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AUSTRALIA, PARADISE OF WORKERS, IS NOT WITHOUT DRAWBACKS, SO THEY SAY

Says an Australian worker:
What a lot of virtue those people employing a groom, gardener or handy man about the place expect for his 10 or 12 bob a week. Almost any day may be seen in the "Situations Vacant" columns of the dailies something like this:
"Wanted a man; young, honest, industrious, civil, sober, kind to animals, handy with tools; Christian; good home."
Good old Christian! He mustn't grumble when he has to turn out at 5 in the morning and feed the fowls and milk the cow and clean the knives and the boss' boots; he mustn't complain if the cook cannot find anything for his breakfast but the remnants of the family's yesterday's dinner; he must not object to graft at all sorts of tasks till 9 o'clock at night, nor have a craving for a pick-me-up after fourteen hours' toil; he mustn't swear when the missus asks him to run to the letter-pillar half a mile away in one and a half minutes to post a letter in time to catch the 10 p. m. collection; he is not expected to snort when he has to do

the cook's work on her Sunday off, and the housemaid's ditto on the following Sabbath; he ought not to cuss when Master Harold tells him to have his riding hack ready at 2 o'clock; and Miss Florence says to have the pony in the dogcart at five minutes to 5; and the missus requests him to wash the two dogs punctually at ten minutes to 2; and the boss orders him to have the motor car cleaned and ready not later than 1:45 p. m. I once got a job as a Christian; but after a fortnight of it I filled up with rye whiskey, and cursed the household going in and coming out. Holding on to the hall table, I told them that for their uncharitableness the Lord would smite them with a consumption, and with a fever, and with an inflammation, and with an extreme burning, and with the sword and the butcher's ax, and with blasting and with mildew and moths, silver fish and plague rats. The missus fainted; and I rolled into the cheerful Pagan city and spent my final bob on more rye.—Sydney (Australia) Bulletin.
[*In Australia "graft" means hard work.—Editor.]

Engineers, firemen and telegraphers of the Delaware & Hudson railroad company have demanded an increase in pay averaging about 20 per cent.

Home Course In Poultry Keeping

VL—Diseases of Chickens.

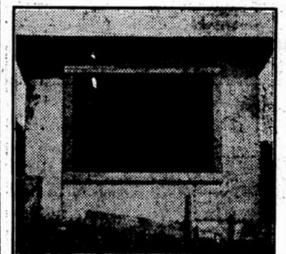
By **MIL M. HASTINGS**,
Formerly Poultryman at Kansas Experiment Station, Commercial Poultry Expert of the United States Department of Agriculture, Author of "The Dollar Hen."

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It is seldom profitable to doctor chickens. Where with a similar disease it would be wise to give medicine to a horse, cow or human it would be unprofitable to give the same attention to chickens. The main reason is because in fowls, which are much smaller animals, disease usually runs a very rapid course and is past the point where treatment is of use before observed by the poultryman.

Moreover, individual fowls other than fancy stock are worth less than \$1 apiece, and the time, worry and danger of exposure of other fowls to contagion usually more than offset the chance of saving an individual ailing bird.

Poultry ailments may be caused from unfavorable environment or may be due to bacteria or animal parasites. The first group of ailments are to be corrected by correcting the environment.



FRESH AIR POULTRY HOUSE.

Nothing special need be said of treating chicks in this connection more than is discussed elsewhere under the topics of housing, food and care.

Cleanliness.

The advice commonly given in poultry papers concerning cleanliness inflicts upon the poultry keeper more labor than need be. It is all right for the fancier, who sells his birds for high prices and whose profits depend largely upon the impression his plant makes upon the visitor, to sweep the floors of his chicken house with as much care as the housewife does her parlor. But the farmer and the utility poultry keeper cannot afford to increase their labor unnecessarily, for the labor bill at best is the heaviest item in poultry keeping.

There is a general notion prevalent that filth causes disease. This, strictly speaking, is not correct, and lack of cleanliness does not breed disease, although contagious diseases can be checked by a disinfectant, which, of course, involves reasonable cleanliness. Poultry if given dry whole grain will have no opportunity to get filth in their food, and if the house is dry, so that no fumes of ammonia are given off, there is no need of removing the droppings more than once a month. In winter time they can be allowed to accumulate for even longer periods.

In mild climates where birds are on free range commercial poultrymen only clean their poultry houses about twice a year. Damp poultry houses, even with the most scrupulous care in cleanliness, will never give satisfactory results.

Contagious Diseases.

Poultry suffers from numerous individual diseases, such as bound crop, bumblefoot, apoplexy, etc. Such disorders must be dealt with by the poultryman when the occasion arises and need give him no serious concern, as the loss involved is of small consequence.

Roup is the greatest scourge of the poultry yard, ranking as consumption does among men. Roup, like human consumption, is a germ disease and one of which the germs are commonly prevalent, but which are resisted by vigorous stock. It is only when flocks of fowls become particularly susceptible to roup germs by neglect and exposure that this disease breaks out in serious form.

The essential symptom of roup is a clogging of the throat and nostrils with offensive mucus, which makes breathing difficult for the fowl. This collection of mucus in the throat frequently causes a wheezing sound, which may be the poultryman's first intimation that roup is prevalent in his flock. As the disease progresses yellow cheesy patches form in the bird's mouth and throat, the eyes become swollen, and in some cases the eyeballs are bulged from the sockets. These latter symptoms are sometimes known as canker, and two or more distinct diseases in roup outbreaks are frequently identified by the scientists. Practically speaking, these symptoms may be considered as a single disease, the cause and means of treatment are similar.

The most certain means of disin-

guishing epidemic roup from simple colds is by the offensive odor of the fowl's breath. This is so unmistakable that without previous experience it serves as an infallible symptom for the diagnosis of roup.

The writer recognizes no cure for roup. Individual fowls may be helped some in their natural fight to overcome the disease if the pus is removed from the throat and nostrils and the parts bathed in a solution of permanganate of potash or other mild disinfectant, such as will be put up on request by the local druggist. Birds occasionally recover from roup, but such birds are usually worthless. All birds with evident symptoms of roup should be taken from flocks and destroyed and the house disinfected. It is still more important to see that all poultry on the place are got into suitable roosting quarters, where they will be protected from the rain and wind and still be given plenty of fresh air.

Chicken pox or sore head is a poultry disease especially prevalent in the south. It attacks growing chicks late in the summer. The disease can be treated with fair success by anointing the sores with carbolated vaseline. Gapes are also more common in the south than farther north and west. This disease is caused by parasitic worms in the crop. It occurs only in young chicks and can be avoided by keeping newly hatched chicks upon fresh ground upon which chicks have not run the previous season, or if the season is very bad it might be well to keep chicks on a board floor the first two weeks.

Limberneck is not a disease, but the result of eating maggots from dead carcasses. There is no cure known, and the only thing that can be done is to see that no carcasses remain where the chickens can find them.

Lice and Mites.

The parasites referred to as chicken lice may be classed as body lice and roost mites. The first or true bird lice live on the body of the chicken and eat the feathers and skin. The roost mite is similar to a spider and sucks the blood of the chicken. It does not remain on the body of the fowl except at night.

Body lice are to be found upon almost all chickens as well as on many other kinds of birds. Their presence in small numbers on matured fowls is not a serious matter. When body lice are abundant on sitting hens they go from the hen to the newly hatched chickens and often cause their death.

The successful methods of destroying body lice are, first, the provision of dust or earth wallows, in which the active hens will get rid of lice; second, the use of insect powder. The pyrethrum powder is considered the best for this purpose, but is expensive and difficult to procure in the pure state. Tobacco dust is also used. Insect powder is applied by holding the hen by the feet and working the dust thoroughly into the feathers, especially the tuft. The use of insect powder is expensive and should be confined to sitting hens and fancy stock. The third method is suitable for young chickens and consists of applying oil or grease on the head and under the wings. With vigorous chickens and correct management the natural dust bath is all that is needed to combat lice.

The roost mite is probably the cause of more loss to farm poultry raisers than any other pest or disease. The great difficulty in destroying mites on many farms is that chickens are allowed to roost in too many places. Plainness in the furnishings of the chicken house is a great advantage when it comes to fighting mites. The mites in the daytime are to be found lodged in the cracks near the roosts. They can be killed with various liquids, the best in point of cheapness being boiling water. Give the chick house a thorough cleaning and sand



CONTRAST OF HEADS OF WEAK AND VIGOROUS COCKERELS.

by throwing dippers of hot water in all places where the mites can find lodgment. Hot water destroys the eggs as well as the mites. Whitewash is a good remedy. A solution of carbolic acid in kerosene at the rate of a pint of acid to a gallon of oil is an effective lice paint. Another substance which is used for destroying insects or similar pests is carbon disulphide. This is a liquid which evaporates readily, the vapor destroying the insects or mites. When using carbon disulphide or other fumigating agents the house must be tightly closed. The liquid lice killers on the market are generally very effective in killing the mites by contact and also by vapor.

The Oklahoma legislature passed a bill which provides that every article of convict-made shall be labeled with an inscription two inches square containing the words "Convict Made."

MILWAUKEE CITIZENS ARE THREATENING TO TAKE THE LAW IN OWN HANDS

MILWAUKEE, May 20.—The arrogant disregard by the street car magnates here of the demand that all cars be equipped with lifting jacks in order that human life may be saved has borne fruit.

The Socialist administration has resolved to waste no more time in mere demanding.

Speaking of Beggs, the local car czar, this week's issue of the Social-Democratic Herald has just come out with the following vigorous statement:

"Last Monday the Social-Democratic aldermen got after him again on the lift-jack proposition. It will take some weeks to make the action effective."

"And in the meantime? In the meantime we propose this: The next time a street car runs down a child and holds it under the murderous wheels to ebb its life out in most horrible agony let the passengers take matters into their own hands!"

"There are times when lawlessness becomes the highest virtue. Here is what we propose: Let all the men in the car and as many others as they can get to lend a hand take their positions along one side of the car and with their combined strength throw the car off the trucks into the street. Then raise the trucks in the same way and release the victim."

"Do not stand helplessly about like cowards waiting for a wrecking wagon. A human life is more precious than a dirty old street car any day."

"It is not hard to throw a street car over if all exert their strength at once. It has been done by mobs in times of disorder due to strikes. It can be done in time of peace to save human lives."

"No man can be punished for such a heroic act. No court will dare to punish men for an act of humanity." The Herald backs up its advice by declaring that "there are times when property is not more sacred than human life, even in the eyes of the courts."

The appalling slaughter of the city's people under the street cars gave rise to this outspoken demand.

A stout woman entered a crowded car and took hold of a strap directly in front of a man seated in the corner. As the car started she lunged against his newspaper and trod heavily on his toes. As soon as he could extricate himself he rose and offered her his seat.

"You are very kind, sir," she said, panting for breath.

"No, at all, madam," he replied. "It's no kindness; it's simply self-defense."

Order of Hearing on Petition for License to Sell, Mortgage or Lease Land, STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF ST. LOUIS—In Probate Court.

In the Matter of the Estate of Ethel M. Edith E. L. James R. and Louisa G. Foucault, Minors:
The Petition of Minnie Foucault of Duluth, Minnesota, as representative of the above named minors, having been filed in this Court, representing among other things, that for reasons stated in said petition, it is necessary and for the best interests of the estate of said minors and of all persons interested therein, to sell certain lands of said minors in said petition described, and praying that license be to Minnie Foucault, Guardian, granted to sell the said lands.

It is Ordered, That said petition be heard before this Court, at the Probate Court Rooms in the Court House, in Duluth, in said County on Monday, the 13th day of June, 1910, at ten o'clock A. M., and all persons interested in said hearing and in said matter are hereby cited and required at said time and place to show cause, if any there be, why said petition should not be granted.

Ordered Further, That this order be served by publication in the Labor World according to law.
Dated at Duluth, Minn., May 19th, 1910.
By the Court,
J. B. MIDDLECOFF,
Judge of Probate.
(Seal of Probate Court, St. Louis Co., Minn.)
L. W., May 21-23, June 4, 1910

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Lake Avenue, Michigan and Superior Streets, Duluth, Minn.
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10c for Best 18c Dimities of the Season—Be Early!

A charming summer fabric for dainty, cool dresses, in white and tinted grounds, in a variety of pretty patterns—including the popular small black and white effects.

About 2,000 yards in the lot; regular price 18c the yard; special for Today, yard.....10c

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At a Sacrifice of a Third and More **STYLISH CAPES**—of fine chiffon finished broadcloth, in black and colors, full weight, wide sweep.
Regular \$9.50 Value. **\$5.95**
Special Today.....

SMART PONGEE CAPES—50 inches long, full sweep, an elegant garment to wear with light dresses.
Regular \$15 Value. **\$10**
Special Today.....

BEAUTIFUL BROADCLOTH CAPES—mostly high colors, some artistically embroidered, lined throughout with peau de cygne or satin duchesse—
Regular Values up to \$22.50. Special at..... **\$15**

Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic Ry.

Excursion Bulletin

May 30 Decoration Day. Fare and one-third between all stations.
June 1 to Sept. 30. Summer Tourist Fares to Eastern Canada, New York and New England.
June 3 to July 30. Every Friday low rates by train and steamer to Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland and Buffalo.
June 8-15-22. Annual Spring Excursions to Cheboygan, Alpena, Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland and Buffalo. Usual low fares.
July 11-17. Elks' National Convention, Detroit, Mich.
Watch for announcement of other excursions.
For particulars, apply to
A. J. PERRIN, General Agent, Duluth, Minn.

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DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS IN
The American Exchange National Bank
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CAPITAL AND SURPLUS..... **\$1,500,000.00**

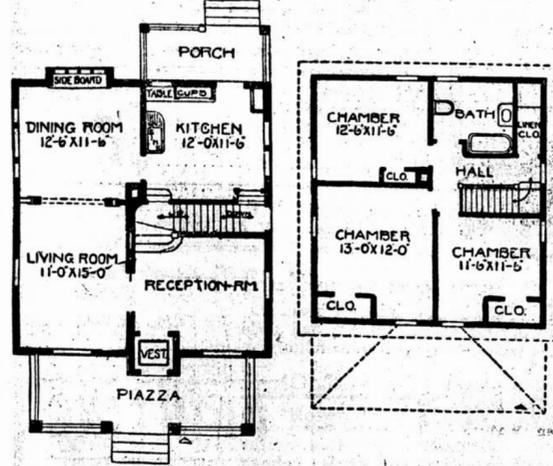
THREE PER CENT PAID
ON SAVINGS ACCOUNTS.

A Well Arranged Cottage.

Design 93, by Glenn L. Saxton, Architect.



PERSPECTIVE VIEW—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH.



This plan for a seven-room cottage is greatly admired. The arrangement of the rooms is compact and convenient, making a comfortable dwelling for a family that can be accommodated in a house of this size. The first story contains four large rooms, all opening together. There is a sideboard in rear of the dining room, with windows over it. There is also a grade door on the kitchen side, under the stairs to the second story. The second story is reached by combination stairs leading from the kitchen and reception hall. There are three large chambers in the second story, good bath and linen closet. Size 26 by 28.

There is a full basement under the entire house. The first story is nine feet high, the second story eight feet. Birch floors are used throughout, with Washington fir or red oak finish in the first story and pine to paint in the second. Cost to build, exclusive of plumbing and heating, \$2,300.

By special arrangement with me the editor of this paper will furnish one complete set of plans and specifications of design No. 93 for \$15.
GLENN L. SAXTON.