in recent years: The most popular saying is: "Be a booster, swat the rooster, in the good old rummer time." This helps to meet the problem of good eggs in warm weather. Some people are also interested, however, in the male birds during the breeding season, for upon them rests part of the responsibility for strong, fertile eggs and vigorous, livable The head of the flock receives most

of the blame for the poor hatches of eggs every spring. The farmer thinks if the eggs don't hatch that it is the rooster's fault and possibly buys a new rooster. The male is really only part of the flock. Some say he is more than half the flock so far as breeding value is converned, but when it comes to the fertility problem he is only half. Experiments have shown that ene

riating will make fertile many eggs. Usually the first egg after mating is infertile. For the next eight or ten days fertility will show in practically every egg and will continue to show itself in some eggs up to fifteen days. Nearly all of these eggs will hatch and the fertile ones are just as virile on the tenth as on the second day.

This shows that it is not necessary to mate a hen for every egg, but that the influence of the male on the future offspring will not be removed for two weeks after he is taken from the flock. If males mix in the breeding pen it is best to wait two or three weeks to in pure purity of chicks. In New Guinea each tribe has its

own particular system of tattooing the ody, and should a member of any other tribe imitate the pattern, it is regarded as quite a sufficient reason for a declaration of war between the When internal revenue officers be-

gan to make use of the aeroplane in detecting illicit stills in the mountains of West Virginia and Eastern Kentucky, the moonshiners matched their enterprise by installing a system of wireless to give warnings of the appearance of revenue sleuths.