

BOIL GOAT'S MILK

Facts of Practical Interest to All Who Raise Goats.

Malta Fever is Transmitted by Animal's Milk, and has Affected Families on Goat Ranches in Texas and New Mexico.

Washington.—Scientists of the bureau of animal industry have compiled a bulletin which is of practical interest to all who raise goats and to such invalids as have been prescribed goat's milk as a diet.

Proofs have conclusively established that the transmission of a fever known variously as "Malta," "mountain," "slow typhoid," or by certain other designations, to man, is accomplished by the milk of infected goats.

Careful observation in Texas and New Mexico show that the disease has always made its appearance among people connected with goat raising. Entire families have been taken sick with it on goat ranches. The sickness appears usually after the kidding season, during the months of April, May and June, when the people are in closer contact with the goats.

Observations have also shown that just over the border in Mexico goat herders are not nearly so liable to the disease. Conclusions have been drawn that this is not due to any natural immunity but to the fact that the Mexicans always boil the milk before drinking it, while the Americans use it raw.

The general opinion has prevailed that the United States is free from Malta fever, and that the disease has only occurred through importations. However, it now seems evident that the Malta fever has existed in Texas and New Mexico for at least 25 years. The fever takes its name from Great Britain's island in the Mediterranean, where the disease has been exceedingly prevalent among British soldiers and sailors. Its occurrence in tropical and subtropical localities has been noted in almost every country. A number of cases have been reported among our soldiers who had just returned from the Philippine islands.

Pasteurization of infected milk for 20 minutes at 145 degrees Fahrenheit is sufficient to destroy the organism which transmits the disease. Therefore, milk pasteurization for the destruction of typhoid and tuberculosis germs will also be free from Malta fever germ.

The symptoms of human beings are usually pronounced and give rise to a more or less severe affection. The most striking symptom is an attack of fever with periods of normal temperatures. The duration of these periods varies considerably during the disease. The fever may be remittent or intermittent; it may be continuously high or low, and at all stages of the disease the type of the fever may change. It may be very acute from the onset, the fever setting in with chills and rise of temperature associated with severe headache and pain in the back, and a general ill feeling. The pulse and respirations are generally affected in accordance with the height of the fever. The course of the disease may extend for from six weeks up to a year, and cases have even been observed in which relapses have occurred for three years. In human beings the mortality is estimated at three per cent.

In animals the course of the disease always appears to be protracted. Cases have been noted in goats that extend over a period of more than a year. The prognosis in animals is always favorable as far as the health is concerned. But although the disease has no active effect on goats, its eradication must be considered for the public health, and it is particularly important since there has been a tendency recently among physicians to advise the drinking of goat's milk for children and invalids.

CATTLE DISEASE ERADICATED.

Owing to the fact that many importers of pedigreed British cattle, sheep and swine are unaware that the prohibition against the importation of ruminants and swine from Great Britain, on the ground of the presence of foot-and-mouth disease in these countries, has been removed, the British Ambassador through the state department, has requested the secretary of agriculture to make wide public announcement that the disease has been eradicated and that importations to the United States are now permitted.

The United States department of agriculture, in order to prevent the introduction of this and other diseases from abroad, has been exercising a very watchful supervision over all importations of live cattle from foreign countries. On June 25, 1912, as the result of a cablegram advising a fresh outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in Cumberland, England, and later cablegrams advising of the detection of foot-and-mouth disease in the Liverpool market and among Irish cattle from Swords, Dublin, and later reports during June, July and December, 1912, as to the presence of this disease, the department discontinued the issuance of permits and concealed outstanding permits, and continued to refuse such issuance throughout the year 1912. On January 18, 1913, the issuance of permits for cattle from the Channel islands, where there had been no case of foot-and-mouth disease, with transshipment at Southampton subject to the supervision of

Gargantuan Drinker. In the matter of drinking capacity, "tanking up" is peculiarly fit when applied to the camel. A single thirsty animal may drink as much as twenty gallons. This fact, as a writer in the London Times happily points out, gives new meaning to Rebekah's watering of the camels of Abraham's servant. After she had "drawn water" until they had "done drinking," the servant, "wondering at her, held his peace." And "well he might," says the Times naturalist, for Rebekah's act of kind-

ness to the stranger was, in view of the camel's capacity (and there were ten of them in the train), a mighty big job.

Two Hearts That Beat as One. Dibbs—Going to marry? Why, I thought you intended to remain single. Gibbs—Well, I did, but I met a young woman who had decided to remain single also, and finding such harmony of disposition in each other we determined to get married.

Good mottoes to remember: The time for culling is always at hand. Avoid filth and encourage neatness. The flock should consist of well-bred fowls. Too much care cannot be exercised in selection. A natural love for anything is a great influence toward success.

Time to Transplant Trees. Trees ought not to be taken up or transplanted until the leaves drop off in the fall, usually after there has been a killing frost.

Hen's Useful Period. A hen's useful period will end in three years, while a turkey is good for five years.

Getting Winter Eggs. Winter eggs do not come by chance. It takes planning and work to get them, but it pays

warmer quarters, thus saving high priced feed and horse flesh. Try a measure of kindness for a balanced ration. The work-horses must have exercise and fresh air when not in use. Turn them out during the warm part of the day, and let them enjoy themselves.

Are you simply feeding the horses to keep them alive this winter, or are you feeding and caring for them with an eye to their good flesh and usefulness when next spring's work opens up? Honestly, now, how many men did you ever see salt their horses in winter?

Don't allow the offer of a good, stiff price for the best colts to tempt you in letting go of them. You'll need some fresh young teams one of these days, and it takes an almost fabulous sum of money to buy a span of young horses suitable for farm purposes.

If you can't get a competent blacksmith to shoe the horses, they are better off without any. The cause of most hoof troubles may be traced back to ill-fitted shoes.

Give the horses more care and

ALASKA EXPERIMENT STATIONS. The U. S. department of agriculture has recently issued the annual report of Alaska agricultural experiment stations for 1912.

In the minds of many, Alaska means a land of snow and ice with only the scantiest vegetation; to such a reading of the report named above will be found worth while. Of especial interest are the pictures showing fruits grown in Alaska. These pictures are reproduced from photographs and clearly show that Alaska is by no means a bleak and barren land.

The Alaskan farmer is more dependent upon the sunshine than the farmer in the states; indeed the success or failure of his crops is determined to a large degree by the abundance or lack of sunshine during the growing season. The work of the Alaska experiment stations is largely concerned with efforts to adapt crops to the peculiar climatic conditions.

A feature of especial interest in this report is the account of the results of the eruption of Mount Katmai. It will be remembered that from June 6 to June 8, 1912, there was a fall of volcanic ash from Katmai volcano. This volcano is about 90 miles west of Kodiak where a station is maintained for experiments in live stock breeding. As a result of the eruption the station herd had to be brought to Toppenish, Wash., to pass the winter, since it was found more economical to bring the cattle to a food supply than to take a food supply to the cattle.

While the first effects of the volcanic eruption were disastrous, the report states that it will eventually prove a blessing in disguise, since the ashes have made cultivation of the land much easier.

State Forests in Hawaii. Four new state forests have recently been added to those in Hawaii, making 27 in all, with an aggregate of 683,101 acres. Of this amount, 67 per cent belongs to the territory, the rest being private land administered by the territorial forest officers.

Chance in Scotland. The U. S. consul at Aberdeen, Scotland, thinks that American manufacturers may have a chance to compete in furnishing staves for fish barrels. There has been a recent rise in the price of spruce and fir staves from Sweden and Scotland.

Uncle Sam's Woodlot. More than 3,000 small logging operators now buy national forest timber; at least 25,000 persons, settlers, miners, stockmen, and others, obtain timber from Uncle Sam's big woodlot for their own use free of charge.

Require Sanitation. Uncle Sam's forest rangers require that permanent camp sites within the forests shall be kept in sanitary condition. The ubiquitous tin can must be buried, and waste paper burned when a camp is left.

Best When Picked Green. Pears and apples keep better if picked a little green. Some pears rot from the core outward if allowed to ripen on the tree.

Success of Any Job. In farming, more than in almost any other profession, the greatest success of a job depends on its being properly done and just at the right time.

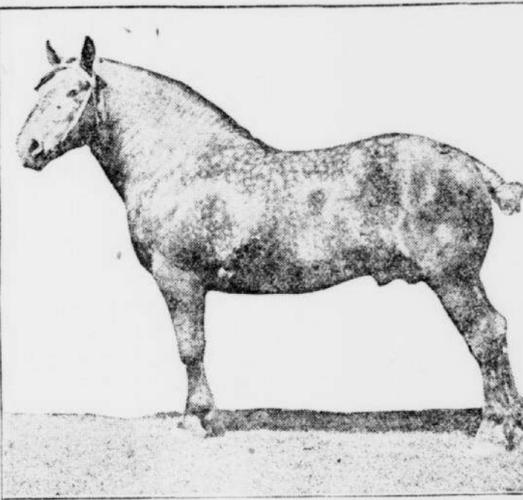
Recognized Principle. It is a well-recognized principle that all grain crops thrive best in a fine, thoroughly worked seed bed underlaid by a solid substream.

Manner of Watering Horses. Don't allow your horses to drink a large amount of water on coming into the stable very warm. Allow them to cool off a bit first.

Steady Income From Hens. A well-kept flock of hens means a steady income—enough to keep you in spending money while you are waiting for your crops to grow. That one thing is enough to recommend poultry keeping as a suitable "side line" for the boy farmer.

Dairying and Hogs. The dairy farmer can raise hogs cheaper than anyone else and naturally this makes a better profit for him from this one line.

SOME PRACTICAL HINTS ON THE HORSE



Imported Percheron Stallion.

(By J. M. HELL.) A bran mash, once a week, is a renovator for the driving horse. Two quarts of shelled oats and the same quantity of wheat bran, scalded about mid-day and then covered with a blanket or cloth, to keep in the steam, add a pinch of salt and feed at night. Give no other grain with this mash, but of course the regulation ration of hay. This once a week mash, given preferably Saturday night, will do your driving or riding horse all the good in the world.

The work stock will also appreciate the mash, too. Sell off the old stock. Corn and hay are both high this year, and it's a long time before spring. It is hard to put fat on these old fellows in cold weather, so you had better sell them for what they will bring, and thereby save feed and incidentally expense.

The plan of blanketing work horses is a very good one in many respects, but you must remember that when once you put the blanket on, you must be very careful as to how you take the blanket off. Give the horses more care and

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Dairying and Hogs. The dairy farmer can raise hogs cheaper than anyone else and naturally this makes a better profit for him from this one line.

Production and Consumption. Myrtle, who is studying physical geography, likes to flaunt her superior knowledge.

"Jimmie," she said to her little brother, "I bet you don't know what germination produces."

"I don't know what it produces," replied Jimmy, "but I know the German nation consumes lots of sauerkraut and wieners."

No Time. "Son, do you read blood and thunder novels?"

"No, sir. It's all I kin do to keep up wit' the horrible crimes in the current news."

Avoid Spring Rushes. Every acre turned over now is that much less work for next spring. And only the man who has outlived a number of spring rushes knows how important it is to reduce the intensity of them.

Peanuts Splendid for Hogs. Peanuts make a splendid feed for both hogs and cows and wherever they can be grown they should be used, for they furnish nourishment and variety.

THE CHILDREN



JACK'S NOVEL POCKET PIECE

Had Carried Snail Around in Pocket Until Children Were Snugly Settled for Bed-Time Talk.

When the children were snugly settled for the bed-time talk Jack fished up a snail shell from the depths of his pocket, where he had been carrying it all day for this occasion. "Tell us all about that," he said. "I often find them in the garden, but there is never anything in them. I know that the shells couldn't get there all alone, but why do we never see the snails?"

"Because the snail is usually tucked safely away inside the shell," mamma answered, "and knows too much to come out when curious little boys are around. If you will go into the garden some warm sunny day just after a shower, you will perhaps be able to find a snail dragging himself and his house along one of the walks. When the weather is dry or cold they close the door of their house with a kind of membrane that they manufacture themselves, just as the spider makes its web or the silkworm its cocoon. During the winter they find shelter somewhere in a crevice, or make a hole in the ground, which they cover with dead leaves. Here they remain safe and warm until the first spring rains call them out in search of food."

"The snail has almost as many teeth as the fly has eyes, often having one or two hundred rows of them. It knows how to use them, too, and often does great mischief to gardens with them. Some gardeners catch and destroy them by spreading cabbage leaves on the ground to attract them."

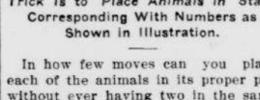
"The body of the snail is very soft, and it has four horns, two long ones and two short ones. You will notice two tiny black spots at the end of the long horns. These are the eyes; and if you look very closely when the snail first puts out his horns, you will see these eyes move up until they reach the tips."

"In some countries snails are considered good to eat. The ancient Romans kept them in an inclosure made for that purpose, and fed them on meal and boiled wine until they were fattened and ready for the table. The most wonderful thing about the snail is its power to heal its own injuries. It is one of the most remarkable physicians on earth, but its only patient is itself. Not only is it able to heal wounds on any part of its body, but even the head may be cut off, and another one will grow."

Sunday School Visitor.

PEN PUZZLE IS INTERESTING Trick is to Place Animals in Stalls Corresponding With Numbers as Shown in Illustration.

In how few moves can you place each of the animals in its proper pen without ever having two in the same pen? The number on the animals



should correspond to the numbers of the pens. The animals are rearranged into their proper pens by moving them in the following order: 4, 3, 2, 4, 3, 5, 1, 2, 4, 3, 5, 4, 2, 1, 4 and 5.

ORIGIN OF FLYING MACHINES When Balloons Were First Invented No Man Could Be Found Who Was Willing to Make Ascension.

When the first flying machine or balloon was invented no man could be found to venture to go up in it, so they placed a sheep, a cock and a duck in the basket and let them try it.

This was in Paris on June 5, 1783. The balloon was made by two young men, sons of a paper maker, and was filled with hot air. It went up to a height of nearly half a mile and then gradually sank back to earth, and the animals were found contentedly reposing in the basket as if nothing had happened.

This experiment was thought so successful that on November 21 the same year a young naturalist named De Rozier and an army officer, the Marquis d'Arlandes, went up in a balloon and stayed aloft about half an hour. This made young De Rozier so bold that two years afterward he tried to cross the English channel and was drowned.

Was Baby Needed? Elmer, though only a little boy, was the eldest child of an already numerous family. He was invited to go in and see a little baby sister. Asked by his mother what he thought of the baby, he said: "W'y, mamma, it's real nice. But do you think we need it?"

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NEAT TRICKS WITH MATCHES

Success of Deception More Often Than Not Rests Entirely on Its Readiness and Simplicity.

The success of a good trick more often than not rests entirely on its readiness and simplicity of performance. For the following all that is necessary is a box of ordinary wooden matches.

Arrange fifteen matches in the four figures given below. Then ask a friend (preferably a bachelor) to take away three and leave an expert explanation of what "matches" are made of. Those to be removed are lettered a, b and c.

Place twenty-four matches into a cube of nine small squares. Remove eight of the matches and leave only two squares. Experience will show that the solution of this trick is far more difficult than the uninitiated would at first imagine. All that is necessary is to leave the four sides of the cube and the small middle square.

Replace the matches into the original cubes of nine squares, throwing

seven other matches on the table. Now challenge anyone present to take each of the seven matches separately and, commencing with any square (the middle one excepted), count four successive squares, including that of the start, dropping the match into an empty fourth. A square already containing a match must be counted in the course of

a move, but it cannot be used as a starting point. Each match must alike commence, and find its destination in an empty square. The middle square must not be counted at all, neither for the start nor finish, nor in the course of a move. It will be found that there is little difficulty in securing squares for five, or even six, matches; but the placing of the entire seven is by no means a simple matter.

The solution is as follows: The square from which the first move is made must receive the next match. If the start commenced at 1, for instance, and the match consequently found its destination in 4, it must be arranged that the next falls in 1. The counting of the second would therefore have to begin at six. Similarly the third match is made to drop into 5 by starting at 3, and so on until all seven have been placed.

Other establishments kept open; had he not noticed it? he was asked. Yes, he knew it. Why did he close? He was the first to do so; he must know that, also.

"Why," said a facetious merchant, "Sunday hasn't yet crossed the mountains."

"Yes, it has," declared the newcomer, pleasantly. "I brought it with me!" That simple and ready reply proved more effective than any amount of argument, and although he was the first to observe the day in town, he soon had many followers in Sunday-closing.

—Youth's Companion.

Disproportion. "Is your party getting on all right?" "Yes, all we've got to do is to correct one slight disproportion. We've got too many good speakers and not enough campaign fund contributors."

—Washington Star.

Its Ability. "The straight tickler feather in that girl's hat took my eye."

"It nearly took mine out."

Toasted to a Golden Brown! Sounds "smacking good," doesn't it?

That's Post Toasties

Tender thin bits of the best parts of Indian Corn, perfectly cooked at the factory, and ready to eat direct from the package—fresh, crisp and clean.

There's a delicate sweetness about "Toasties" that make them the favorite flaked cereal at thousands of breakfast tables daily.

Post Toasties with cream and a sprinkling of sugar—

Delicious Wholesome Easy to serve

Sold by Grocers everywhere

"All Ready"

Comes the call to dinner. Are you interested? Is your appetite keen, and waiting? Is your digestion normal and bowels regular? If not, we urge a trial of

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS

at once. For 60 years it has proven a great aid to sufferers from Stomach, Liver and Bowel disorders.

RAW FURS—Have with you FREE PRICE BULLETIN BOUGHT—Write for it today

A. E. BURKHARDT International Fur Merchant IN BUSINESS SINCE 1907. Cincinnati, O.

When a woman knows a secret she makes every word tell.

For sprained wrist rub on and rub in Hanford's Balsam thoroughly. Adv.

An Australian Drummer. Temperance Orator—And is your father a teetotaler, my boy? The Boy—No, sir; he's a commercial traveler.—Sydney Bulletin.

SAGE TEA DARKENS GRAY HAIR TO ANY SHADE. TRY IT!

Keep Your Locks Youthful, Dark, Glossy and Thick With Common Garden Sage and Sulphur.

When you darken your hair with Sage Tea and Sulphur, no one can tell, because it's done so naturally, so evenly. Preparing this mixture, though, at home is messy and troublesome. For 50 cents you can buy at any drug store the ready-to-use tonic called "Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Hair Remedy." You just dampen a sponge or soft brush with it and draw this through your hair, taking one small strand at a time. By morning all gray hair disappears, and, after another application or two, your hair becomes beautifully darkened, glossy and luxuriant. You will also discover dandruff is gone and hair has stopped falling.

Gray, faded hair, though no disgrace, is a sign of old age, and as we all desire a youthful and attractive appearance, get busy at once with Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur and look years younger.—Adv.

How Sunday Reaches the Frontier. High principle and humor have ever made an irresistible combination. Early merchants on the American frontier conspicuously failed in the observance of Sunday; therefore, when a young New Jersey trader, who had settled in Louisville, Kentucky, closed his store on the first Sunday after it was opened, there was much ado in the town.

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