

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY	
THE COMFORTABLE WAY.	
GOING SOUTH	GOING NORTH
6:00 a.m. Duluth..... 10:15 p.m.	8:55 a.m. Brook Park..... 7:30 p.m.
9:04 a.m. Milwaukee..... 6:30 p.m.	9:04 a.m. Milwaukee..... 6:30 p.m.
9:31 a.m. Ogdish..... 6:30 p.m.	9:31 a.m. Ogdish..... 6:30 p.m.
9:42 a.m. Rock..... 6:30 p.m.	9:42 a.m. Rock..... 6:30 p.m.
10:10 a.m. Milwaukee..... 6:05 p.m.	10:10 a.m. Milwaukee..... 6:05 p.m.
10:22 a.m. Pease (D)..... 6:40 p.m.	10:22 a.m. Pease (D)..... 6:40 p.m.
10:35 a.m. Long Siding (O)..... 6:37 p.m.	10:35 a.m. Long Siding (O)..... 6:37 p.m.
10:41 a.m. Bricketon (T)..... 6:33 p.m.	10:41 a.m. Bricketon (T)..... 6:33 p.m.
10:56 a.m. Princeton..... 6:24 p.m.	10:56 a.m. Princeton..... 6:24 p.m.
11:15 a.m. Zimmerman..... 6:08 p.m.	11:15 a.m. Zimmerman..... 6:08 p.m.
11:40 a.m. Elk River..... 4:46 p.m.	11:40 a.m. Elk River..... 4:46 p.m.
12:05 p.m. Anoka..... 4:55 p.m.	12:05 p.m. Anoka..... 4:55 p.m.
12:45 p.m. Minneapolis..... 2:46 p.m.	12:45 p.m. Minneapolis..... 2:46 p.m.
1:15 p.m. St. Paul..... 3:15 p.m.	1:15 p.m. St. Paul..... 3:15 p.m.
(7) Stop on signal.	
ST. CLOUD TRAINS.	
GOING WEST	GOING EAST
10:15 a.m. Milwaukee..... 5:40 p.m.	10:15 a.m. Milwaukee..... 5:40 p.m.
10:33 a.m. Princeton..... 6:24 p.m.	10:33 a.m. Princeton..... 6:24 p.m.
11:20 a.m. St. Cloud..... 4:30 p.m.	11:20 a.m. St. Cloud..... 4:30 p.m.
WAY FREIGHT.	
GOING SOUTH	GOING NORTH
Daily, except Sun., 10:15 a.m. to 10:30 p.m.	Daily, except Sun., 10:15 a.m. to 10:30 p.m.
9:30 p.m. Princeton..... 1:00 p.m.	9:30 p.m. Princeton..... 1:00 p.m.
10:30 p.m. Elk River..... 10:30 a.m.	10:30 p.m. Elk River..... 10:30 a.m.
3:00 p.m. Anoka..... 8:00 a.m.	3:00 p.m. Anoka..... 8:00 a.m.

## MILLE LACS COUNTY.

**TOWN CLERKS.**  
 Bogus Brook—A. J. Franzen, Route 2, Milaca.  
 Borgum—Geo. Hulbert, Route 1, Milaca.  
 East Side—Andrew Kalberg, Opstead.  
 Greenbush—J. H. Johnson, R. 1, Princeton.  
 Hayland—Alfred F. Johnson, R. 2, Princeton.  
 Isle Harbor—C. M. Hagren, Washon.  
 Milaca—J. A. Overby, Milaca.  
 Milo—R. N. Atkinson, Foreston.  
 Onamia—Lars Erickson, Onamia.  
 Page—August Anderson, Star R. Milaca.  
 Princeton—Jos. Johnson, Route 5, Princeton.  
 Kathol—E. E. Dinwiddie, Garrison.  
 South Harbor—Chas. Frost, Cove.

**VILLAGE RECORDERS.**  
 A. N. Lenz, Princeton.  
 C. H. Dahlstrom, Princeton.  
 F. T. P. Neumann, Foreston.  
 E. R. Bailey, Onamia.

**PRINCETON LODGE, NO. 93, K. of P.**  
 Regular meetings every Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock.  
 A. J. ANDERSON, K. R. & S.  
 T. P. SCHER, Master of Finance.

**PRINCETON LODGE, NO. 208, I. O. O. F.**  
 Regular meetings every Monday evening at 8 o'clock.  
 HARRY MOTT, Rec. Sec.

**Princeton Homestead No. 1867**  
 Regular meeting nights second and fourth Wednesday in each month.  
 RALPH CLAGGETT, Cor. and M. of A.  
 F. J. DARRAGH, Foreman.

**PROFESSIONAL CARDS.**  
**GEORGE PRENTICE ROSS,**  
 Undertaker and State Licensed Embalmer.  
 Disinfecting a Specialty. - Rural Phone No. 30  
 Princeton, - Minnesota.

**DR. D. A. McRAE**  
 DENTIST  
 Office in Odd Fellows Block.  
 PRINCETON, MINN.

**ELVERO L. McMILLAN,**  
 LAWYER.  
 Townsend Building.  
 Princeton, Minn.

**DR. F. L. SMALL,**  
 DENTIST.  
 Office hours: 9 a.m. to 12 m. 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.  
 Over E. B. Anderson's store  
 Princeton, Minn.

**G. ROSS CALEY, M. D.,**  
 PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.  
 Office and Residence over Jack's Drug Store.  
 Tel.—Rural, 36.  
 Princeton, Minn.

**A. ROSS,**  
 ATTORNEY AT LAW.  
 Office in Carew Block.  
 Main Street, Princeton.

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 A fine line of Tobacco and Cigars.  
 Main Street, Princeton.

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 FUNERAL DIRECTOR.  
 Will take full charge of dead bodies when desired. Coffins and caskets of the latest styles always in stock. Also Springfield metal.  
 Dealer in Monuments of all kinds.  
 E. A. Ross, Princeton, Minn. Telephone No. 30.

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**Hotel Livery**  
 AND FEED BARN.

**T. J. KALIHNER, Proprietor,**  
 Princeton, Minn.  
 Single and Double Rigs at a Moments' Notice.  
 Commercial Travelers' Trade a Specialty.

# Home Course In Live Stock Farming

## VIII.—Managing the Dairy Farm.

By C. V. GREGORY.

Author of "Home Course in Modern Agriculture," "Making Money on the Farm," Etc.

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**W**HEN properly carried on dairying is one of the most profitable branches of live stock farming. The work is somewhat confining, but that is not a serious objection as long as the profits keep coming in. As shown in article 3, dairying removes less fertility from the farm than any other branch of live stock farming. Dairying is adapted to many localities where general farming cannot be carried on. Low, wet land or that too hilly to be cultivated can be profitably utilized as pasture for dairy cows. There is little danger of the dairy business being overdone. As population increases, the demand for dairy products becomes greater. The dairy cow produces food more economically than any other class of farm animals.

In starting in the dairy business the type of cow to select will depend largely on conditions. For the general farm, where dairying is more or less of a side issue, the dual purpose cows have many advocates. They give a fair amount of milk and produce calves that feed into satisfactory beef animals. The worst trouble with dual purpose cows is that they cannot be bred true to type with any degree of certainty. Once in awhile an extra

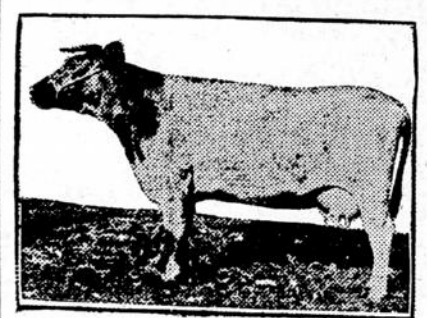


FIG. XIV.—GOOD TYPE OF SHORTHORN.

good one will be found, but there is little certainty of her heifer calves being like her. They tend to go either to the beef or dairy type. A whole herd of first class dual purpose cows is hard to obtain and to keep when it has been obtained.

## Selecting the Cows.

If dairying is to be made a prominent feature of the farming operations it will pay to go into one of the specialized dairy breeds. These special purpose dairy cows are machines for turning out milk, and the best ones do it effectively and breed true to type. There is little choice between breeds. The Jerseys give very rich milk, but are small in size and cannot stand unfavorable conditions well. Holsteins are harder, larger and can use more rough feed to advantage. Their calves can be turned into quick and profitable veal, and their large milk flow means more skim milk for calves and pigs. Where milk is being sold the small percentage of fat is a disadvantage. Guernseys are harder than Jerseys. They give a little more milk with a little lower percentage of fat. The milk is valuable for city trade because of a high percentage of solids other than fat.

Far more important than breed is individuality. There are three things to be taken into consideration in selecting a dairy cow—type, performance and pedigree. The dairy type is generally recognized as being wedge shaped, wide and deep behind and narrower in front. The three most important points to look for are quality, constitution and capacity. The skin should be pliable and the horns and hair fine. A coarse animal is seldom a satisfactory milk and butter producer. There should be no tendency to lay on fat. A dairy cow is worked to the limit during most of her life and must have a strong constitution to keep up under the strain. This is indicated by a roomy chest and large nostrils.

The capacity of the cow is of two kinds, digestive and milk producing. She must have good digestive capacity, as shown by a long, deep, roomy barrel, in order to be able to handle the amount of feed necessary to furnish material for a large milk yield. Milk producing capacity is indicated by a large, well balanced udder, extending well forward and well up between the legs behind. The veins which run forward from the udder should be large and twisted, as this is an indication of a large milk flow. Some cows have a digestive capacity too large for their milk producing capacity, while some are the other way. The most economical producer of milk is obtained when these two are balanced. The tests should be long and well placed for convenience in milking.

By far the most important point in selecting a cow is her performance record. This shows just how much milk and butter she can produce in a given time. Directions for testing cows will be given later.

The pedigree of a dairy cow is valuable mainly for the performance records of her ancestors. The record of her grandmother on her sire's side is especially important, as a good cow is more liable to transmit her qualities

through her sons than through her daughters.

Another point that should not be neglected, especially if milk or cream is being sold, is buying cows subject to the tuberculin test. It is definitely known that tuberculosis can be transmitted from cows to man through the milk. It will pay to keep only cows that are known to be free from disease. In the hands of an experienced veterinarian the tuberculin test can be relied on to give satisfactory results.

## Selecting the Bull.

The selection of a bull to head the herd is of fully as great importance as the selection of the cows. The main points to look for in a dairy bull are quality, constitution and roominess of barrel. He should be of good disposition, but should show plenty of masculinity in a strong head and a thick crest. A bull that looks like a cow will not have the ability to reproduce his good points in his offspring with any degree of certainty. The bull's pedigree is also important. The records of his mother and other female ancestors are very good indications of the inherent milk producing qualities that he possesses.

In most cases it pays to breed dairy cows for fall calving. The greatest milk flow will then come in the winter, when there is no field work to do. Then when grass comes the milk flow is stimulated, and the cow is kept up to her maximum production for the longest possible time. When cows that calve in the spring are put on dry feed in the fall the milk yield is reduced and the total yearly product lessened.

The cow should always be dried up at least three weeks before calving, even if she is still giving a considerable quantity of milk. She will come through the ordeal of calving in enough better shape to make up for the milk lost. A day or two previous to calving she should be shut up by herself somewhere and given loosening and cooling feeds, such as bran mash with a little oilmeal added. Some one should always be with the cow when she calves in order to render any assistance that may be necessary, though if the cow is in good health she will usually have no difficulty. The worst trouble with which highly bred dairy cows are subject is milk fever, which is described in article 5. The calf should be given the first milk, as this will start its digestive system to working. The milk will be all right to use in four or five days if the cow is not sick. Until that time the calf may be allowed to suck.

## Disposing of the Calves.

The question of what to do with the calves is an important one on the dairy farm. The heifers should generally be saved, as some of them will be needed to replace some of the cows in the herd, and the others can be readily sold at good prices. Probably the best way to dispose of the bull calves is to veal them. After they are from ten days to two weeks old they should be changed to skim milk gradually, taking two or three days to make the complete change. It will not be long after this until they will begin to eat a little cornmeal. If it is given after they have had their milk and are looking for something to suck. The meal may be increased in amount slowly, being careful not to feed more than they will eat up clean.

The care and feed of the heifer calves which are to be kept for cows should be much the same as advised for steer calves in a preceding article, except that the grain ration should consist of oats or bran instead of corn. The heifers should be kept growing well, but should not be given fattening feeds or feed of any kind in large enough quantities to cause them to become fat. If the tendency to lay on fat is developed in a heifer she is liable to continue to fatten after she is grown.

In case the calves get to scouring, a little blood meal put in the milk will stop it. The amount of milk should never be more than eight to ten quarts a day. Most of the failures in raising skim milk calves are caused by feeding too much milk or by putting grain into the milk. Plenty of clover hay should be kept where the calves can get at it. Fed in this way, they will make profitable veal at from eight to ten weeks of age.

In order to tell just which cows are the most profitable it pays to keep record of them. The most practicable way to do this is to weigh the milk for six consecutive milkings once a month at the same time each month. Multiplying the average of these six weights by the number of days in the month gives the amount of milk pro-

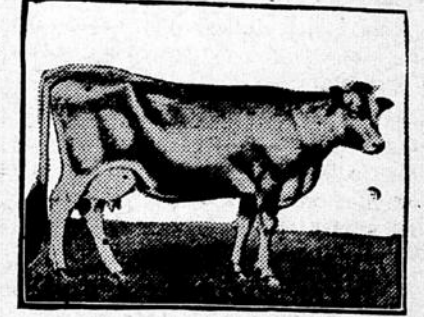


FIG. XV.—GOOD TYPE OF DAIRY COW.

duced during the month. To determine the amount of fat in the milk a sample should be taken from each of the six milkings. Before taking the samples the milk should be well mixed by pouring from one dish to another several times. The samples should be proportional to the size of the milking. In warm weather a formaldehyde tablet should be put in the milk to keep it from spoiling until it can be tested. Most creamerymen are glad to do testing for their patrons, or you can do it yourself with a small hand tester. A four bottle tester, with equipment for testing, can be bought for about \$5. Directions for testing will be given in article 10.

## OUR FIRST MINT.

Some of its Curious Old Rules and Regulations.

The first United States mint at Philadelphia was naturally a very unpretentious affair. The material for coinage was secured from abroad. There was found much difficulty to get any one of experience to operate the coinage, and the salary list of the first mint employees was: David Rittenhouse, director, \$2,000 per annum; Tristram Dalton, treasurer, \$1,200; Henry Voligt, coiner, \$1,500; Isaac Hugh, clerk, \$312.

The regular coinage of copper began in 1793, silver in 1794 and gold in 1795. The following curious extracts are taken from the mint rules and regulations of the early days:

"The allowance under the name of drink money is hereafter to be discontinued."

"The operations of the mint throughout the year are to commence at 5 o'clock in the morning."

"Christmas day and the Fourth of July—and no other days—are established holidays at the mint."

"He (watchman) will keep in a proper arm chest, securely locked, a musket and bayonet, two pistols and a sword."

"The watchman must attend from 6 o'clock in the evening to 5 o'clock in the morning, must ring the yard bell every hour and send the watchdog through the yard immediately after ringing the bell."

Besides the Philadelphia mint, which is now established in palatial quarters at Seventeenth and Spring Garden streets, there are mints at San Francisco, Denver and New Orleans and an assay office at Carson City.

## OLD LONDON BRIDGE.

It Linked the Twelfth Century With the Eighteenth.

For centuries old London bridge, with its double row of houses, was the home of generations who lived and traded over the Thames waters.

Holbein lived and painted there. Osborne, the pretence lad, leaped through a window in the house of his master, Sir William Hewet, to the rescue of Sir William's daughter, who had fallen into the swollen flood of the river below, and by winning her for his wife laid the foundation of the dual house of Leeds. Crispin Tucker had his shop on the bridge, to which Pope and Swift and many another author of fame made pilgrimages to purchase books and gossip with the waggish shopkeeper. Crocker's Dictionary was printed "at the Looking Glass on London bridge," and gigantic corn mills dominated the south end of the structure, not many yards from the wonderful Nonsuch House, a huge wooden pile with turrets and cupolas brought from Holland.

Such in brief outline was the London bridge which linked the twelfth with the eighteenth century and which when it was on its last tottering legs was removed to give place to its fine successor of our day, the stone in which is said to be "nearly double that employed in building St. Paul's cathedral."—Montreal Standard.

## His Danger.

In these days of almost pre-eminent German music and musicians it is rather amusing to read the opinions of former generations concerning Teutonic singers.

Frederick the Great was so impolitely unpatriotic as to declare that he would rather hear the neighing of a horse than the singing of a German prima donna. Perhaps in his day there was some excuse for such a remark, but the times have changed.

There is a diverting anecdote of an Italian who was convinced that no German could sing. A friend induced him to go to the opera where Henriette Sontag sang. After hearing her first aria the Italian got up to go. The friend urged him to stay, assuring him that he would be convinced soon.

"I know it," replied the Italian, "and that's why I go."

## Doves and Coronations.

At the ancient ceremonies of coronation of the French kings after the anointing had been performed some white doves were let loose in the church. This was supposed to symbolize the power of the Holy Ghost in directing the king's actions. A similar idea seems to have inspired all early kings, for among the English regalia is the rod of equity or the scepter with the dove. This is simply a golden rod with a mound at the top, which supports a cross. On this cross is a dove, fashioned of white enamel, with expanded wings. Some fine diamonds ornament the rod in various places.

## Gender of Garlic.

"Why is garlic masculine gender?" asked the man who markets. "It must be masculine because the green grocers I buy from call it 'he.' They are mostly Italians and ought to know the sex of garlic if anybody does. Of all the vegetables and aromatic herbs I buy garlic is the only one to which masculine virtues are ascribed. Everything else is neuter. To call garlic 'it' would be an insult. The garlic, he is fresh, he is fine, he is cheap, he is dear. Funny, isn't it?"—New York Times.

## He Had Quit.

"You say you have quit smoking?"  
 "Yep; never going to smoke again."  
 "Then why don't you throw away those cigars?"  
 "Never! I threw away a box of good cigars the last time I quit smoking, and it taught me a lesson."—Houston Post.

Not what you do, but how you do it, is the test of your capacity.—Studley.

## Farmers' Exchange and Gen'l Store

R. E. JONES &amp; SON, Proprietors

New and Second-Hand Goods

Stoves, Furniture and Crockery

Farm Machinery and Repairs

Bicycles, Repairs and Repair Work Done

Pictures Framed to Order

Agents for the Osborne Farm Machinery, the kind that "out-does" all others

The famous Patton's Paint, which has no equal  
 We also handle the Iowa Dairy Separator. Read this:

**"HERE IS SOMETHING EVERY FARMER SHOULD KNOW"**

**WE MAKE THIS OFFER:**  
 If you can find any other separator that under the same conditions will skim to its rated capacity as closely as the double cored IOWA, we will make you a present of our machine

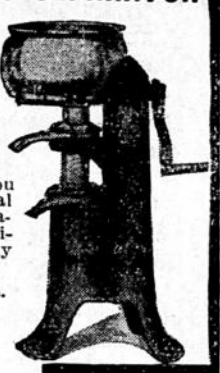
Before you buy any separator ask the manufacturer if he will make you the same offer we make on

If he won't do so, he the same as tells you that his separator is not as good as the IOWA. If he will duplicate our offer, you will get either his machine or ours for nothing.

There are many reasons why the IOWA is the best separator. It turns easier than any other.

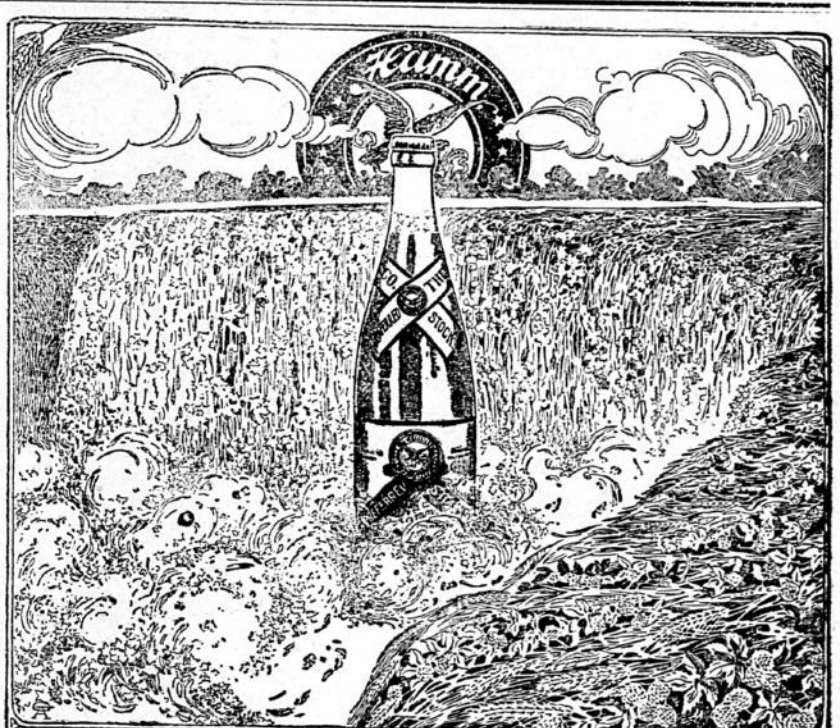
The IOWA is the closest skimmer. It is a fact that you cannot buy a machine anywhere at any price that will equal it in any of the above points. But before you buy any separator, protect yourself by asking the manufacturer to duplicate the offer we make in the IOWA. Then you won't buy something for best and get an inferior machine.

IOWA DAIRY SEPARATOR COMPANY, WATERLOO, IOWA.



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PRINCETON, MINNESOTA



Selected Barley Choicest Hops  
 Pure Artesian Water  
 Our Pride Your Pleasure

THEO. HAMM  
 BREWING CO. ST. PAUL MINN.

**Hamm's**  
 BEER  
 Call for the Preferred Stock

## Citation for Hearing on Petition for Probate of Foreign Will.

ESTATE OF FRANCIS L. HUGHES.  
 State of Minnesota, County of Milne Lacs.  
 In Probate Court.

In the matter of the estate of Francis L. Hughes, decedent.  
 The State of Minnesota to all persons interested in the allowance and probate of the will of said decedent. The petition of Frances E. Hughes, representing that Francis L. Hughes, then a resident of the county of Monroe, state of New York, died on the 22nd day of August, 1909, testate and that his will has been allowed and admitted to probate in Surrogate's court in and for the county of Monroe, state of New York, being filed in this court, together with authenticated copies of said will and of the probate thereof in the court above named, and praying that said will be admitted to probate in this state, and that letters of administration with the will annexed be thereon granted to E. L. McMILLAN.

Now therefore, you, and each of you, are hereby cited and required to show cause, if any you have, before this court, at the probate court rooms in the court house, in the village of Princeton, county of Milne Lacs, state of Minnesota, on the 23rd day of May, 1910, at 10 o'clock a.m., why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Witness the Hon. Wm. V. Sanford, judge of said court, and the seal of said court, this 25th day of April, 1910.  
 (Court Seal)  
 E. L. McMILLAN,  
 Attorney for Petitioner,  
 Princeton, Minn.

## An Ideal Husband

Is patient, even with a nagging wife, for he knows she needs help. She may be so nervous and run down in health that trifles annoy her. If she is melancholy, excitable, troubled with loss of appetite, headache, sleeplessness, constipation or fainting and dizzy spells, she needs Electric Bitters—the most wonderful remedy for ailing women. Thousands of sufferers from female troubles, nervous troubles, backache and weak kidneys have used them and become healthy and happy. Try them. Only 50c. Satisfaction guaranteed by C. A. Jack.

## Citation for Hearing on Petition for Determination of Descent of Land.

State of Minnesota, County of Ville Lacs.  
 In Probate Court.

In the matter of the estate of Sarah M. Cilley, decedent.  
 The State of Minnesota to the next of kin and all persons interested in the determination of the descent of the real estate of said decedent: The petition of Edwin R. Cilley having been filed in this court, representing that said decedent died more than five years prior to the filing thereof, leaving certain real estate in said petition described, and that no will of decedent has been proved nor administration of her estate granted in this state, and praying that the descent of said real estate be determined by this court.

Therefore, you, and each of you, are hereby cited and required to show cause, if any you have, before this court at the probate court room, in the court house, in the village of Princeton, in the county of Milne Lacs, state of Minnesota, on the 23rd day of May, 1910, at 10 o'clock a.m., why said petition should not be granted.

Witness, the judge of said court, and the seal thereof, this 22nd day of April, 1910.  
 Wm. V. SANFORD,  
 Probate Judge.  
 (Court Seal)  
 J. A. ROSS,  
 Attorney for Petitioner,  
 Princeton, Minn.

## Commander Julius A. Pratt Post No. 143

Dept. 111, G. A. R.

Mr. Isaac Cook, commander of above post, Kewanee, Ill., writes: "For a long time I was bothered with backache and pains across my kidneys. About two months ago I started taking Foley Kidney Pills and soon saw they were doing just as claimed. I kept on taking them and now I am free from backache, and the painful bladder misery is all gone. I like Foley Kidney Pills so well that I have told many of my friends and comrades about them and shall recommend them at every opportunity." Sold by all druggists.

Wanted, a man or good boy to work. May have work all summer. L. A. Parks, Route 4, Box 111, 2½ miles east of Princeton. 17-2tp