

## GOATS GAIN IN FAVOR

Within Last Few Years Industry Has Assumed Prominence.

Animals are Useful for Several Purposes—Skins Used for Leather—Fine Hair of the Angora is Known as Mohair.

Angora goats were introduced into this country from Turkey about 1850, and have been bred ever since in different parts of the country in small numbers. It is only within the last few years, however, that the goat industry has assumed especial prominence. According to recent census statistics on this subject, there are 1,815,000 goats in the United States. About 500,000 of these are Angoras, the remainder being common goats.

Goats are useful for several purposes. Their skins are used in the manufacture of leather, or for rugs; the fine hair of the Angora is known as mohair, and is used in the manufacture of the various dress goods and plushes. The demand for mohair in manufacture in the United States is much in excess of the supply which can be obtained from goats in this country, and a good market for this product may be expected for a long time to come.

The meat of goats, especially Angoras, is eaten to a large extent, being commonly sold under the name of mutton, and more recently bearing the name of Angora venison, or Angora mutton. If the goats are well dressed it has perhaps a more delicious flavor than mutton, and seldom has as much fat. In certain localities the meat is at present sold under the name of Angora mutton, for prices slightly higher than those paid for cheap mutton. The meat of the Angora is preferable to that of the common goat. A venison-like flavor is given to goat meat when the animals



Champion Angora Buck.

browse upon various wild shrubs. This gamy flavor, however, is not so noticeable when the animals are fed upon cultivated plants. Very little use is made of the milk of goats in this country, but analyses show it to be of high nutritive value, and it can be used in the manufacture of cheese. The presence of Angoras or other goats in bands of sheep is said to be a source of protection to the sheep, since goats will defend themselves and the entire herd against attacks of dogs or coyotes.

### A Cool-Weather Crop.

Buckwheat is very sensitive to cold and is killed by the first heavy frost. It fills best in cold weather, however, and so the sowings are deferred to allow only time for the crop to mature before frost occurs. By seeding in early July it is most likely to escape injury from hot weather, which, with drying winds and hot nights, causes the flowers to blast and fall to produce seed.

## GRANARY AND SCALE HOUSE

Loose Grain May Be Dumped From Wagon Into Bin or Crib Desired—Cost Is Not Great.

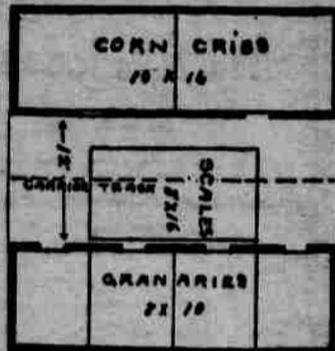
(By J. C. SHAWVER.)

A convenient granary is 35x35x14 feet to the eaves. By using a sling carrier it is very easy to raise a wagon bed of loose grain and turn it around and dump it in any bin or crib desired and the scale makes it possible to know the exact amount of grain handled.

This is also a help to the farmer selling stock, for by using four gates hooked together he readily has stock scales.

The floor of the granary should be concrete with a thin coat of cement, also a low wall of the same and then plank frame above.

Anyone desiring to make it handier about loading a wagon can do so by raising the floor up to about four feet



Scales and Grain Measures.

and this provides good feeding pens for hogs or sheep or even small calves.

The cost of construction is about \$200.

## POISONS OF JOHNSON GRASS

All Fodder Plants Related to Sorghum Must Be Used With Discretion as Feed for Stock.

(By G. H. GLOVER, Colorado Experiment Station.)

Johnson grass is closely related to sorghum. Poisoning of cattle from sorghum and kafir corn is well known. After chemical analysis of many plants Brunnich gave the following advice: "All fodder plants related to sorghum must be used with discretion in either the green or dry state and should not be given in large amounts to animals which have fasted for some time." The poison in these plants is hydrocyanic acid. Poisoning usually occurs when the plants have made a stunted growth from drought and are eaten in large quantities, when the animals are very hungry.

Animals poisoned in this way usually die within half an hour and sometimes live only a few minutes. Hydrocyanic acid is the most deadly of poisons and in large doses kills almost instantly. Animals usually die suddenly from paralysis of respiration and before medical measures can be thought of or prepared for use.

## FRESH EGGS ARE VALUABLE

Safest Plan to Market Only Those Taken From Regular Nests—Store in Cool, Dry Place.

(By J. G. HALPIN, Wisconsin Experiment Station.)

To have the eggs fresh market only eggs that are gathered from regular nests. Usable eggs now may not be usable by the time they reach the city market, and all eggs of this sort should be kept at home and used at once. Do not hurt the sale of your good eggs by including eggs gathered from stolen nests, extra small or extra large eggs. The latter are likely to get broken and soil the good eggs in the case. Gather eggs daily, and as soon as possible after they are laid, store in a clean, dry, cool place, free from bad odors, until ready for market.

## RAFFLES LOST FINE CHANCE

Sleepy Bride, Too Tired to Put Presents Away, Leaves Note for Mr. Burglar.

"Some local Raffles missed the opportunity of his life the other night," said a young Philadelphia traveling man just returned from a trip to the middle West.

"As you know, I was married last April, and have installed my bride in a pretty suburban cottage.

"Now, I never realized to what extent my customers appreciate me until their wedding presents began to pour in. And these gifts, being shipped f. o. b. Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland or some other distant city, the parcels invariably made up in value for what they lacked in size. Meanwhile my family and that of my bride had not been idle, and my firm always does the handsome thing; consequently the result was a collection of which any married couple might be proud.

"By making close connections this trip I was able to reach home a day or two ahead of schedule, being somewhat disturbed by accounts in the Philadelphia papers of a daring robbery in the very next block to that in which I live. It was nearly 3 a. m. when I entered the house, and, greatly to my surprise, spread out in full view on the big table in the hall were numerous jewelers' boxes, large and small, containing our cherished and expensive wedding gifts.

"The little woman has been showing her presents to visitors, and must have been too sleepy to carry them upstairs again," I mused aloud. "Rather risky business with burglars in the neighborhood!"

"Just then I noticed a large pasteboard card tilted in a conspicuous position against the lamp. On it, in my wife's handwriting, was inscribed the following:

"Mr. Burglar: These are all the valuables in the house. Take them and welcome, if you will only please to leave us unharmed upstairs."

### Machine Slays by Wireless.

An electrical machine invented by a St. Paul man may be used by Germany in killing enemies with wireless, according to a St. Paul dispatch to the Philadelphia Record. The machine was first developed to kill rabbits in North Dakota. Charles F. Billows, aided by electricians, perfected the machine, which flashed rabbits and dogs to death at a distance of 107 feet. Electricity for experiments was obtained from a Thomas street trolley wire.

When the present war broke out the inventor realized its possibilities. English and French officers were sounded as to its availability, but they refused. The machine then was turned over to Germany, where it was accepted for experimentation.

"I believe it was used in the present Russian campaign," said Billows. "The possibilities of the machine are unlimited. With a large voltage there is no reason why human beings could not be flashed to death at long distances. I believe Russian powder stations were set off by our machine."

### Breaquing It Gently.

"We begin the publication of The Roccay Mountain Cyclone with some phew diphiculties in the way. The type phounders phrom whom we bought out outphit phor this printing ophphice phailed to supply us with any ephas or cays, and it will be phour or phive weex bephor we can get any. We have ordered the missing letters, and will have to get along without them until they come. We don't lique the loox ov this variety ov spelling any better than our readers, but mistax will happen in the best regulated phamilies, and iph the ph's and the c's and x's and q's hold out we shall ceep (sound the C hard) The Cyclone whirling aphter a phashion till the sorts arrive. It is no joque to us—It's a serious sphphair."—Everybody's.

## REAL VALUE OF SUGAR

ONE OF GREATEST HELPS IN COUNTERACTING FATIGUE.

Tired Shopper Can Gain Strength Quickly by Eating Candy—Value Is Recognized by Armies in Europe.

If we all understood the proper duty and function of sugar we should probably be a healthier nation. The trouble with sugar is that most of us eat it in such a way and at such a time that it spoils our appetite for more substantial food.

But sugar, in spite of all the harm that it does when eaten in excess, should be recognized as one of the greatest helps in counteracting fatigue. It is so recognized among the armies at war in Europe. Sweet and milk chocolate are supplied liberally to the soldiers—as much for the sugar as for the chocolate. And various sorts of sugar candy are given to them. And some women, desirous to help the soldiers to the best of their ability, heard of this demand for sweets and turned their attention from knitting needles and worsteds to candy kettles and sugar and turned out homemade fudge by the pound for the soldiers.

All of us who have heard a certain lecturer on mountain climbing talk know how often she pauses to say that at just that point she stopped to nibble a cake of a famous brand of milk chocolate. At the boys' and girls' camps throughout the country a cake of chocolate is the usual accompaniment of a hike, and it is the sugar as well as the chocolate that is useful.

For sugar gives quick results in energy. If you are very tired, and nibble a bit of sweet or milk chocolate, or eat a couple of lumps of sugar or eat any sweet candy, you will feel within a very few moments noticeably refreshed. And the tired shopper who has no time to stop for luncheon could gain strength for the rest of her work if she would eat a cake of chocolate or some sweet candy and sit still for ten minutes.

### How to Fight Fleas.

Now the department comes forward to the relief of flea-infested mankind. To keep the fleas off the person, it says, the surest way is to tie sticky fly paper around the ankles and to sleep in beds that are isolated by water pans or fly paper from the surrounding terrain of the flea-fighting ground. Washington having virtually exterminated the fleas by swatting and trapping, sticky paper has not been much in evidence for a season or two, but this prescription by the department of agriculture will doubtless cause a return to the commodity, and perhaps in a short time expert advice will be given by the fashion censors as to the best and most artistic ways of wearing fly paper protectors. It is painful, however, to contemplate the result when humanity is closely assembled. Has the department anything to offer in the way of a preventive of public agglutination?—Washington Star.

### Paying Dirt.

One advantage Nicaragua has in the operation of gold mines is the liberal mining law that allows with each claim a denouncement of 250 acres of agricultural lands, thereby enabling the exploiter of mines to raise a large part of his foodstuffs in the neighborhood of the place where mining is carried on if he so desires. Then, again, the wages of native Nicaraguan miners, as compared with the scale of miners in the United States, are much lower, and, inasmuch as the cost of labor is one of the largest items in running a mine, this fact is favorable to the exploitation of mines to the republic.