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How To Assure a Supply of Clean Milk

The Barnyard

1. It should be well drained clean and dry and should be as much sheltered as possible from the wind and cold. There should be no pools of stagnant water or urine therein.

2. Manure should not be allowed to collect in the barnyard and should not be at any time in contact with the stable or milk-house.

The Stable

1. Cow stables should be well lighted and ventilated. The ventilation should be preferably be from the top.

3. There should be at least 400 cubic feet of air space for each cow, otherwise extra ventilation should be provided.

3. Walls and ceilings should be kept clean. The stable should be whitewashed twice a year, and more often if necessary.

4. It is desirable that the place where the cows are kept be used for no other purpose. A cow barn should not be used as a storage place for straw, hay or other feeds, or as a wagon or tool house, as the dust and dirt which accumulates in a place of this character is liable to drop into the milk while it is being drawn from the cow.

5. The ceilings should be so constructed that dust and dirt therefrom shall not readily fall to the floor or into the milk. If the space over the cow is used for storage of hay, the ceiling should be made tight to prevent chaff and dust from falling through.

6. Stable floors should be made tight and smooth and be of some non-absorbent material. Dirt or earth floors and gutters cannot be tolerated.

7. The flooring where the cows stand should be short enough so that all manure will be dropped into the gutter and not upon the floor itself.

8. The floor should be swept every day, but not before milking.

9. Cement gutters and mangers are are best, as they can be more easily kept clean than if made of wood.

10. The manure gutter should be from six to eight inches deep and should be kept at all times fairly free from manure.

11. Manure should be removed from the stalls and gutters before the morning milking and also before the afternoon milking, where the cows remain in the stable all day.

12. The use of land plaster or lime is recommended in the gutters.

13. Allow no strong smelling material in the stable for any length of time. Store the manure under or outside the cow stable and remove it to a distance as often as practicable .

14. If individual drinking basins are used for the cows they should be frequently drained and cleaned.

The Cows.

1. The cows should be kept clean and free from disease.

2. Have the herd examined at least twice a year by a skilled veterinarian. Never add an animal to the herd until certain it is free from disease, especially tuberculosis.

3. Promptly remove from the herd any animal suspected of being in bad health, and reject her milk.

4. The cows should be groomed daily, and all collections of manure, mud or other filth should not be allowed to remain upon their flanks, sides, udders or bellies.

5. The clipping of long hairs from the udder and the right side of the cow is of assistance in preventing the collection of filth, which may drop into the milk.

6. The hair on the tails should be cut so that the brush will be well above the ground.

7. The cows may be bedded with sawdust, shavings, leaves, straw, or some equally clean material.

8. The use of horse manure for bedding is to be condemned. Sand or loam must never be used as bedding.

9. To prevent the cows from lying down and getting dirty between cleaning and milking, a throat latch of rope or chain should be fastened across the stanchions under the cow's neck.

The Food.

1. Feed liberally, and use only fresh, palatable feed stuffs, in no case should strong smelling or decomposed food be used.

Do not allow any strong flavored food, like garlic, cabbage, and turnips to be eaten by milch cows.

3. Provide water for cattle in abundance, easy of access, always pure and fresh.

4. Salt should always be accessible.

The Utensils.

1. Milk utensils for farm use should be made of metal and well tinned, and have all joints smoothly soldered. Never use them if they become rusty or rough on the inside.

2. Dairy utensils should be cleansed directly after using by first thoroughly rinsing them in water; then clean inside and out with hot water in which a cleaning material is dissolved; then thoroughly rinse with plenty of water; and lastly, sterilize by boiling water or steam. Use pure water only.

3. All milk utensils and strainers should be thoroughly cleansed by the use, of boiling water, and all cans, utensils and strainers must be sterilied before they are used.

4. Milk strainers should be kept exceedingly clean, and scalded a second time just before using. If cloth strainers are used, several of them should be provided in order that they may be frequently changed during the straining of the milk.

5. After cleaning, utensils should be inverted in pure air. Milk utensils and cans must not be left in the cow stables, by the dusty roadside, near the sink drain outlet, and pig sty or the open privy vault.

6. Ice tubs and cooling tanks should be thoroughly cleansed by scrubbing at least once a week.

7. Remember that the milk cans must not be used to carry water for cattle or for other uses on the farm.

The Milk and Milkers.

1. No person having any communicable disease, or one caring for persons having such disease, should be allowed to handle the milk or milk utensils or assist in the milking.

2. The hands of the milkers should be carefully washed immediately before milking. The hands should be thoroughly washed with soap and water and carefully dried on a clean towel.

3. Milk with dry hands; never allow the hands to come in contact with the milk. The practice of moistening the hands with milk, or to spit on them, is to be condemned.

4. The milker should wear a clean washable jacket, used only when milking, and kept in a clean place at other times.

5. Always brush off and wipe the udder and surrounding parts just before milking. If the cows are very dirty, wash with a cloth or sponge, and then dry the udders and teats with a clean piece of cloth or sacking.

6. Milk quietly, quickly, cleanly and thoroughly.

7. The first few streams from eat teat should be rejected, as this milk contains more bacteria than the rest of the mess.

8. All milk drawn from the cows 15 days before and 5 days after calving shall be rejected, and also all milk from diseased cows. If any accident occurs by which a pail full or partly full of milk becomes dirty, do not try to remedy this by straining, because the soluble filth and the bacteria cannot be removed by straining, but reject all this milk and rinse the pail.

9. The pails in which the milk is drawn should have as small an opening at the top as can be used in milking. This renders the collection of manure and dust with the milk, less likely.

The Milk.

1. Remove the mil kof every cow at once from the stable to the milk house or to a clean room where the air is pure and sweet. Do not allow milk cans to remain in stables while they are being filled.

2. A good plan, if modern coolers are not available, is to strain the milk into cans in ice water which reached the neck of the can.

3. The more rapidly the milk is cooled and the colder it is kept the safer it is, and the longer it will remain sweet. Milk cannot be properly cooled at any season of the year if the air alone is expected to do the cooling.

4. Ice should be used in cooling, both in summer and winter, as very few wells or springs are cold enough for the purpose.

5. If aerators or coolers are used, they should stand where the air is free from dust and odor, and on no account should they be use din the cow stable.

6. Milk should always be cooled as soon as strained. If modern apparatus for airing and cooling at the same time is not at hand, the milk should be aired by tipping the covers slightly while cooling the milk to 50 deg. F. in clean ice water. Precautions should always be taken to see that the water is above the milk to be cooled in the cans, and that the water cannot overflow into the cans and water the milk.

7. Never ship a can containing warm milk which has not been cooled and aerated.

8. If the milk is held at the farm it should be store din fresh, cold ice water, or kept in a running spring.

9. The milk should be kept under shelter so that the rain cannot get into the cans.

10. Never mix fresh warm milk with that which has been cooled.

11. During the transportation of the milk and cans to the car or dairy, covered wagons only should be used. If this is not possible the cans should be protected from heat, cold, dust and mud by a clean canvas or blanket.

12. All milk must be rapidly cooled and continuously maintained at a temperature below 50 degrees F.

A new electric cloth-cutting device has a thin circular knife which revolves at a rate of six thousand revolutions per minute and cuts through many thicknesses of the cloth.

MORE MEAT SCRAPS

Hens given meat, fish or milk products in their diet will lay from 36 to 66 per cent. more eggs than those which have only grain food and what bugs and worms they can pick up on free range, recent experiments made by the United States Department of Agriculture show.

The birds used in the experiments were given conditions as nearly like those on a normal farm as possible. The experiments were repeated under different conditions and in different yeaers to avoid, as far as possible, any error due to the varied characteristics of the birds.

The average farmer feeds very little meat, fish or animal protein feed of any kind to his poultry, and consequently gets few eggs during the late fall and winter when eggs are selling at the highest prices.

In the experiments conducted on the government poultry farm, pens of pullets on free range were fed a mash of corn meal, bran and middlings and a scratch mixture of wheat, oats and corn. This is a greater varnety of grains than is used by many farmers. In addition the birds had absolutely free range on land where bugs, green feed and worms were plentiful. Other pens were given the same ration, with one pound of commercial meat scrap added to every four pounds of mash.

The pullets without the meat scrap laid only 90 eggs apiece (which is more eggs per hen than the average farm flock lays), while those receiving meat scrap average from 125 to 150 eggs apiece.

Meat scrap is not produced on most farms ,and has to be bought at a higher price than grain. It produces eggs, though, several cents a dozen cheaper than where no meat scrap is used. Milk products or fish give as good results as meat in increasing egg production.

CHANGE IN HEALTH FASHIONS.

Oregon physicians, who are now in convention in Portland, state that the fad for operations is passing and add further that much that has been called appendicitis in recent years was nothin but plain stomach ache anyway. They add that it is extremely fashionable to be well and hearty. It sounds sensible. It's the latest phase of a development that has been going on for a long time. All through the last two generations the feminine ideal has been tending more and more strongly toward health and away from the old time fragility.

UNIFORM CANNING.

When you are ready to begin your canning sort and grade the fruits and vegetables for size and ripeness so that the cans may contain a uniform product.

The Heavens in September

BY M. A. PEASE

Cygnus the Swan, or the Northern Cross, swings high in the sky in September. It is happily one of the great figures in the heavens that everyone can recognize at a glance. The form of a cross is evident, and the figure of a swan is easily discernible as soon as one realizes that the long beam of the cross indicates the outstretched neck of the bird, while the cross arms mark its wings. There are few constellations in the spacious firmament that exceed in beauty and interest this sparkling star group. The Milky Way trails some of its glory through Cygnus, and nebulous clouds of extraordinary forms and texture also abound in this group and add greatly to its beauty.

This portion of the sky abounds with birds. Besides the swan, we have Aquila the eagle, and Lyra the falling or swooping eagle.

The early Christians regarded this figure as the Cross of Calvary. It is really much more perfect in form than the far-famed Southern Cross. Outlined against the western sky in an upright position at Christmas time, it stands as a beautiful symbol of Christian faith beckoning all beholders upward and onward.

The nearest lucid star in our hemisphere is in Cygnus, and is known as 61 Cygni. This little star is barely visible to the naked eye, being of but 5.6 magnitude. Deneb, the brightest star in the group, is a sun of great magnitude. In the beak of the swan is one of the most beautiful double stars known. The contrasting colors, which may be easily seen through a field glass, as very beautiful. To the person with binoculars or a small telescope Cygnus offers a splendid field of streams of minute stars of rare beauty, especially when the observer detects its famous Lace Nebula.

Capricornus the Sea Goat, which lies on either side of the ecliptic, is the eleventh sign of the Zodiac. This group is one of the few that have come down to us through the ages unchanged, the figure of which is generally depicted with the head and body of a goat and the tail of a fish. Although occupying considerable space in the sky, Capricorn is really a rather inconspicuous group, and it is, therefore, rather strange that it should have held such an important place in the minds of the ancients.

The Capricorn, which appears on the Babylonian boundary stones, the most ancient of all records extant, are practically similar in form with the Capricorn of a modern almanac. It is thought that the Chaldeans named the constellation a Wild Goat because that animal in feeding always climbs the hills. The sun, similarly, when it arrives in this constellation begins to mount the sky, and hence the goat was adopted as a symbol of the apparent motion of the sun, while the fish-tail symbolized the rains and floods of the winter season.

The Oriental nations referred to Capricorn as "The Southern Gate of the Sun." It was also considered the Gate of the Gods, through which the souls of men passed at death on the journey to the hereafter. This constellation was the especial pet of the astrologers, as it was supposed to have shed its influence over the destinies of many of the kings and great men of those old days. Some writers of mythology consider that Capricornus is identical with Pan or Bacchus. The emblem of plenty, the cornucopia, horn of plenty, is also connected with the mythological history of Capricornus.

Mercury is in conjunction with the sun, and will be too close to its primary for observation this month.

Venus will not be very far above the horizon this month, as it is now far south of the sun.

Mars is low in the evening sky in September. It is steadily drawing near the bright star Antares in Scorpio, and will later in the month pass within three degrees of that bright star.

Jupiter is now a sun of the morning, and will be seen to best advantage as such after the middle of the month.

Saturn is also a morning star, but is too close to the sun to be advantageously seen.

Uranus is in the evening sky about a half-hour after sunset. It will be sen in the Constellation Aquarius.

Neptune appears in the morning sky about 4 a.m.

No Burglar Works in a Lighted Room

No burglar turns the light **on when he gathers the family silver. He works in the dark, stealthily. It's honest folks that choose the light. They invite it.**

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MARSHAL PETAIN'S LITTLE ROMANCE

Remained Bachelor After Losing Pretty Little Cashier

Of the three Marshals of France, one, Marshal Petain, is a bachelor, and all the candidates for the honor of being Mme. le Marechale—rumor says they have many—have come to the conclusion that his heart is as unconquerable as he made Verdun.

But the truth is that he lost it long ago and was beaten by a rival, says a Paris exchange. He is not the cold, immovable man of popular opinion. Once, when he was Major and instructor at the Paris War School, he was in the habit of lunching at a restaurant patronized by officers at the corner of the Champ de Mars. But it was not only for the excellence of its cuisine that the future Marshal went there. Perched at the desk by the door was a lovely cashier. The whole war school was in love with her, but it was supposed that the Major instructor would win over his pupils.

One day the pretty cashier quitted her desk and was seen with orange blossoms in her hair, making her way to a neoghboring church. But Petain was not the bridegroom. The bride had passed him by and given her affections to a younger man, to whom the Major was teaching the art of war.

Not long ago the Marshal was visiting the country and the General in command of the district gave a luncheon in his honor. On his arrival at the house the Major recognized in the wife of his host his lost love of long ago, now a matron surrounded by her children. As to him, the war had brought honor and promotion to his successful rival.

For a moment the Marshal, who for a man of his rank is shy, was somewhat embarassed, but the hostess put things right. With the memory, perhaps, of past favors refused, she advanced to meet her guests.

"This time you may embrace me, M. le Marechal," she said; and at their ease the happy company sat down to luncheon.

NO SHELLS? ASK THE HENS

Some so-called poultry experts have advised that laying hens do not need to be fed oyster shells Strange, isn't it, how we have been throwing away good money needlessly all these years? But in this as in many other vital points I prefer to ask the most interested parties, the hens that lay the eggs.

And I'd like to have the experts tell me why, if laying hens don't need shells, they go for them so ravenously after being without them for a few days. Why will a hen with chicks, confined in a coop, gorged with feed and laying an egg nearly every day, beg most insistently in hen language for something which is lacking, and then go into ecstasies when she sees those shells brought by someone who understands that same hen language?

Why will hens persist in putting poor shells on the eggs after the supply of oyster shells runs out? Why will laying ducks gobble shells as though they were choice morsels if they don't need them? And why do these different kinds of poultry pretty nearly ignore these same shells when not producing eggs?

Perhaps eating shells is an ecquired habit like taking snuff or eating pie with a knife. Be that as it may, every known kind of fowl language indicates the desire for and the need of oyster shells for the laying hen.

DON'T KEEP TOO MANY ROOSTERS.

The poor old rooster in the farm poultry flock has been getting an abundance of publicity in recent years: The most popular saying is: "Be a booster, swat the rooster, in the good old summer time." This helps to meet the problem of good eggs in warm weather. Some people are also interested, however, in the male birds during the breeding season, for upon them rests part of the responsibility for strong, fertile eggs and vigorous, livable chicks.

The head of the flock receives most of the blame for the poor hatches of eggs every spring. The farmer thinks if the eggs don't hatch that it is the rooster's fault and possibly buys a new rooster. The male is really only part of the flock. Some say he is more than half the flock so far as breeding value is converned, but when it comes to the fertility problem he is only half.

Experiments have shown that one mating will make fertile many eggs. Usually the first egg after mating is infertile. For the next eight or ten days fertility will show in practically every egg and will continue to show itself in some eggs up to fifteen days. Nearly all of these eggs will hatch and the fertile ones are just as virile on the tenth as on the second day.

This shows that it is not necessary to mate a hen for every egg, but that the influence of the male on the future offspring will not be removed for two weeks after he is taken from the flock. If males mix in the breeding pen it is best to wait two or three weeks to insure purity of chicks.

In New Guinea each tribe has its own particular system of tattooing the body, and should a member of any other tribe imitate the pattern, it is regarded as quite a sufficient reason for a declaration of war between the two tribes.

When internal revenue officers began to make use of the aeroplane in detecting illicit stills in the mountains of West Virginia and Eastern Kentucky, the moonshiners matched their enterprise by installing a system of wireless to give warnings of the appearance of revenue sleuths.