

WESTERN CANADA

Co-Operative Creameries Show Tremendous Increase in Butter Production.

The Dairy Commissioner, at first annual convention of Saskatchewan Dairywomen's association, reviewed progress of 1915 which shows a great increase in the butter production of the co-operative creameries amounting to 1,500,000 lbs. He also said the improvement in quality is shown by the preference accorded Saskatchewan butter in outside markets. Shipments out of the province for the year totaled 52 carloads.

According to bulletin just issued by the Manitoba department of agriculture, the dairy industry had a very successful year in 1915. There was an increase of over 1,000,000 lbs. of creamery butter produced, as against the previous year, about 200,000 lbs. increase in dairy butter and over 25,000 lbs. increase in the cheese output. The increase of the total value of milk and milk products was over \$427,000. The production of dairy butter for Manitoba during the year was 4,150,444 lbs. and it brought an average price of 23c per lb.; of creamery butter 5,839,687 lbs. were produced which commanded 20c per lb. on the average; cheese production was 726,725 lbs. which sold at an average price of 15c—the total value of these three products is given as \$2,760,698, in addition to which the milk produced is valued at \$925,659 and the cream at \$158,827, the average price of the milk being reckoned at 2.1c per lb. and of sweet cream at 32c per lb. butter-fat. In connection with the dairy industry it is interesting to note that almost the most important fodder crop now is corn, of which the 1915 production amounted to 190,132 tons. The biggest cultivated fodder crop is timothy which for last season produced 193,357 tons and the next most popular crop was brome grass with 45,815 tons; of alfalfa and clover there were produced some 38,000 tons. The number of cattle in the province is given as 681,005, which is an increase of 130,000 over the previous year.

The fact that the Red Deer, Alberta, cheese factory is handling four times as much milk this season as last winter shows the growing improvement in the dairy industry. On Feb. 14, it was announced the factory had just shipped two tons of cheese for Calgary market.

Cardston, Alberta, creamery in 1915 paid its patrons a rate of 27 1/2c per lb. for butter fat and had a profit remaining over all expenses of \$5,584. The creamery during season distributed among farmers \$61,117 and manufactured 256,000 lbs. butter and 13,000 lbs. cheese. Average price realized for butter was 28 1/2c.

The development of the dairy industry of Northern Alberta is well indicated by the growth of a prominent dairy business here, which in 1915 produced 2,525,000 lbs. butter, an increase of 400,000 lbs. over the previous year. This product has found a market in all parts of Canada and this year will enter the export trade. Advertisement.

An Enlister.

"I thought you told me you were an enlister."

"I am," replied Plodding Pete. "I'm tryin' to enlist sympathy for me large an' unsatisfied appetite."

DON'T LOSE HOPE IN KIDNEY TROUBLE

I was troubled with what the doctor said was Kidney and Bladder trouble and after trying several doctors, gave up all hopes of ever being well again, until a friend of mine told me about Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root. Before I had finished the first bottle I got relief; and after taking six bottles was completely restored to health. I say to one and all that Swamp-Root is a wonderful medicine.

Very truly yours,
MRS. MARTIE VANDERBECK,
 409 Johnson St., Moberly, Mo.
 Personally appeared before me this 4th day of February, 1914, Mrs. Martie Vanderbeck, who subscribed the above statement and made oath that the same is true in substance and in fact.

O. BULLOCK O'BRIEN,
 Notary Public.

Prove What Swamp-Root Will Do For You
 Send ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample size bottle. It will convince anyone. You will also receive a booklet of valuable information, telling about the kidneys and bladder. When writing, be sure and mention this paper. Regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles for sale at all drug stores.—Adv.

The Suburbanite.

"What's the matter with your finger, Babbe, that you've got it bandaged all the way up?"

"They're not bandages. They're strings to remind me of my wife's commissions to bring home tonight."

RED, ROUGH, SORE HANDS

May Be Soothed and Healed by Use of Cuticura. Trial Free.

Nothing so soothing and healing for red, rough and irritated hands as Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment. Soak hands on retiring in hot Cuticura soapsuds. Dry, and gently anoint hands with Cuticura Ointment. A one-night treatment works wonders.

Free sample each by mail with Book. Address postcard, Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

No Objection.

Wife—"Do you object to my having two hundred dollars a month spending money?" Husband—"Certainly not, if you find it anywhere."—Judge.

NATIONAL CAPITAL AFFAIRS

Big Copper Mine Exhibit in the National Museum

WASHINGTON.—Visitors at the United States National museum are expressing much interest in the new copper mine exhibit recently installed by the division of mineral technology.



This exhibit consists of what is known as a stope from the Copper Queen mine at Bisbee, Ariz., one of the celebrated copper mines of the world. Stopping is the term applied to an actual mining process by which ore occurring in veins is removed from a mine after it has been rendered accessible by the necessary preliminary excavation, namely the sinking of shafts and running drifts; accordingly a stope is one of the many units employed in this form of mining.

The stope on exhibition is not merely a model, but an actual piece of the real mine, removed bodily, ore faces, timbering, chutes and all, from its original setting to a room in the division of mineral technology in the older National museum building. Accordingly, as the visitor passes through the entrance into the museum mine he finds himself, to all intents and purposes, in exactly the surroundings in which he would be placed were he to enter the Copper Queen mine cage at Bisbee, and descend the shaft hundreds of feet into the depths of the earth to the working level and enter one of the stopes. The only difference is that he need not enter the dusty cage nor descend to the bottom of the shaft.

New Mail Devices Saving Money for Uncle Sam

THE government is saving thousands of dollars annually through the introduction of new and improved devices used by the post office department in handling mail. Among the varied industrial enterprises of the department is an establishment devoted entirely to the manufacture of mail locks and the bag attachments used in mail transportation.

Until recently the lock used by the post office weighed five and one-half ounces; the new one weighs two and four-fifths ounces. The old locks cost 21 cents to make and the new ones are being manufactured for 8 1/2 cents. The post office has put 430,000 of the new product into the service. The saving on the original cost of production to date amounts to \$53,750. Of the old style, 30,000 were annually returned for repairs at a cost of 9 cents each. Of the new style, out of the great number sent into the service, but 900 have been returned, and as these new style locks can be repaired at a cost of 3 cents each, the annual saving on this item will amount to over \$2,100.

The department has encouraged its employees to give their best service to the government, and many instances have recently come to notice wherein the department has greatly profited by this wise public policy. In the lock shop a recent achievement in this direction is an improved cord fastener, the work of three of its employees, for use on bags; also one designed for locking large quantities of parcel-post matter, which has heretofore been without this protection.



Aged Marksman Who Rids Washington of Pigeons

A GRAY-HEADED man was standing in front of the treasury building the other day, with a rifle at his shoulder. Every few minutes he would take careful aim, pull the trigger, and down would flutter a dead pigeon. After eight or nine of the birds had been winged a man who had been watching him closely came up to him.

"I'm going to arrest you!" he told the marksman.

"What are you going to arrest me for?"

"For cruelty to animals!" replied the other.

"Have you been here for the last half hour, and seen me shoot?" asked the marksman. The stranger admitted he had.

"Did you see me miss anything?"

"No."

"Well, ain't you bigger than a pigeon?"

Amid the laughter of the crowd the stranger turned and walked away, with a queer look on his face.

Evidently he did not know that Uncle Eak Gadsby, for such was the marksman, was the most expert shot in Washington with that weapon, and had a permit from the District of Columbia police to carry and shoot his rifle anywhere in the District.

In fact, J. Eak Gadsby is the aid of the police department in matter of ridding the air of superfluous pigeons, and the ground of surplus cats. The shooting is done under authority of a police permit. He has been a keen shot for 50 years, ever since he was a page in the capitol during Lincoln's administration, and was familiarly known as "Lincoln's Boy," for he was the president's favorite messenger.

Uncle "Eak" it was who cleared the inside dome of the congressional library of pigeons, taking 21 shots, and bringing down 19 birds, all without making the least scratch on the gold-leaf work inside the dome.

Uncle "Eak" has shot a rifle for 50 of his 70 years, and was in his early days a powerful stroke on the Potomac.

Mr. Gadsby also shoots cats, on request of the District police, when they are becoming a nuisance, but with reluctance. He does the shooting for pleasure, never accepting a fee for it.

Fauna of the District of Columbia Is Varied

A MAN may study with a good deal of interest the collection in the National museum classified as "The Animals of the District of Columbia." Not only the number and variety of the exhibits will impress him, but he will probably be interested in the age of some of the exhibits and in the great number of men and women who have made contributions to the collection.

There is a fine specimen of otter, the fur of which has long been highly prized, and the card attached to this specimen says that it was derived from the old collection of the National Institute museum. The following additional information is given: "Otters are now (1914) very rare about Washington, but some are still resident on the Potomac above Little Falls."

One case contains salamanders, strange little animals which are common enough about Washington, but when seen are usually dismissed as being lizards. One is a yellow-spotted salamander. It is a jet black fellow about eight inches long, thickly sprinkled with vivid yellow spots which are generally about the size of a lady's little finger nail. This specimen was captured in Rock Creek park and presented to the museum by Dr. E. A. Mearns. The descriptive card says of the species that it is seldom seen and not very common; that it frequents low, damp woods and lives mainly under logs and leaves. It is quite harmless and, like other species of the salamander, moves about and feeds at night.

The various specimens of terrapin and tortoise which occur within the District of Columbia are presented for the enlightenment of visitors. One exhibit is of a yellow-spotted terrapin which was found on Northwest branch in Prince Georges county and presented to the museum last year by John and Edwin Bean. The official description of it says that it may be found along woodland streams and in small marshes, and that though not now common, it was once abundant within the District of Columbia.

Close by is a small collection of snakes which are either natives of the District of Columbia or were born very close to the boundaries of the federal district.



ERADICATE FARM PEST

Quack Grass Reproduces From Seed and From Roots.

Two Methods Recommended to Destroy Weed—Growing Cultural Crop and Summer Fallowing—Much Labor Is Required.

Quack grass can be exterminated. F. L. Kennard of Minnesota says that the principal requisite is a firm resolve to weed the farm of the pest.

The weed reproduces both from seed and from underground root stocks. It may be brought to a farm in the form of seed, but the spread is usually by scattering root stocks about with the harrow or other farm implement.

Mr. Kennard recommends two methods of attack: Growing a cultural crop and summer-fallowing.

Where the land is badly infested the former will require a great deal of hard labor. If the pest is to be exterminated no green portion must be allowed to show itself and that means eternal vigilance on the part of the farmer. It is not enough to keep the soil clean between the rows. None of the grass must be permitted to grow in the hills. Two years of this treatment is recommended.

When land is partly occupied, the summer-fallow method is probably most economical. One crop is lost, but the additional yield the succeed-



Quack Grass, Showing Entire Plant System Both Above and Below Ground.

ing year will usually offset this when the low cost of cultivating fallow land as compared with corn land is considered. The field should be plowed in the fall and again in the spring to a depth of six or eight inches. A good mulch three inches deep should be prepared with disk and harrow and this mulch kept cultivated with sufficient frequency to prevent any growth above the surface of the ground. By preventing this part from developing the roots are simply starved to death.

GROWING MUTTON AND WOOL

Sheep Are Splendid Animals to Keep on Any Farm—Their Value Is Being Overlooked.

Western farmers are overlooking a good source of revenue by not keeping a small flock of sheep. The growing of wool and raising of sheep in this country are on the decline. We produce a large surplus of cotton and cereals but are forced to go into foreign markets for 50 per cent of our wool.

Sheep are good animals to have on a farm, and their value should not be overlooked. A flock of 20 to 30 could be easily kept on practically every farm with very little additional expense, since they subsist largely on weeds, shattered grain, etc., that would otherwise be wasted.

With wool selling at 30 cents a pound, a flock of 20 sheep would bring in annually \$60 to \$80 from that source, besides raising 25 to 30 lambs and providing the table with fresh mutton.

WATCH THE TREES CLOSELY

Study Those That Are Shy Bearers, Susceptible to Disease and Injury by Insects.

Notice the fruit trees carefully. See which tree bears heavily, ripens on time and matures a high grade of fruit. Notice the trees that are shy bearers, the tender trees susceptible to disease and insect injury.

It is highly desirable that the fruit grower become thoroughly familiar with the tendencies of the various trees so he will know how to treat them. Trees are much like animals. A person can always get better results with animals if he understands their peculiarities.

WINDOWS IN POULTRY HOUSE

Good Plan to Take Them Out During Summer—Chickens Must Have Ample Supply of Air.

It will be a good plan to take all the windows out of the south side of the poultry house and keep them out during the summer. On warm nights, leave all the doors open also so that the hens on the roosts can get all the air that it is possible to give them. Chickens need to be healthy and comfortable to do well. They cannot be healthy without plenty of air.

GRAIN FOR PIGS ON ALFALFA

Will Return More Profit If Fed Corn, According to Data of Nebraska Experiment Station.

Pigs on alfalfa pasture will return more profit per pig if fed a grain ration equal to three per cent of their weight, according to data of the North Platte (Neb.) experimental station. The pig is a pork-producing machine, and like other machinery is most profitable when run at full capacity. A pig's stomach is so small that it will not digest enough alfalfa alone to make a profitable growth. Pigs cannot produce the best gain when on pasture alone or when on pasture supplemented by only a small amount of grain.

Tests made at the North Platte station show clearly that two and one-half to three pounds of corn daily per 100 pounds of live weight of the pigs produce not only the greatest gain but the greatest profit. The higher the price of corn, the smaller the profit in favor of the heavier ration. However, on a market quotation of corn at 70 cents and hogs at 7 1/2 cents, the 3 per cent ration is still the most profitable.

FEEDING CALVES DRY GRAIN

Corn, Barley, Oats or a Mixture May Be Used to Supply Missing Fat—Feed in Trough.

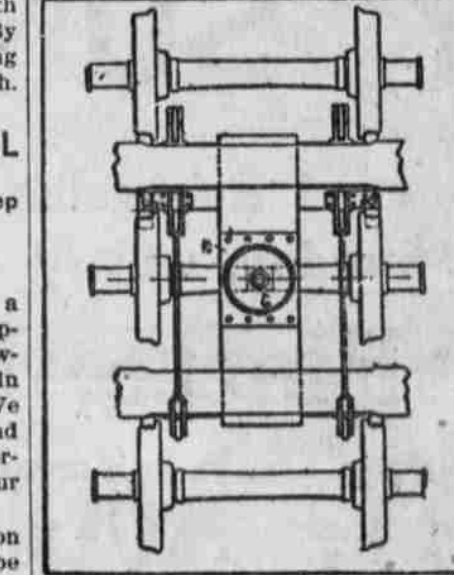
In feeding skim milk calves the grain needed to supply the missing fat, may be corn, barley, oats or a mixture. Occasionally a feeder has skim milk or alfalfa or clover hay on hand, and to these he adds linseed meal, cottonseed meal or gluten feed. These are all in protein, and when any one of them is combined with skim milk and alfalfa—both high in protein—an unbalanced ration results and scours or other digestive troubles follow.

The digestive tract of a calf is small and frequent feeding of small amount during the first month is best. During the first month it is better to grind the grains fed. At the end of this period either oats or corn may be fed unground. Hard grains like kafir and milo give best results when ground. All grain should be fed dry in a trough. Mixing feeds with milk is not recommended, as calves chew their feed better when fed dry.

SIX-WHEEL TRUCK INVENTED

Invention of Columbus, O., Men Takes Much of Weight From Rear End of Vehicle.

Heavy loads now handled by trucks often throw too much of the load on the rear truck. For the heaviest kind of truck work, a six-wheel truck has been patented by two Columbus (O.) men, who have assigned their patent rights to a corporation of that city. Auxiliary holsters extend transversely



Six-Wheel Truck.

of the truck, and a main bolster is supported at its end on this auxiliary bolster.—Farming Business.

MUST SPRAY AT RIGHT TIME

"Time and Tide Wait for No Man"—Little Later Won't Do, as Many Farmers Have Found.

There is an old saying that "time and tide wait for no man," and in no other line of work is this more true than in spraying. The time to spray will come and go, regardless of the man who is not prepared—and when it is gone, it is gone forever, so far as this season is concerned. A little later will not do, as many have found to their cost.

INCREASE NUMBER OF EGGS

Get into Confidential Relation With Hens and Treat Them Carefully and Regularly.

The quicker we get into a confidential relation with our hens, treat them carefully and regularly, use slow movements, and always remember that "hens can cut off the egg production at will," the better will be our net showing in money at the end of the year.

TO GET MAMMOTH ROASTERS

Large Fowls May Be Obtained by Crossing Plymouth Rock Cockerel on Light Brahmas.

Mammoth roasters may be obtained by crossing a large, vigorous white Plymouth Rock cockerel on big, well-developed yearling light Brahmas. Feed them well, caponize the cockerels and you ought to get some 12 to 14-pound birds at nine or ten months old.

THE HIGH QUALITY SEWING MACHINE

NEW HOME

NOT SOLD UNDER ANY OTHER NAME
 Write for free booklet "Points to be considered before purchasing a Sewing Machine." Learn the facts. THE NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE CO., ORANGE, MASS.

For Sale or Trade

4,000 acre Saskatchewan Farm, with complete equipment. Produced in 1915 over 100,000 bushels. Value \$100,000. Further listings of Canada land desired.

FRANK CRAWFORD
 W. O. W. Building OMAHA, NEBRASKA

Nebraska Directory

THE PAXTON HOTEL

Omaha, Nebraska
 Rooms from \$1.00 up single, 75 cents up double.
 CAFE PRICES REASONABLE

Kill All Flies! They Spread Disease

Found anywhere, they fly killer attracts and kills all flies. Kills, chases, exterminates, overcomes, and chases. Kills mosquitoes, gnats, house flies, and all other annoying insects. Kills all flies, even the most stubborn. Kills all flies, even the most stubborn. Kills all flies, even the most stubborn.

DALEY FLY KILLER
 Sold by druggists, or 5 cent
 of druggists, or 5 cent
 HAROLD SOMERS, 150 DeKalb Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED

Salesman calling on Mill Supply, Hardware, and General Stores, to carry Lace Leather, Hamm Straps, and Harness, and Miscellaneous Goods, on commission. Eastern Territory assigned. California Traveling Co., St. Louis, Mo.

PATENTS

Walter H. Coleman, Patent Lawyer, Washington, D. C. Advice and books free. Rates reasonable. Illinois references. Best service.

HAD A FEAR OF LIGHTNING

Lifelong Dread Made Woman Unconscious and She Died From Fright.

During a thunderstorm at Newton, N. J., a woman who "through all her life of fifty years had felt a nervous dread of lightning" became unconscious from fright and died.

Cannot the multitudes of otherwise rational people who are obsessed by the same dread take counsel of the fate of this unfortunate and allay their fears? asks the New York World. They suffer an access of terror in every thunderstorm, and in effect undergo the agony of death many times. Yet there are few other forms of death so painless or so remote. In 1912 in the whole country only 243 persons were killed by lightning, of whom but 42 were females. Women, who mainly feel this fear, should be encouraged by their greater immunity.

But, in fact, twice as many people are burned to death in conflagrations in a year as are killed by thunderbolts, and the number of those who die from organic heart disease compared with those who die from lightning is as 354 to 1.

No doubt the superstition that has attached from the earliest times to deaths by lightning has had something to do with the survival of the fear. People who view their inescapable exit from this world with philosophy should be ready to accept a lightning stroke as an end as easy as any other. It is too instantaneous to admit of physical sensation, while the fear-ridden are assured that if the flash is seen the sufferer is safe.

Costly.

"I hope you'll make a good job of this portrait," remarked the multimillionaire. "Remember, it's costing me in the neighborhood of ten thousand dollars."

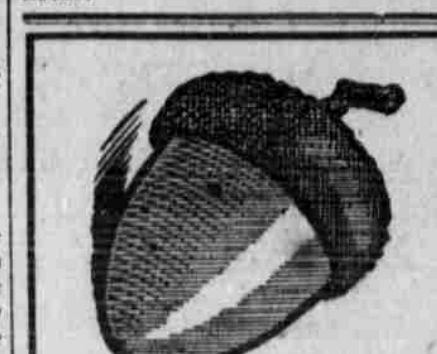
"I beg pardon," said the artist. "My price is only a thousand dollars."

"Yes, yes, I know that. But think of all the valuable time I have to spend posing for you!"

Just Trying to Boss.

"Sometimes," said Uncle Eben, "a man gets de notion dat he's uplittin' de human race when he's only tryin' to boss it around."

Abbreviated skirts produce swivel necks.



As the acorn grows to be the mighty oak, so children when rightly nourished, grow to be sturdy men and women.

Good flavor and the essential nourishing elements for mental and physical development of children are found in the famous food—

Grape-Nuts

Made of whole wheat and malted barley, this pure food supplies all the nutrient of the grains in a most easily digested form.

It does the heart good to see little folks enjoy Grape-Nuts and cream.

"There's a Reason"

Sold by Grocers.