

NEW INDUSTRY.

Making Milk Powder—Recent Factors in Dairy Business.

Important changes in the dairy business may be brought about by the extension of the new process of making milk powder. In brief, the method is to pass the milk over hot rollers, from which it is scraped as a thin dry sheet, then sifted into powder and put up in cans, bags or boxes. The method is adapted to skim milk or whole milk, and also, it is claimed, to eggs. Several hundred of the machines for this purpose have been set in operation in various parts of Europe and America. Probably there is no reason to expect that the growth of this industry will interfere much with the shipment of fresh milk. More likely it will be an entirely new source of income in the dairy business.

The manufacture of skim milk into powder would furnish a good market for the skim milk byproduct of large creameries, and the use of whole milk would be practical in sections where milk can be produced cheaply and abundantly and where there is no other market at present. Both milk and skim milk would have to be sold at low prices to make the industry profitable, as the cost of machines and their operation would make the product quite expensive. The powder has about seven times the strength of milk and has to be diluted with that proportion of water to equal ordinary milk of average quality.

Milk powder might be manufactured for provision on shipboard, in tropical countries and wherever a compact, long keeping product is necessary. In parts of Europe it is used quite extensively by bakers and confectioners as a cheap form of milk. In some cities of Europe the milk powder is used for feeding infants.—American Cultivator.

THE MILKING SHORTHORN.

"From Time Out of Mind the Farmer's Cow of This Continent."

Approval of the action of the American Shorthorn association in making a determined effort to encourage the dual purpose type of the breed follows swift. Those in touch with ruling sentiment were certain of the satisfaction with which the decision would be greeted. The Shorthorn has from time out of mind been the farmer's cow of this continent. The basis of farm cattle im-

provement was laid in Shorthorn blood. Special conditions have made room for specialized breeds, some beef, some dairy, and in obedience to the development of these conditions the Shorthorn has either been modified to the distinct beef form or turned toward dairy specialization or in some cases abandoned for the specialized dairy breeds. The men who pin their faith to the "red, white and roans" as the farm cattle of America have no quarrel with the special dairy breeds under special dairy conditions, but they yet maintain that certain individuals of the breed that have been specialized for years toward dairy production are quite as profitable in the cow barn as the average of the dairy breeds.—Breeder's Gazette.

A Loser Every Day.

Scarcely a farm in the country but has some old or "below the average" cow that is a loser every day, but in the herd she is not noticed and is kept over. If the yield were weighed each day, the figures would show that the owner would be better off if he gave her away.—Ohio Farmer.

Feeding the Milk Maker

One sometimes hears the remark that such and such cows were "knocked in the head with the milk pail," which may be taken to mean that they were not fed liberally and properly when young.

Nature Calls For Salt.

Cows must have roughage as the ash constituent. This is also supplied by salt. Always have salt before an animal, especially a young animal. In the formation of bone it requires a great deal of ash. So essential is the ash compound that in China they use it for executing their criminals. They give the criminal all he wants to eat, but deprive him of the mineral salt. Frequently you see calves gnawing at posts or boards or gnawing the ground. They are after salt. They are after mineral matter. Nature gives them that peculiar instinct to get salt.

Carrots and Parsnips.

In some of the continental countries of Europe carrots are much fed, especially to calves, and parsnips are used in the island of Guernsey. The latter are considered especially valuable for cows because they do not taint the milk, as do some of the roots.

Easy to Undo Good Work.

It is easily understood that a period of starvation or insufficient feeding in the early life of the future cow may arrest the development of the mammary functions, it may be at a critical time, and all the fine trends transmitted by heredity and careful breeding be scattered and reversed to

type 4000 years or more.

C. S. Neal Makes Firm Butter.

It is considered worthy of note at the South Carolina experiment station that butter was appreciably firmer during a period when cottonseed meal was heavily fed than when bran was fed with less cottonseed meal.

If the Cow Could Talk.

An exchange thinks if the cows could talk they would give the reason why some dairymen are forced to buy cottonseed meal freely. "That sorghum hay tastes good and is mighty filling, but it don't seem quite the thing to keep the muscles strong or to fill the milk pail every day. It lacks something."

Puns on People's Names.

A little while ago a popular form of social amusement was found in punning on people's names—"Why did So-and-so?" "Because Such-and-such." The game ran riot for a time, and echoes of it are still heard in the outer suburbs. Before those echoes die away a correspondent suggests that we should put it on record that the originator of the fashion was no less notable a person than the Quaker poet, John Greenleaf Whittier. On an anti-slavery lecturer named Mary Grew, visiting Boston in 1871, Whittier wrote a poem, "How Mary Grew," each stanza ending on a variation of the pun—

The world were safe if but a few
Could grow in grace as Mary Grew.

—London Chronicle.

Not in Any County.

The city of St. Louis is not in any county. It is an independent municipality equipped with all the machinery of county and city government. It has its own circuit and criminal courts, its own grand jury, jail, etc. The circuit attorney is the prosecuting officer of St. Louis. Until 1876 St. Louis was the county seat of St. Louis county, but in that year the city was completely separated from the county, so that it is now an independent subdivision of the state. Clayton, a few miles west of the city, is now the courthouse town of St. Louis county.—St. Louis Republic.

ONE OF NATURE'S TOOLS.

How Tenazels Are Used in Finishing Different Cloths.

Growing by the wayside you will often see that stately, spiny looking plant, the teazel, but I wonder how many know that it has helped to finish many a piece of cloth they wear.

We are apt to think of a tool as something of man's make, yet here is one of nature's own, and nothing has ever been manufactured to successful-

ly take its place. For ages the teazel has been used for fulling cloth—that is, raising the "nap"—and the manufacturers refer to "nap goods" thus treated as "gigged."

When ripe, the dried spike heads are gathered, packed carefully in bundles and shipped in all directions to factories. The variety mostly used have the extreme end of the spikes hooked or curved backward. This is called "fullers' tenzel." These heads form a sort of brush and are attached to a wheel or cylinder which revolves against the surface of the cloth, and these curved spikes catch part of the threads and pull them up, making a fuzzy nap. This is trimmed down and leaves that soft, velvety finish to the cloth. The spikes have strength enough and elasticity, but when they come in contact with a rough place in the cloth they break and so avoid tearing the material. Try as they may, no one has ever been able to invent a tool possessing all of these qualities, so the teazel stands unrivaled for that use. The plant as we see it growing wild looks perhaps at first glance somewhat like a thistle, but it really has a dignity and character all its own. The heads in flower are covered with a fluffy down, lavender or white, and as the blossoms drop spikes appear until later it fairly bristles. The leaves, pointed and spiked, shooting out each side of the stem, meet at the base and form a little basin in which is usually water. So we have the name of the plant from the Greek "dipsacus," meaning thirsty, and many other fanciful ones, such as Venus' cup, Venus' bath, wood or church brooms, gypsy combs, clothier's brush, etc.—St. Nicholas.

ODDITIES.

Bees never store up honey where it is light.

The moth has a fur jacket and the butterfly none.

A squirrel comes down a tree head first and a cat tail first.

Leaves will attract dew when boards, sticks and stones will not.

Corn on the ear is never found with an uneven number of rows.

The dragon fly can devour its own body and the head still live.

A horsefly will live for hours after the head has been pinched off.

Fish, flies and caterpillars may be frozen solid and still retain life.

A horse always gets up fore parts first and a cow directly the opposite.

Some flies thrust their eggs into the bodies of caterpillars, but always in such parts of the body that when the larvae are feeding on the flesh of the foster parent they will not eat into any vital part.

The First Log Cabin in Kentucky.

Harrodsburg, the county seat of Mercer county, Ky., was the scene in the latter part of the eighteenth century of some very exciting episodes in the history of the early settlers in the young state. On June 16, 1774, Captain James Harrod of Virginia, who had brought a party of settlers to the new country, laid off a town site at Big Spring camp, where they had erected the first cabin ever built in Kentucky. They allotted to each man a half acre lot and a ten acre out lot. The town's first name was Harrodstown, but later this was changed to Harrodsburg. A

meeting was made in the east end of the town boundary, and here it was that John Harman planted and raised the first corn that was known to have been grown in the state. Only a few weeks after this auspicious beginning of the town's promoters four of Harrod's men were ambushed by Indians. Jared Cowan was killed. The other men escaped, only one of them being injured.

I will not be concerned at men's not knowing me; I will be concerned at my own want of ability.—Confucius.

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