



All things change. But perhaps there is no industry showing greater changes in recent years than the dairy and creamery business, says Creamery Journal. It is certain that these methods have changed more in thirty years than have those of almost any other form of agriculture. There was a time when Orange county, N. Y., Goshen, Pa., and the Elgin district in Illinois were the only spots where perfection in butter making was supposed to be approached. Today hundreds of creameries in the east, the west, the north and even the south produce just as good butter as Orange county, Goshen or Elgin ever did. While the fashionable city cafes still offer butter of these particular brands the product is made elsewhere. The three points mentioned early gained a reputation because they were ahead of the mass. They learned how to make good butter and made it before others had even thought of it. Today these dairymen find more profit in supplying neighboring cities with milk, and the butter making honors have been passed to younger and possibly more successful sections.

**Dairying Neglected in Oklahoma.**  
Dairying is a slow proposition in all new countries, says Farm and Ranch of Dallas, Tex. There are too much detail and too much close attention to business required in dairying to suit the free and easy ways that new settlers adopt when their move is intended to better their condition. This is a complaint that comes from Oklahoma. Wheat, corn, cotton and cattle feed are monopolizing the attention of Oklahoma farmers, and they are making things hum along these lines. The resources of that territory for profitable dairying are not surpassed anywhere in the country, but the industry will be slow to mature. Dairying is a form of advanced agricultural enterprise that takes years to develop. Compared with Oklahoma, Texas is an old state, and Texas dairying is still in a formative state, developing, it is true, but not developed. There is nothing of more importance to an agricultural state than dairying development, for dairying implies improvement in cattle, improved soil, improved intelligence and improved methods of farming, making one acre produce as much profit as half a dozen produced before. The time will come when the southwest will be the most prosperous dairying section of the country. This is assured by natural conditions.

**Prosperous Dairy Interests.**  
It looks like a prosperous winter for the dairy industry. Higher prices for milk, butter and cheese seem to be favored. There never was so much reason for taking the best of care of dairy stock, grading up herds and feeding with the utmost care. While the organization started some years ago by this journal is largely responsible for the present improvement in the dairy industry, says American Agriculturist, it remains with the individual farmer to keep up with the procession, both by making milk of the best quality and at the lowest cost and by enthusiastically supporting his local cheese factory, creamery or milk producers' union. Progress along best lines is feasible throughout the dairy world, and it behooves our farmers to improve the present situation to the utmost.

**Market Direct.**  
In large cities dealers often use all kinds of abominations in the milk before they deliver it, but that will only make more and better customers for those dairymen who can and will personally reach the consumers, and I know thousands of dairymen could now reach the consumer direct if they only would, but we farmers have become entirely too dependent on the middleman. Eliminate him wherever you can and deal direct. I practice what I preach, and I know it is profitable, pleasant and gives a man a feeling of independence. Produce the best, personally see that it gets in its best condition to the consumer, and you can almost dictate prices.—L. W. Lighty in National Stockman.

**Cream Pasteurizing Indorsed.**  
Minnesota makes good butter, but the indications are the most of it lacks keeping qualities, according to Creamery Journal. The three prize winning packages at the Minnesota state fair were put into storage and tested eight days after the first scoring, with the result that H. J. Rosenau's and M. P. Mortensen's butter had deteriorated 5 points, while Mr. Sondergaard's was but half a point worse off. Mr. Sondergaard's butter was made from pasteurized cream, and the result of the test looks like a pretty long and pretty bright plume in the cap of pasteurized cream butter.

**Have a Test and Use It.**  
Many of our creameries are not supplied with the necessary apparatus for testing the acidity of cream, starters, etc., and where such is the case the butter maker is of necessity guessing

at his cream ripening. On the other hand, many butter makers do not make use of the test when it is convenient, and the greater part of the benefit to be derived from its use is lost entirely. The test should be made use of daily.

**License For Butter Makers.**  
A movement is on foot in Minnesota to secure the segregation of the dairy and food departments and provide for licensing of butter makers. A committee is at work on the matter, and the state legislature will no doubt be called upon this winter to more forcibly recognize the dairyman's interests.

### SATISFACTORY SILAGE.

**Emphatic Indorsement of the Silo by an Iowa Farmer.**

I am glad to note that you are urging your readers to build silos, writes W. B. Barney of Franklin county, Ia., to the Breeder's Gazette. The breeders of the beef breeds appear to be slow in taking up with silage as a feed. The late experiments at the Illinois station should be convincing evidence. We have built two silos, the first one six years ago. The size was 32 by 20, 29 feet deep. On account of its size and construction it was only partially successful. Our last one is round, 35 feet deep and 25 feet in diameter. This one is a winner. Last year northern Iowa went dry. On that account thousands of acres of corn were of little use except for silage or fodder. This season the frost caught us and we have filled our silo with frosted corn, and expect a fine quality of silage. Mr. Daggett, manager of the McGeech farms, showed the writer silage from frosted corn put in last fall. It was of most excellent quality. About forty pails of water twice a day, noon and night, were thrown over the corn as it was put in. Their silo is about thirty-three feet in diameter. This year we used fifty pails of water per day on our corn, as it went in quite dry.

We have never used feed of any kind that young stock make more growth on. We believe it is admitted by all as being the best and most economical feed for milk cows. In an experience of twenty years we have never found its equal. We do not think a barren Holstein-Friesian cow is any harder to make into acceptable cow beef than many of the other breeds. We know that silage will make her put on flesh in a most satisfactory way.

I hear many complaints about the work of filling the silo and will admit that this is one of the principal objections to its use, but we have found that hauling corn from the field in winter is not a very desirable chore. If it is to be shredded and fed in this form, it might as well be cut a little earlier and put in the silo, where it is practically all saved. We have found our silo one of the best investments on our farm.



Ex-Governor James S. Hogg, while talking to a group of cattlemen out west recently, told them that he had recently bought 104 head of Angora goats and placed them in one of his tracts of land in east Texas, which has a variety of brush, vines, etc., on it. He stated that the brush was faring very badly, but the goats were thriving beyond his most sanguine expectations. "Goats have a predilection for desserts, very much like the human race," said he, "but I never discovered this until I made this recent purchase. My goats go out in the morning and feast on briars, young saplings, cacti and other substantial food products until about noon, when they turn their attention to this year's growth of limbs, including leaves, where they cut six or seven wide swaths; then along about eventide they finish up on about 104 saucers of poison oak leaves. They arranged the bill of fare to suit themselves and manifested no desire for a change. They are perfectly willing to work for their board and give me their clothes. They are doing good work too."

**Angerous and Foot Rot.**  
Unscrupulous breeders or those who do not know will tell you that Angora goats do not suffer from foot rot. This is wrong, for we have seen a flock suffering badly from this trouble. Either goats or sheep will most assuredly suffer from this terrible scourge if they are compelled to remain in filthy yards or barns for any considerable time. Anything that will interfere with the proper working of the secretory or excretory gland of the foot will cause a soreness to arise between the digits of the same which, if neglected, will mature into foot rot. Foot rot is an easy thing to arrest in its infancy; but, allowed to develop to any extent, it will break the heart of any shepherd and the bankbook of any stockmaster.—Shepherd Boy.

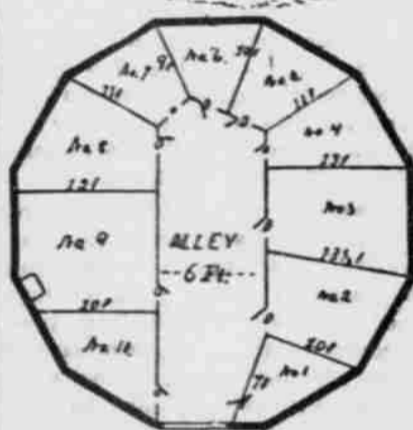
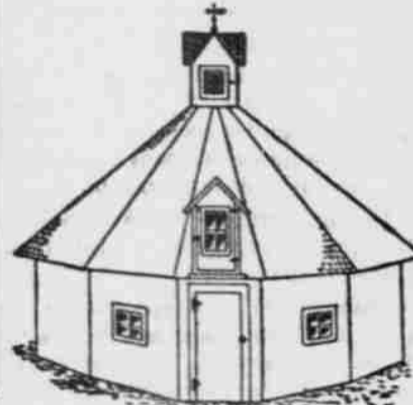
**Combine Goats and Sheep.**  
We do not advocate the keeping of goats instead of sheep on farms that are well cleared and where the land is already valuable, but we believe that a profitable combination of goats and sheep is possible on any farm.—Wool Markets and Sheep.



### A ROUND HOGHOUSE.

**A Convenient and Comfortable Iowa Farrowing Pen.**

Advocates of the round form in the construction of certain farm buildings claim that it has advantages in some instances which the square structure does not possess. The first that will occur to the reader is that it affords a larger amount of room in proportion to the material used than the square building does. The cuts from Iowa Homestead show the front elevation and ground plan of what for convenience we may call the round farrowing



FARROWING HOUSE.  
[Front elevation and ground plan.]

pen, although it is, in fact, not round, but twelve sided. It is owned by an Iowa breeder of Poland-Chinas.

In addition to the increased amount of room it affords as compared with a square house it has the advantage that the pens are grouped around a short alleyway, so that in feeding and caring for the hogs the work can be done with a minimum amount of travel. The panels which form the wall of the house are eight feet wide, making a structure ninety-six feet in circumference. It is divided into ten pens, the dimensions of each being marked on the ground plan given, and each pen has a sliding door through which the sows can go outside. Access to all the pens is by means of a six foot alley, as shown in the plan. The height of the house is six feet from the sills to the eaves and fifteen feet from the ground to the cupola. This steepness of roof gives a commodious second floor for the storage of feed and bedding, and over the doorway, as will be seen in the illustration, is a dormer window which opens to its full extent as a door and which is provided with a hoist to raise the feed and bedding for storage in the second story. The floor of the hoghouse is made of railroad ties, and the second floor is slatted instead of being laid close, so that from any pen the herdsman can reach up and pull down bedding as needed through the cracks. It is provided with a chimney, not shown in the elevation, but indicated in pen No. 9 of the ground plan. A stove can be put up in the alleyway during cold weather and any desired temperature maintained, and the early litters when they come into the world during the severe weather will be made comfortable. The house is a very convenient one, and the designer ascribes much of his success, especially with February and March pigs, to the aid which the possession of such a house gives him when handling them. Its cost is about \$200.

### Handling a Big Hog.

An easy way for one man to handle a large hog is by means of a three-eighth inch rope ten feet long. Cut off three feet and tie a loop in each end, as shown in the cut. The remaining seven feet tie to the center of the short rope between the loops. Place the loops over the hind feet of the hog and draw the long rope between the front feet and over the nose, then back again through the short rope. Pull forward more over nose, then back again, as before, and tie. This comparatively simple method has been found quite effective and satisfactory by many farmers and by a western subscriber to Orange Judd Farmer who each season follows the method here outlined.

HOG ROPE.

### THE NEW MATERIALS.

**Flowered Silks For Evening Wear Fashionable Rough Goods.**

Pompadour and flowered silks of all kinds are very much the fashion. These beautiful silks and brocades are made up into evening gowns and cut very simply. They are often finished around the neck with a bertha of rare lace which almost hides the small sleeve puffs.

The flowered brocades are also handsome for lining evening wraps, the lining nowadays being more than two-thirds of the garment.

Three-quarter raincoats made of diagonal are very smart for rainy day and cool weather wear. They are



GIRL'S TAILOR MADE DRESS.

made with half fitted backs or else with the fullness belted in with a short strap.

The new tailor makes are very fancy in the way of tucks and strappings. Many of the skirts are made habit back and finished simply with three long strappings or one long and two short. The long skirts have fairly long trains, and the sides and front are very long.

Rough goods, zibelines and camel's hairs are worn on even dressy occasions when a tailor made is required.

The girl's tailor made illustrated is of dark blue cloth. The blouse jacket is laid in perpendicular folds stitched flat, the wide revers are of embroidery and the little vest is of the same. The skirt has a plain front breadth, and the sides and back have three good founces.

JUDIC CHOLLET.

### TAILOR MADE SUITS.

**Russian Blouse Suits Are No Longer Plain.**

Fashionable modistes are using a great deal of ecru and string colored lace on gowns for the autumn season, and if of the heavy guipure type this is most effective on brown, tan and the deeper blue tints of soft woolen material. The Russian blouse or coatee is no longer of the plain belted order, but is varied in many ways.

Many of these blouses do not meet in front, but fasten over a plastron of cloth more or less decorated or embroidered, or there is a plain plastron of the material over which is arranged



PLAIN STREET DRESS.

a full cascade of lace or c

pouched front of silk or velvet. These plastrons are usually removable and thus admit of variation.

A blouse coat of the deepest green emerald velvet made in this manner was trimmed with jet and had a tucked plastron of tacked peau de sole incrustated with motifs of string colored lace. These motifs were so outlined with jet that the light color was almost hidden.

The plain street dress in the picture is of rough gray cloth trimmed with strappings of gray satin. The chemise is of white taffeta and yellow lace.

JUDIC CHOLLET.

### The Uncomplaining Life.

There is a wholesome lesson for those people who are constantly grumbling over what they call their luck in the career of James Alexander Plummer, who died the other day in Vincennes, Ind., at the age of seventy-six years.

In 1843, when Mr. Plummer was a member of the Cincinnati volunteer fire department, he was run over and so badly injured that his life was despaired of. But he got well. He was a soldier in the Mexican war, and, although he had many hairbreadth escapes, he left the army only to contract Panama fever.

In 1849 he went to the California goldfields and survived the free pistol practice of those days. In 1877 he was struck by lightning. In 1880 he suffered from lockjaw. In 1887 his limbs were crushed in the machinery of a chair factory, and in 1901 he fell and dislocated his hips. What further mishaps would have befallen him had he not been cut off at the untimely age of seventy-six can only be imagined.

It is learned from an Indiana paper that he never complained. Men who pass through such experiences seldom do. On the other hand, they are inclined to take a cheerful view of life. His case was very much like that of the veteran at the soldiers' home who was shot to pieces in one of the great battles of the civil war. An old comrade found him in the home, where he had been living in peace and comfort for thirty-five years. Both legs and one arm were gone. He had lost an eye. He was almost stone deaf. But when his comrade shouted words of sympathy at him the veteran's face lit up with a smile. "Why," he said, "would you believe it? I have only two teeth in my head, but one is an upper and the other a lower, and they are directly opposite each other, so that I can chew with them beautifully. I always was a lucky dog."

The late Mr. Plummer is said to have expressed himself very much as did the old veteran—that, although he had met with more than his full share of accidents, only a "lucky dog" could have survived so many of them, holding that things were never so bad, but that they might be worse. And, after all, this is the true philosophy of life.

### Clearing the Way For Panama.

The official report of Attorney General Knox in reference to the title to the Panama canal franchise and property, announcing the conclusion that "the United States will receive a good, valid and unincumbered title," settles an important question in the preliminary work of digging the isthmian waterway.

The only obstacle now remaining is the lack of an adequate agreement with the United States of Colombia concerning the terms upon which the government of that country will transfer the concession to the government of the United States of America. A protocol was signed last May by Secretary Hay and Minister Concha of Colombia, but this had to be modified to conform with the Spooner act subsequently passed by congress.

Minister Concha seems now inclined to place obstacles in the way of the consummation of the treaty, he having apparently taken umbrage at the action of the United States in safeguarding the Panama railroad during the revolution on the isthmus. While this has caused the state department at Washington some annoyance and occasioned direct communication with the Bogota government, it is not believed that it will long delay negotiations. The matter is of so great importance to both countries that it is hardly conceivable that any serious difficulty can arise to prevent the promulgation of a mutually satisfactory treaty.

The action of the National Women's Christian Temperance union convention in severely condemning the shocking illustration on billboards by some variety theatrical companies is to be commended, and it is hoped it may awaken a stronger public sentiment against this evil.

It makes no difference to what church the family belongs, the daughter usually selects the most fashionable to be married in.—Arlson Globe.