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J. S. WOOD, Secretary.
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The regular communications of this lodge are held in Masonic hall Austin, Minn., on the first and third Wednesday evenings of each month.
M. O. ANDERSON, W. M.
JOHN H. ANDERSON, Secretary.
- ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER, No. 14.**
The stated communications of this Chapter are held in Masonic hall, Austin, Minn., on the second and fourth Friday evenings of each month.
WALLACE GIBSON, M. E. H. P.
FARRE GOODWIN, Secretary.
- S. BERNARD COMMANDERY, K. T. No. 13**
Meets first Monday evening of each month at Masonic hall. GEORGE E. ANDERSON, E. C.
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DAIRY BREEDS.

Some of the Leading Types That Make Dairying Profitable.

Edward Van Alstyne, who was head of the dairy department of the Pan-American fair, is a firm believer in the special purpose cow. From his experience Mr. Van Alstyne considers the Holstein, the Ayrshire and the Jersey or Guernsey the leading types of dairy breeds. The Holstein, he finds, will produce a quart of milk at less cost than any other breed and is well adapted to those who wish to produce milk at low cost regardless of richness and will supply plenty of food without obliging the cow to hustle for a living. According to Mr. Van Alstyne, the Ayrshire is well adapted to hill pastures and on such locations ought not to be supplanted by the Holstein. The milk is richer in solids and fat and the cow better adapted to finding her own living in rough pastures. The milk is well balanced in composition and desirable for cheesemaking, and the cow is of good constitution and occupies a place between the Holstein and the Channel Island breeds.

The Jerseys and Guernseys are very much alike and are classed about equally in Mr. Van Alstyne's estimation. They are, above all, good butter cows. The Holsteins at the Pan-American exposition made more pounds of butter than the channel breeds, but it cost 12 cents a pound where the Jerseys and Guernseys made it for 9 cents, and they are accordingly the best breeds for the man who wishes to make butter. Not only is the milk richer, but it creams more readily and can be handled to better advantage after the cream is obtained. It can be churned with less trouble from temperature and other conditions. The color is also better, especially in winter, the Guernsey breed being the only breed that produces high colored butter during the winter season.

For the dairyman stocking his farm Mr. Van Alstyne advises that the start be made with pure bred stock if possible. Although the first cost is higher, such stock is more likely to breed true and produce better quality. The surplus young stock, too, can be sold for a much higher price than grade stock, but as far as the yield of milk and butter is concerned it is possible to get about as good results by breeding up a herd of choice grades with a pure bred sire. The choice of breeds should be such as suits the requirements of the dairyman, his farm and pasture condition, his market and the class of product to be turned out—American Cultivator.

Pure Water For the Cow.

The healthy animal should be provided with a constant supply of pure water. The statement that the cow prefers dirty water is false. The cow prefers dirty water if it is of a more suitable temperature than the clean water offered, but clean water with the chill taken off will be preferred to the same water full of filth. It is hardly reasonable to expect that the cow is going to produce pure and wholesome milk when she has to drink water full of dangerous organisms. Many epidemics in the herds have been traced to the impure water supply. If the cow is drinking water which is likely to make her sick, it is hardly safe to use her for milk.

DAIRY BRIEFS.

The heifer that is harshly treated with her first calf seldom fully recovers. She has a delicate nervous organism that must be carefully handled. The comfortable cow is the one that gives the milk and makes the butter. See if you can't devise some means of protecting the cows from flies. Fly repellents will help.

The cow with good dairy points and nothing else may not be a good cow. It is the performance that tells.

If cows are being driven a long way, it is best to stop every little while and let them rest.

The best cows are handled from calf-hood. Usually they are not the kickers nor the bookers.

Be sure to give a dose of epsom salts, ginger and molasses a day or so before each cow is to calve. This is the way to avoid milk fever, garget and "bad luck."

A good pedigree is a fine thing in man or beast, but when it comes to cows it is well to look at the udder and the general build of the animal, for pedigree alone will not fill the milk pail.

The finishing touches always pay. Milk and butter in attractive packages are the readiest sellers at a top price. Farmers in selecting cows usually want those who give milk that is good to drink after it has been skimmed.

Pure water is as important for the cows now as it was in the winter time. Warm skimmed milk with some cooked oatmeal and some flaxseed jelly is an economical and profitable feed for growing dairy calves.

While the milk is warmer than the surrounding air it should be left uncovered, but when colder it may with advantage be covered.

The best way to have a cow that won't kick is to make her gentle from the time she is dropped.

The hornless cow is no longer a curiosity. The horns are usually bred off, or the dehorner is used.

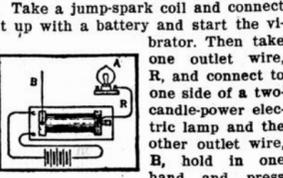
By feeding rich foods the proportion of butter fat in milk can be increased. The bulk of cream obtained is dependent upon so many other circumstances than feeding that it affords no safe guide as to the real effects of the latter.

The advantage in grinding the corn and cob together for feeding the dairy cow, says the Farmers Advocate, is that the cob, besides containing some nutriment, renders the grain more digestible and more easily assimilated.



TRY THIS.

An Interesting Electric Blue Light Experiment.



Take a jump-spark coil and connect it up with a battery and start the vibrator. Then take one outlet wire, R, and connect to one side of a two-candle-power electric lamp and the other outlet wire, B, hold in one hand and press all fingers of the other hand on globe at point A. A bright, blue light will come from the wires in the lamp to the surface of the globe where the fingers touch. But, says Popular Mechanics, no shock will be perceptible.

Electricity in Spain.

The recent increase in the use of electricity in Spain has been so rapid that an official report states that today very few localities exist where the electric light is not employed. This is particularly true of places situated near swiftly running streams. The consumption of electric lamps, even in the smallest villages, is described as being enormous. Everywhere electric motors are found taking the place of steam power. Yet the construction of electric apparatus in Spain has not kept step with the growth in its employment, 80 per cent. of the dynamos and motors being imported from Germany. Most of the remainder come from France and Switzerland.

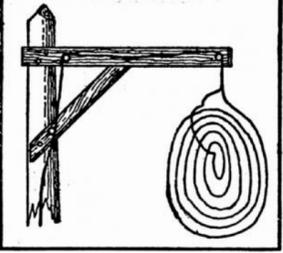
Some curbstone brokers in New York are using wireless receivers instead of megaphones to get market quotations.

Giraffes and elephants are said to play havoc with telephone lines in Africa.

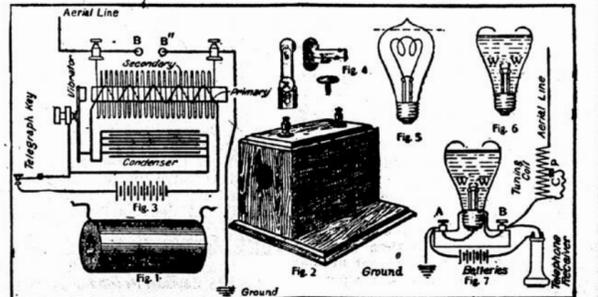
An Efficient Wireless Telegraph.

A simple but very efficient wireless telegraph may be constructed at slight cost from the following description by George W. Richardson:

The sending apparatus consists of nothing but an induction coil with a telegraph key inserted in the primary circuit, i. e., the battery circuit. This



apparatus can be purchased from any electrical supply house. The price of the coil depends upon its size, and up to the size depends the distance signals can be transmitted. If, however, one wishes to construct his own coil he can make and use, with slight changes, the jump spark coil described in the June number of Popular Mechanics. This coil, being a one-inch



coil, will transmit nicely up to a distance of one mile; while a 12-inch coil made on the same plan will transmit 20 miles or even more under favorable conditions.

Change the coil described, as follows: Insert an ordinary telegraph key in the battery circuit, and attach two small pieces of wire with a brass ball on each, by inserting them in the binding-posts of the coil as shown at B, B inches. From these two terminal wires one is grounded to earth, while the other wire is sent aloft and is called the aerial line. This constitutes all there is to the sending apparatus.

Now for the receiving apparatus. In the earlier receiving instruments a coherer was used, consisting of a glass tube about one-eighth inch diameter, in which were two silver pistons separated by nickel and silver filings, in a partial vacuum. This receiver was difficult of adjustment and slow in transmission. An instrument much less complicated and inexpensive and which will work well can be made thus:

Take a five-candlepower lamp and break off the tip at the dotted line, as

MACHINE DISPLACES MEN.

Electric Mechanical Bookkeeper Does Away with Clerks.

One of the leading Chicago banks, which employs 600 clerks, expects to be able to greatly reduce its force by the use of a new mechanical calculator. This machine, says Popular Mechanics, does much more than the adding machines already in general use. It adds, subtracts, divides and multiplies and calculates in both vertical and horizontal lines simultaneously. It is operated by keys and resembles a typewriter. It is run by a small electric motor and prints its records. It is the invention of a bank bookkeeper, who has spent 12 years in perfecting it. He claims it will save one-half the time now spent in keeping books.

Development of Electric Road.

The electric railway had many "inventors"—persons who by various improvements brought the system to its present usefulness. Thomas Davenport, a blacksmith of Brandon, Vt., is credited with having first suggested the electric railway, although an Italian priest, Abbe Salvatore Del Negro, professor of natural history at the University of Padua, is reputed to have designed an electric toy traction machine of the reciprocating type in 1830. Davenport ran a toy motor mounted on wheels on a small circular railway in 1834, exhibiting this a year later at Springfield and Boston, Mass. About half a century passed, however, before the electric railway was made practical for present uses.

Sodium for Electric Uses.

Sodium is an excellent conductor of electricity, and in view of the increasing price of copper and the growing demand for that metal not only for electric installations, but for many other purposes, the idea has been broached that sodium should be tried as a material for electric cables. Experiments looking to this end have lately been made by Mr. A. G. Bett. He filled an iron tube 130 feet in length with melted sodium. The core thus formed had a cross-section of an inch and a half. A current of 500 amperes was readily transmitted through it. Mr. Bett thinks that sodium conductors constructed upon this plan may be made cheaper than conductors of copper.

shown in Fig. 5. This can be done by giving the glass tip or point a quick blow with a file or other thin edged piece of metal. Then with a blow-torch heat the broken edges until red hot and turn the edges in as seen in Fig. 6. Remove the carbon filament in a lamp and bend the two small platinum wires so they will point at each other as in Fig. 6, W W. Screw the lamp into an ordinary wall socket which will serve as a base as in Fig. 7. Make a solution of four parts of water to one part sulphuric acid, and fill the lamp about two-thirds full (Fig. 7). This will make an excellent receiver. It will be necessary to adjust the platinum points, W W, to suit the distance the message is to be worked. For a mile or less the points should be about one-sixteenth inch apart, and closer for longer distances.

The tuning coil is simply a variable choking coil, made of No. 14 insulated copper wire wound on an iron core, as shown in Fig. 7. After winding, carefully scrape the insulation from one side of the coil, in a straight line from top to bottom, the full length of the coil, uncovering just enough to allow a good contact for the sliding piece. The tuning is done by sliding the contact piece, which is made of light copper wire, along the convolutions of the tuning coil until you can hear the signals. The signals are

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