

Little Falls Herald.

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FRIDAY, JANUARY 9, 1914.

Northern Minnesota editors YOUR business meeting is to be held in Little Falls next Friday and Saturday. Many of the members have mailed us cards saying they will be here.

As the state now ranks third in the dairy industry, in the United States, and is rapidly overtaking New York and Wisconsin, and with the claim for Minnesota of an ideal bee state, the agricultural educators at the university farm now put out the phrase, "Minnesota, the land of milk and honey."

In our last issue we mentioned the fact that an appointment for postmaster had been received by a gentleman who had given the county committee as much as 25 cents to assist in the Wilson victory. We also know of another democratic patriot-postmaster, who gave 25 cents less than the above mentioned amount.

Irish Independent:— One grand, good thing that 1914 gives promise of bringing to the world is home rule for Ireland. This is a measure of justice that has been too long delayed as it is and which the religious bogey can delay no longer, for this is an enlightened age. If self government is better even than good government, the world will be improved this year by the political coming of the new Ireland.

A suit to test the validity of the non-partisan election law of 1913 has been started in the Hennepin county district court. The petitioner contends that the law making members of the legislature and county officers non-partisan is void because it contains more than one subject, which is not expressed in its title, as the state constitution requires.

If the petitioner is sustained every filing made up to date for the primary election next June is void. A decision against the act of 1913 would nullify several changes in the election laws, as follows:

- Changing the date of the primary election from September to the third Tuesday of June. Making members of the legislature and county officers non-partisan. Prohibiting nomination by petition for non-partisan offices. Providing for election of county surveyor without a primary. Legalizing "bull moose" party.

SOUNDS A GOOD DEAL LIKE MINNESOTA

Indianapolis News.—We do not suppose that the insurgents had any expectation of winning their first battle. But they put up a good fight in many localities, and have already demonstrated that there is widespread dissatisfaction with the present management of the democratic party, as indeed there ought to be. When the present state administration took charge of affairs it found the Taggart machine firmly entrenched in power. The chance to smash it after the great reverse that it suffered in the state convention of 1910 was not improved. From that day onward the gang has been "coming back". And now, as two years ago, it is in full control of the party's machinery.

It is not going to be easy to dislodge it. But the men all over the state who are arrayed against it are in deadly earnest, and they know that they have a good cause, know, too, that the people are with them. They ought to, as, of course, they will, go to work in every congressional district and ever county to build up an organization, to do battle with the machine 2 years hence. The party in this state must be redeemed if it is ever to represent the principles and aspirations of the democrats of Indiana. It is humiliating to have to admit that Crawford Fairbanks is today probably the most powerful man in the councils of the democratic party. He ought not to have any influence at all in that party, or any other.

The fight against the gang will go on, because it must go on. There is no possibility of evading it. The democratic party in Indiana must be one thing or the other. It must stand with Tammany and Charlie Murphy or it must stand with Mr. Wilson and Mr. Bryan. All the forces of the day, except those that rule in practical politics, are working against the present democratic organization. They must be actively enlisted on the side of decent political management. For the whole organization is an anti Wilson organization. It is shameful that the democratic party of Indiana, which is, as far as the rank and file are concerned, a Wilson party, should be thus misrepresented. It is for the democrats of Indiana to say whether this disgraceful condition of things shall continue. The party is losing votes every day—as the vote for Bell in this city showed. It will continue to lose them unless it cleans house. Government by the bosses and interests must go. Is the democratic party of Indiana to go with it—as the republican party did?

IF Red Wing Free Press:—If the government being the people-owned and operated the railroad and telegraph systems, would there be any millionaires created by speculating in railroad and telegraph stocks, as there now are? And how about the millions which make this class of millionaires—where do they now come from? If cities and towns owned their street car lines, their water, light of corporation magnates and their means of becoming such?

If cities, towns and communities owned and operated their own local power plants, what would become of all large affairs pertaining to public utilities and public service, could millionaires, trusts and monopolies exist or be created? If not, who would reap the benefit of the millions now harvested by a few through these means? happen to the beef trust and the op-and pork packing plants, what would opportunities for trust-forming?

If government ownership, municipal ownership and community co-operation were to be adopted in the matter

Cong. C. A. Lindbergh has introduced a bill to reopen to homestead entry the lands formerly reserved for reservoir purposes at the headwater of the Mississippi, which have been found not necessary for storage purposes for the reservoirs. A separate bill is introduced for a 40-acre piece in the vicinity of Gull lake.

THE LEG OF MUTTON

The leg of mutton is one of the most popular cuts of the sheep carcass as it is thick and meaty. It is largely used for roasting, though it is also sought for boiling purposes and for steak. The steaks should be cut from the loin end or front of the leg. In case a leg of the family, a few steaks may be cut from it. In this way a leg of mutton can be used to better advantage than if the whole leg were roasted. A leg from an old, thin animal should be boiled rather than roasted.

While the leg of mutton is one of the higher-priced cuts for which there is a rather steady demand, in economy it compares favorably with some of the cheaper cuts owing to the relatively small percentage of bone in a trimmed leg.

These and many other suggestions for use in connection with butchering sheep, cutting carcasses, and the use of mutton, are stated in Extension Bulletin 45 which may be obtained free by addressing the Office of Publications, University Farm, St. Paul.—T. G. Paterson, Assistant Animal Husbandman, University Farm, St. Paul.

BEE KEEPING IN SHORT COURSE

Bee-keepers will have a rare opportunity this winter to learn about the latest and most modern methods of taking care of the honey crop. Professor Francis Jaeger, formerly of St. Bonifacius, and one of the most successful bee-keepers in the State, but now of the College of Agriculture, will give a series of lectures and demonstrations and some practice work in bee-keeping during the Farmers' Short Course which will be held at University Farm January 19 to February 14. Classes in bee-keeping will be organized during the first ten days and may be continued during the entire course if desired.

For further information, address J. M. Drew, Registrar, University Farm, St. Paul.

DISPOSING OF THE BRIDE

Secretary Lane of the Interior Department relates this occurrence, which he says took place at a Southern hotel where the rooms on the first floor were lettered instead of numbered.

"A young bridal couple had been assigned the suite including the rooms M and L.

"The following morning a new call-boy, carrying a package to them, had forgotten which rooms they occupied, and, meeting their English maid in the corridor, he called out:

"Where can I find Mr. and Mrs. Wiley?"

"You'll find Mr. Wiley in h'M," the maid replied, "and 'is wife in h'L."—January Lippincott's.

PUBLIC SPIRIT.

We count the man who cares nothing for the public weal as a worthless nuisance and not simply an inoffensive nonentity.—Thucydides.

Current Comment.

Well, if there should be a beef famine the country's complexion might become a good deal clearer.—Chicago News.

Even the critics who advocated a Culbra cut in expenses are clamoring to celebrate the opening of the big ditch.—Atlanta Constitution.

One of the educational developments in this country is increased attendance at the night high schools. The young American is up and doing.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

THE SPENDTHRIFT.

The applause that accompanies the spendthrift never has a cash value.—Judge.

THE CURRENT OF LIFE.

In a swelling river with a rising tide all the debris goes to the banks, as it is higher in the middle. If the tide is shrinking the middle is lower, and the debris gathers to the center. So with man—a swelling current of lie purifies itself, but a shrinking current draws all the drift-wood and debris into our hearts.

STOCKER VS. FEEDER

Stockers Are Cheaper to Buy and Cheaper to Keep

Stockers are much easier to purchase than feeders, because the latter are more in demand.

Not only can stockers be purchased more cheaply than feeders, but they can be kept very cheaply until ready for the feed lot. The stockers are given nothing during the winter except the waste left by the feeders, and two bushels of corn daily to keep them in condition. If the feeding period is estimated at 160 days, only 320 bushels of corn are needed to supplement the waste. As far as the cost of pasturing is concerned, it has been estimated that when rent is placed at \$4 an acre, it will not cost more than \$10 to pasture a stocker from the middle of May until the beginning of December. It is doubtful if a more economical method of wintering and summering a carload of stockers could be devised.

Great care should be exercised in the purchase of stockers to obtain animals of a profitable type. Steers which are short in the legs, deep in the body, and which possess good frames and wide, short heads are desirable.—Ray P. Speer, University Farm, St. Paul.

HOG CHOLERA NOTES

Cholera has made its appearance in more than sixty counties in Minnesota. Almost 900 hogs have been used at the State Serum Plant, at University Farm, this year, in the production and testing of serum.

Reports recently received concerning results of the vaccination of three lots of hogs early in the summer indicate that 1,148 hogs were treated with station serum, the serum-virus (double) method being used, by veterinarians of the State Live Stock Sanitary board without a single case of cholera developing.

What appears to be some rather authentic figures gathered in Yellow Medicine county show that about 70 per cent of the hogs were saved in herds where serum was used, the serum coming from several sources, whereas in herds where no serum was used, or where some other treatment was employed, about 83 per cent of the hogs died.

If the hog-raisers of Minnesota could be assured of an adequate supply of serum, there is no reason why this state should not rapidly push forward into the front ranks as a pork-producing state.

More drastic laws should be enacted, and then rigidly enforced, compelling hog owners to properly dispose of the carcasses of hogs dead from cholera, and to strictly observe the quarantine regulations issued by the State Live Stock Sanitary board.—H. Preston Hoskins, Assistant Veterinarian, University Farm, St. Paul.

KEEP YOUR STOVE BUSY WHILE IT IS HOT

In the current issue of Farm and Fireside, Mary Hamilton Talbot writes an article showing how economical housewives can reduce waste in their kitchens by saving coal. Following is an extract from the article:

"Not only by studying thoroughly the manipulation of the drafts can the housewife economize on coal; she can do much by planning her cooking so the stove can be utilized for more than one thing at a time. For instance, on Monday, which in most households is wash-day, a constant fire is needed so the oven can be utilized for dinner and supper without disturbing the top of the stove. Have roasted meats and baked potatoes, baked pudding or pies; while on ironing-day cakes, buns and other food rich in-sugars should be baked as soon as possible after the fire is fixed in the morning, as they require a slow oven; then the bread, which should be raising while this baking is going on, can go in the oven, which by this time will have reached a good steady heat."

ALFALFA IN MINNESOTA

The year 1913 has been a very satisfactory year in Minnesota. It has demonstrated beyond any question of doubt that Minnesota can compete successfully with any other state in the Union in the production of corn and alfalfa, the two greatest feed crops known to the agriculturist. In nearly every county in Minnesota from two to four excellent crops of alfalfa have been harvested on from one to several fields. Nearly every farmer in the state has seen alfalfa growing this year, and is thoroughly convinced that he can grow it on his own farm. Those who know the alfalfa plant and the State of Minnesota believe there is no question but that alfalfa can be grown successfully on any land in Minnesota that will grow corn. With corn and alfalfa as an established part of the agriculture of the State, there is little question but that the future for agriculture in Minnesota is bright, and offers as good opportunities for successful farming as are offered in any state.—A. D. Wilson, Extension Superintendent, University Farm, St. Paul.

LUMPY MILK

Lumpy-milk is frequently due to infection with germs which gain entrance either through the milk ducts in the teats or are carried to the udder in the circulation from other portions of the body. Excessive feeding with large grain rations seems to have a part in causing the trouble, in some cases. In the absence of competent local veterinary help, give a moderately light, laxative diet, with a reasonable amount of exercise. Reduce the grain feed temporarily at least and give the udder long continued hand rubbing and gentle massage. A mild physic may be very helpful. The dose may be from one-half to one pound of epsom salts, dissolved in three pints of water and given as a drench, the exact dose depending upon the size and condition of the cow.—M. H. Reynolds, Veterinarian, University Farm, St. Paul.

MABEL'S CHITCHAT

Don't Let That Chronic Discontented Feeling "Git You."

GOOD FOR A RESOLUTION.

The Reason Why One Is Often Held Up by the Wedding Present Habit—An Amusing Contretemps—"Sput" Society the Latest.

Dear Elsa—Do you ever feel thoroughly discontented with things in general? Do you ever say to yourself: "It's impossible to be happy and contented as I am. If I only had a little more money, if my work was a little bit more congenial and interesting, if I had time for my hobbies, how happy I could be!"

You do? Well, that's only human. Most of us feel like that every now and then, and my now and then is right now, so I'm going to "take it out" on you, my poor, patient Elsa.

You say it's a feeling one should guard against. Surely it is, and I realize as well as you do that it has a knack of growing and growing, this discontented spirit, until it becomes perilously near owing one entirely. When one reaches that state one lives in a fog of discontent. One is perpetually at war with one's surroundings—the immovable square peg in a round hole. And this is a very unpleasant and uncomfortable frame of mind to slip into. You're uncomfortable company for yourself and a perfect nuisance to your friends.

Yesterday Aunt Margaret was here, and I grumbled to her somewhat after the fashion of these vapors to you. "My dear," said my venerable relative, "when you find yourself getting into this state of mind you had better simply get to do one of two things—either you must change your circumstances or you must change your mind."

I humbly inquired what I should do to be saved.

"Well, my dear, I certainly don't mean that you can alter things by sitting down where you are and never stirring a finger to better conditions. "No, dear. It means that when you cannot better things you must cheerfully endure what can't be cured. "It sounds difficult. It is difficult. But it can be done. There is no need to be a slave to your thoughts. You can be their master. The gift of contentment can be cultivated."

Aunt Margaret insists that when the discontented spirit gets hold of one's mind one must think of what a number of people there are who are worse off than oneself and yet are happy and what a number of persons better off than oneself who let happiness slip away from them.

This depression is nothing more than a social crime and to be treated as such. It is moral assault and battery. What right has one to spread discontent—to have bright, gay people come to one and to send them away dull and dispirited?

So, dear, my New Year's resolution is going to be a change of mind, and when the goblin of discontent "gits" me I am going to shoo him off and to quit immediately of pleasant and encouraging things.

I don't see why I feel so much like lecturing you today. Probably it is because I can't help realizing that an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. Now for gayer things.

I wonder how many wedding presents are sent because the donors really want to. Precious few, I reckon. I have been obliged to give so many of these gifts this season simply because it was the proper thing to do. A rather amusing incident occurred at a recent fashionable wedding I attended. A bachelor, talking to the bride's mother, who was showing the wedding presents, exclaimed on pointing to a clock among several others:

"Ah, a stunning piece, by Jove! Just my idea of the real thing!" "Yes," murmured the lady, "we did not know you unmarried men had such excellent judgment on these things."

He was still puzzling over the meaning of her reply when his sister, who always says his presents for him, tugged at his coat sleeve and whispered: "Don't be an ass. It's the one you are supposed to have sent."

Après: of the "fancies" adorning our h's this winter, I am going to ask, "Are you a 'sput'?" "Sputs" are people who sputter when their eyes are almost put out or their noses tickled by the long, fluffy feathers projecting at acute angles from m'ady's hat. Well, a crabbed old gentleman out for his health on the top of a Fifth Avenue bus the other afternoon had his nerves upset by the intermittent brushing in his eyes of what looked like a mouse on a stick, but which turned out to be a little bunch of gray fur on a wire. That did not soothe the poor man much.

"These females must be stopped," he spluttered. "Why should our comfort be endangered just for their idiotic fashions? I'll form a society and get a law passed prohibiting women from wearing feathers more than twelve inches long."

Dick says he is going out now to join the old man's feather brigade. Sympathize with yours faithfully, New York. MABEL.

Present For Nursery.

Collapsible scrap baskets covered with paper and decorated with cut figures painted with water colors are being made by women who are water color experts. They are especially charming for children's nurseries.

THE COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTE.

Mixing paints to make a picture is sure some different to mixing blood, bones, feathers and eye, shank and plumage pigment to make a poultry perfect of grace and beauty that will excite the fancier's enthusiasm and also make the epicure howl with delight.

The Columbian Wyandotte is just such a duplex high class work of art. Indeed, the whole Wyandotte tribe, including the Silver Laced, Gold Laced.

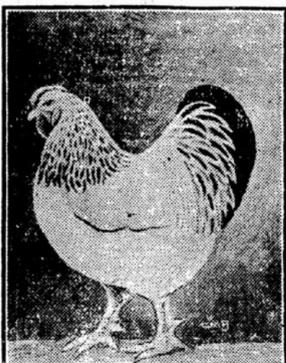


Photo by C. M. Barnitz.

COLUMBIAN DOTTE COCK BIRD.

White, Buff, Black, Partridge, Silver Penciled and Columbian, is a whole beautiful art gallery in itself.

The Columbian is a dandy. If the curved line is the line of beauty, then the Columbian, like all the Dottes, is an all round beauty.

It is all curves. From its round rose comb down its graceful curved neck, across its broad, rounded back up the concave sweep to the tip of its pretty poised tail it is a double reversed curve, and the rest is all curve.

A mixture of silvery White Dotte and a clean shanked Light Brahma, it has the color markings of the latter, one of the most beautiful of the parti-colored varieties, with its black striped hackle, its white laced coverts, with

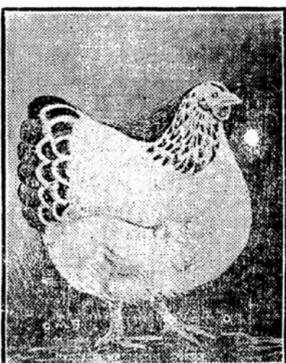


Photo by C. M. Barnitz.

COLUMBIAN DOTTE HEN.

black center, its beautiful wing, its lustrous black tail and its silvery white breast.

For market it is a full, broad breasted, butter ball bird, the bon ton American call, its eggs the brown that particularly tickle the Boston brown bean eaters. Its breeding is a particular delight to the tinker who delights in poultry problems, for to breed it true requires fine skill.

COLUMBIAN DOTTE STANDARD WEIGHTS

Table with 2 columns: Pounds and Pounds. Cock ..... 8 1/2 Hen ..... 6 1/2 Cockerel ..... 7 1/2 Pullet ..... 5 1/2

FEATHERS AND EGGSHELLS.

An egg generally brings a report from the interior department whence it comes. If it is over or under sized, thin or soft shelled, long, peaked, ridged, flattened, rough, yolkless, it betokens some disorder of the ovary or oviduct, generally caused by overfat, brought on by feeding too much fat teneer.

A Lisbon (Conn.) party wishes to know if it is an unusual stunt for a gander to take Mother Goose's place and hatch out the goslings. We advise him that while the male occasionally acts the goose in these unheard of times of unusual abnormal female fashions, rubberneck masculines are apt to do anything.

And now some of the poultry journals are coming out against retouched photographs of roosters used in advertising. Some people were fascinated by the fantastic, fancy pictures, but the majority know a real rooster when they see it and can't be caught by gold brick picture book illustrations. A photo of the real is not so ideal, and that's why so many humans squeal when the photographer makes them natural as life.

Fourteen per cent of a hen's egg is protein, mostly found in the albumen; 14 per cent is fat, mostly found in the yolk. These are naturally balanced, and you must balance your ration to get a balance on the right side of the egg record.

Mr J H London, superintendent of the Eleanor coat mines Pa., hung a basket of eggs over a bubbling hot spring in the mines and succeeded in hatching twenty one Wyandotte chicks from twenty three eggs. He turned the eggs every day.

The Winona Poultry association, Minn. admitted the public free to its recent exhibition the state appropriation enabling it to do so. Other state agricultural departments please copy.

O. M. Barnitz.

Discriminating.



Little Girl to grocer—Ma says she doesn't want these "fresh eggs." She wants some fresh "fresh eggs."—New York Globe.

A Strong Character.



Marion—What character do you represent? Arthur—Oh, I represent a darn fool. Otherwise I wouldn't be at a fancy dress ball.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Proof Positive.



Lady—I am collecting for the suffering poor. Man—But are you sure they really suffer? Lady—Oh, yes, indeed! I go to their homes and talk to them for hours at a time.—Exchange.

Un discovered.



"That was a well rounded joke De Bore told, wasn't it?" "Yes, at least I failed to see any point to it."—Chicago News.

No Extras.



Mr. Seedmiller—Bring me an omelet in a hurry. The Accomplished Waiter—I will bring it with alacrity, sir. Mr. Seedmiller—No, you won't. Just bring it plain. I won't pay for no trimmings.—New York Globe.

For Which Credit Was Given.



"So they are in society. Why they never pay any of the tradesmen." "No, but they pay all their social obligations."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.