

The Acantha.

GEORGE W. MAGEE, Editor.

DUPIYER, MONTANA.

The Servian, Roumanian and Bulgarian railroads are owned exclusively by their respective governments.

Boston has added this year 40 portable school houses to its educational equipment, making a total of 56.

Belgium, in 1898, through the purchase of the Grand Canal Bridge and some minor private roads, became the possessor of the whole Belgian railroad system.

With voluntary subscriptions of \$4,000 in hand, a committee in Atlanta, Ga., is making a house-to-house canvass to raise \$25,000 to erect a monument ready by the first anniversary of Mr. McKinley's death, and to have President Roosevelt for orator of the day.

The widest possible publicity ought to be given to the action of the magistrate who has held for manslaughter a person who "rocked the boat," and thereby caused the death by drowning of some of those who were with him. The class of those who think it is funny to frighten timid people by this dangerous trick is large and perennial, and anything which will warn or educate them is a public service.

Sandow, the athlete, while in Lyons, France, was attacked in a cafe by some desperadoes with knives. He seized one of them by the back of the neck, lifted him in the air, and with the other hand clutched his feet. Swinging him upward, he brought him down with great force on the center of a table. This blow with a human mallet split the table in two, and the man went through it. The other scoundrels fled.

A duel between women took place the other day at an hotel in Paris. Mme. Louise Negut, a woman of 30, who had been deserted by her lover, Leon Povison, instead of revenging herself on the latter, sought out her younger rival, Eugenie Cordelle, and challenged her in due form, the result being that Mme. Cordelle was repeatedly stabbed. The savage encounter would have continued if Povison, who suddenly came upon the scene, had not sent for the police.

The efforts of the state of Alabama to punish persons found guilty of lynching deserve the heartiest praise. Already one man has been sentenced to imprisonment for life for lynching a negro accused of stealing chickens, and two others have been found guilty of murder in the second degree and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment for their part in the same outrage. The courage of the judge and the fidelity of the jury before whom these cases were tried, have been applauded no less warmly by the influential papers of the South than by their Northern contemporaries.

The Costa Rican government has granted to an American-German company a concession on 50,000 acres of coal and agricultural lands lying on both coasts of the country. The term of concession is fifty years, and the company is permitted to use for port purposes, 400 metres of land in every nautical mile of coast line. The company is exempt from import duties and taxation, and is granted railroad and telegraph privileges free. The only stipulation in the agreement is that the company must dispose of one-fifth of its capital stock of five million shares in Costa Rica.

Intelligence has been received from Liberia of the death of a remarkable woman, Martha Ann Ricks, known as Aunt Martha, who made a journey from Liberia to England nine years ago for the purpose of visiting Queen Victoria. At the time of her death she was 85 years old. Her father was John M. Erskine, a slave who purchased his freedom and that of his children, and became a Presbyterian minister. Aunt Martha's greatest achievement was in 1841, when she successfully defended the Haddington Methodist Mission Station with three others against a cannibal chief and 300 natives.

Popular sympathy with a suffering animal and the readiness of the public to relieve such suffering were illustrated recently in St. Louis when a man risked his life to rescue a cat from a narrow ledge on the side of a lofty water tower. The cat had been pursuing a swallow, and although it had climbed down to the ledge alone, was unable to climb back. For several days it remained a prisoner, one hundred and seventy feet from the ground, and suffering severely from hunger and thirst. The man who discovered the cat's predicament climbed the two hundred and twenty-five steps to the top of the tower, and was lowered by a rope to the ledge, forty feet below.

DAIRY AND POULTRY.

INTERESTING CHAPTERS FOR OUR RURAL READERS.

How Successful Farmers Operate This Department of the Farm—A Few Hints as to the Care of Live Stock and Poultry.

Milk Testing in Iowa.

Food and Dairy Commissioner B. P. Norton of Iowa, sends out the following circular of instruction:

The bearing of the law of this state upon the subject of cream testing with the Babcock test, does not seem to be fully understood by the butter-makers of the state. The law reads: "Section 2523. Any person or corporation, or the employe of such person or corporation, who operates a creamery or cheese or condensed milk factory and uses a chemical milk test to determine the quantity of butter fat in milk purchased, used or received, shall so use only such tests as shall be clear oil, free from any foreign substance and produce correct measurements of butter fat." Of course the word milk includes the word cream.

In testing milk the ordinary 17.6 pipette will deliver the same weight of milk, 18 grams, whatever its test may be. But the same is not true of cream, which varies greatly in weight with the variations of its quality; hence, whether the pipette be 17.6cc or 18cc or 22cc, the results obtained are all incorrect, because the weight of poor cream taken by any of these pipettes is greater than the weight of rich cream taken by the same pipette. The proper weight should be 18 grams of cream or milk, and the most accurate cream testing can be done only when the cream is weighed into the bottles. But this is practicable only in those creameries that can afford to have the proper balances for weighing the cream in testing.

But the use of a 17.6 pipette and the tables of corrections prepared at the Iowa Experiment station, will give very accurate measurements of the butter fat in cream, and is the only method of measuring the cream for the Babcock test that is held to be authorized by the law.

A few creameries have been using a 22 pipette in cream testing, and have called the reading of the fat column butter instead of butter fat. There are three reasons why this system should not be used. First, it is incorrect, because no pipette will measure out the same weight of creams of different degrees of richness. Second, the Babcock test is a test for butter fat and not for butter, and the test shows butter fat in the bottle whatever the amount of milk or cream used, and not butter. Third, it is not authorized by the law. The attorney general says on this point, and referring to section 2523 previously quoted: "Operators of creameries, cheese or condensed milk factories, whenever a test of the quality of milk or cream is made, are required to use such appliances and tests as shall produce correct measurements of 'butter fat.'" Note the last two words quoted.

The law makes no provision in regard to the manner of payment for the milk or cream furnished. The creamery may pay for it by the hundred pounds or by the gallon, or for the butter it will make, or the butter fat it contains, but the law is very clear that if the creamery uses a chemical milk test, it must use such a test as shall produce correct measurements of butter fat. There is nothing in the law that will prevent a creamery from paying its patrons for a 25 per cent or a 50 per cent overrun, if the creamery desires to do so; the provision is that the milk or cream must be correctly tested for butter fat.

Why Feed Green Cut Bona?

From Farmer's Review: The above is a question every poultry breeder should consider, as every poultryman is after an article for feeding that will lessen the feed bill, provided the article in question gives the desired results when fed. In green cut bone we find such a food.

Some one may ask, "What is green bone and where can I get it?" It is the fresh bone that comes from the butcher shop, cut or sliced by a machine made for the purpose. Nearly every family can save a few bones from the kitchen table; while such bones are not quite so good as those fresh from the butcher shop, they are well worth saving. By analyzing an egg we find it to be composed largely of lime and nitrogenous compounds. These elements we also find in a green bone. Thus it is evident that by feeding green cut bone we are, to a certain extent, giving the hens all that is necessary for the production of eggs. Of course they must have a variety of other food, and plenty of fresh water at all times.

I have found that the fowls fed green cut bone are less liable to disease than fowls not so fed, because the green bone supplies elements that invigorate the fowls and give them power to resist the encroachments of disease.

While I consider green cut bone very

valuable, yet it must be fed with judgment. It is a very strong food and too much is as bad as too little. I feed at the rate of one pound for every dozen fowls every other day, and this proportion I believe to be safe and profitable. I get the best results by feeding it the first thing in the morning. I feed it in troughs three inches wide and two inches deep. These troughs may be of any desired length and should be nailed to the fence or building at a height of 6 to 8 inches above the ground. This will prevent the fowls from getting into the feed with their feet. By the way, this is the best method to use in feeding any kind of soft feed to fowls, as cleanliness is the first requisite to successful poultry raising.

Half an hour after feeding the green cut bone I scatter oats or wheat in the litter to induce exercise. Where poultry have free range on the farm they need not have green cut bone all through the summer months, as they will pick up bugs and worms enough to supply this need. But when they are confined, especially if in a small enclosure, they should have green cut bone the whole year round. During the summer be sure to get fresh bones and do not use them after they begin to smell, for anything in a state of decomposition is unfit for poultry.

In buying a bone grinder, select a large machine of some good make and commence feeding green bone. Then notice the increase in the supply of eggs. But do not think that cutting bone is play work, for it isn't. It takes muscle and plenty of it. But the man that is afraid to use his muscle or brain in the poultry business had better let the business alone.—C. E. Niewold.

Wheat Hay.

As you have solicited me, I will give you an article on hay culture, writes R. W. Milam to the Graphic, a local Georgia paper. Six years ago I began cutting wheat in the dough state, and treating it as hay, and so satisfactory was the result that I have annually increased my acreage from two acres to sixty-five. During my twenty years' experience in growing forage plants for horse feed, I have never yet found anything that equals wheat as a perfect feed for horses and mules. I have grown more tonnage of superior quality in wheat than in any other kind of forage. It grows in the winter when nothing else will grow, and greatly improves the land and beautifies the section where grown. It is a sure crop, and comes in when the barns are empty in the spring. I have tried it every way that has been suggested, and the wheat proposition has met every objection that has ever come to my knowledge.

I sow the Fulcaster variety of wheat, which is a very large and bold-growing variety—the most hardy of all the wheats. I find it will grow about one-third more pounds per acre than any other kind. I begin to harvest about May 10, and generally cut and windrow one day, and house the next. I have never seen a straw molded, and have had heavy rain on it in the windrow. It cured nice and bright. The hay can be baled with safety in ten days, and should be baled to retain its valuable qualities. I am asked almost daily if oats treated in the same way would not be better. Experience tells me no. I had rather pay \$1 for 100 pounds of wheat in a bale than 40 cents for a bale of oats, the same weight and treated in the same way.

I follow my wheat with corn and peas, one-fourth bushel western corn, and one-half bushel of peas per acre, broadcast, and the crab grass comes up with the corn and peas, and adds the value of that class of hay. The western corn will not grow so large as southern-grown seed, and the small stalk is preferable. The pea vines will run up on the corn stalks and hold them up off the ground. When cut the corn stalks ripen a little ahead of the pea vines, and being all through, will absorb any excessive moisture that may be in a green pea vine and I have never had any trouble curing pea vines. I grow other kinds of hay, but find wheat and peas the least trouble and most profitable; have almost discarded other kinds.

ure to harm her chicks if fighting will prevent; and she will raise her chicks as no hen is a kinder or more attentive mother. She never tramples her young, is always ready to hover them, and does not race them to death. Neighboring fowls keep at a respectful distance, and the young stags are kept under subjection by their sire, who also keeps peace and good order in the flock. We do not approve of cock fighting, but the Pit Game would be a useful bird even if never fought in the pit. He is courageous, brave and attentive to his mates, always ready to protect the chicks and is one of the handsomest and proudest birds known.

The aggregate production of the wheat growing counties of Washington this year will be 37,000,000 bushels.

"What is the difference between a good duckshooter and a man that steals a painting?" "One brings the canvasback and the other doesn't."

Our Experts on Cattle and Beef.

According to a recent government report the export cattle trade of the United States for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901, was the greatest, in point of the number of cattle exported, of any year in history. The total to all countries amounted to 459,218 head, valued at \$37,566,980. Of this number 376,000 head, or almost 82 per cent, were credited to the trans-Atlantic trade, with Great Britain as destination. The West Indies and Bermuda took 65,120 head and almost all the remainder was consigned to the various countries of North America and South America. The fiscal year ended June 30, 1901, is the first full fiscal year that has elapsed since Great Britain, on account of an outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in Argentina, placed an absolute embargo upon the exportation of live cattle from that country into the British Isles. Previous to this prohibition Argentina had been the only American competitor of the United States and Canada in the foreign cattle markets of Great Britain, and the importance that Argentina has attained there is attested by the fact that, according to Argentine official reports 91,264 head of cattle were exported to Great Britain in 1899, the last full calendar year before the prohibitive measures went into effect. Considerable interest attaches, therefore, to the cessation of Argentine shipments to Great Britain with reference to the effect it will eventually have, if permanent, not only upon the Argentine trade, but indirectly upon the general export cattle trade of the two great competitors—the United States and Canada. As stated above the United States exports of cattle for the fiscal year ending June 30th amounted to 459,218 head. Canada's cattle exports during the same period amounted to 169,079 head. Exports of beef from the United States during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901, were also the largest in the history of our commerce. The total exports of fresh, canned and cured beef amounted to 461,295,771 pounds, valued at \$40,376,758, against a corresponding total in 1900 of 434,258,032 pounds, valued at \$37,772,173. The combined exports of like products in 1899 were 368,669,635 pounds, with a declared export value of \$29,720,258. The Canadian exports of beef during that period amounted to 9,710,453 pounds, valued at \$813,343; and 3,728,997 pounds of canned meats, valued at \$419,959, or a total value for the two of \$1,233,292. It will be seen by these figures that Canada is not an important competitor in the beef trade. The beef trade of Argentina, however, is another story. Since the cessation of its export cattle trade with Great Britain it has directed renewed energy to establishing a market for its surplus cattle through the exportation of beef products, and during the last fiscal year it has exported to France and Great Britain 54,230,933 pounds of beef.

Points Well Made.

Edward K. Slater, writing in a local Minnesota paper says:

The "book farmer" is the man who can make dairying pay where others would fail. . . . Remember that clean milk will keep longer than milk containing filth. . . . Not more than one-half of the cans that come to the creameries are properly cared for. . . . There are 762 creameries in the state and a good prospect of increasing the number to 900 this season. . . . A creamery should never be built where there isn't a good prospect of securing the milk from at least 500 cows. . . . It isn't always the cow which gives the most milk that makes you the most money, if you are selling butter fat. . . . Now is the time to give that creamery a boost. . . . Something is the matter when a creamery company can't keep any buttermaker they may hire. The boys are not all incompetent. . . . Wind doesn't make a good piece of machinery; if you contemplate buying a separator, satisfy yourself that it is what it is represented before you invest. . . . Don't neglect to strain your milk before taking to the creamery, just because your neighbor does. Perhaps he is doing so for the same reason. . . . Don't keep a \$10 dairy cow; sell her for beef and take what you lost last year by keeping her, and add to the selling price and this amount will buy you a cow that will make you money.

The advantages of winter dairying are numerous. If the cow drops her calf in the fall or early winter, she will give good flow of milk throughout most of the winter season on very little more feed than is necessary to winter a dry cow. In the spring, when the milk flow has begun to decrease, the cow seems to take a new start when put on grass, thus giving practically two freshenings in the year. By this method of dairying, the greatest milk yield occurs during the season of highest prices.

I do believe the common man's work is the hardest. The hero has the hero's aspiration that lifts him to his labor. All great duties are easier than the little ones, though they cost far more blood and agony.—Phillips Brooks.

A Bad Break in Society.

Jack Forchen-Hunt—"Yes, she rejected me, and all because of a bad break I made when I was proposing."

Dick Adams—"What was that?" Jack Forchen-Hunt—"Oh, I told her she was 'one in a thousand.' She thinks she's one of the Four Hundred."—Catholic Standard.

Schools in Porto Rico.

The expense of maintaining schools in Porto Rico is very high if we consider the amount spent for the small number of pupils enrolled. Education, however, is always essential to success. In our country the people are being educated to the fact that there is a sure cure for indigestion, dyspepsia, constipation, nervousness and malaria, fever and ague, and that medicine is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Try it. Our Private Die Stamp is over the neck of the bottle.

POULTRY.

A Half-Column of Don'ts and News.

Don't breed a Hamburg that has a single comb.

Never use a "clay-breasted" Partridge Coochin female.

Never use a bronze turkey tom that has a slim shank.

Never use a bird that shows any tendency to knock-knees.

Never breed extremes in form or color at all avoidable.

Never use a bird that has a natural deformity of any kind.

Never use a bird that is inferior in size to its sex of its breed.

Avoid white birds that have straw-colored backs and wing bows.

Never discard goose or gander because of its age—the older the better.

Never use a pullet to sell eggs from until you have tested her laying qualities.

Never mate a male of any breed that is easily cowed by all the other males.

Never use one that has a scant leg and toe feathering, if a feather-legged breed.

Never use a Pekin duck that does not walk quite erect, nor one that has a short body.

Never use one of the pinkish-white shanks if its breed calls for yellow or dark yellow shanks.

The Teacher's Wife.

Clarissa, Minn., Oct. 28th.—Mrs. Clara Keys, wife of Charles Keys, school teacher of this place, tells a wonderful story.

For years! her life was one of misery. Her back ached all the time, her head ached all the time; neuralgia pains drove her to desperation. She used much medicine, but failed to get any relief till she tried Dodd's Kidney Pills.

"Very soon after I began using Dodd's Kidney Pills all my aches and pains vanished like the morning dew. I consider this remedy a God-send to suffering womanhood."

Encouraged by their success in her own case, Mrs. Keys induced her mother, an old lady of 74 years, to use Dodd's Kidney Pills for her many aches and pains. Now both mother and daughter rejoice in perfect freedom from illness or suffering, which is something neither had enjoyed for years before.

Dire.

Clubberly—Just because I haven't paid my bill for a year, my tailor won't make me another suit of clothes.

Castleton—What will you do? "I shall threaten to take my trade elsewhere."—Detroit Free Press.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

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