

### Minnesota Dairy Rules

The Dairy and Food Commissioner, of Minnesota, has issued, forty-seven rules of advice to the dairymen of that state. As the embodiment of sound, dairy practice they are worth studying by dairymen in any state.

1. Read current dairy literature, and keep posted on new ideas.
2. Observe and enforce the utmost cleanliness about the cattle, their attendants, the stable, the dairy and all utensils.
3. A person suffering from any disease, or who has been exposed to a contagious disease, must remain away from the cows and the milk.
4. Keep dairy cattle in a room, or building by themselves. It is preferable to have no cellar below and no storage loft above.
5. Stables should be well ventilated, lighted and drained; should have tight floors and walls and be plainly constructed.
6. Never use musty or dirty litter.
7. Allow no strong smelling material in the stable for any length of time. Store the manure under cover, outside the cow stable, and remove it to a distance as often as practicable.
8. Whitewash the stable once or twice a year; use land plaster in the manure gutters daily.
9. Use no dry, dusty feed just previous to milking; if fodder is dusty, sprinkle it before it is fed.
10. Clean and thoroughly air the stable before milking.
11. Keep the stable and dairy room in good condition, fresh air and clean.
12. Promptly remove from the herd any animal suspected of being in bad health, and reject her milk. Never add an animal to the herd until certain it is free from disease, especially tuberculosis.
13. Do not move cows faster than a comfortable walk while on the way to place of milking or feeding. No savage dogs.
14. Never allow the cows to be excited by driving, abuse, loud talking, or unnecessary disturbance; do not expose them to cold or storms any length of time.
15. Do not change the feed suddenly.
16. Feed liberally and use only fresh, palatable feed stuffs; in no case should decomposed or mouldy material be used.
17. Provide water in abundance, easy of access and always pure, fresh, but not too cold; do not use impure pond.
18. Salt should always be accessible.
19. Do not allow any strong flavored food like garlic, cabbage and turnips, to be eaten, except immediately after milking.
20. Clean the entire body of the cow daily. If hair in the region of the udder is not easily kept clean, it should be clipped.
21. Do not use the milk within twenty days before calving, nor three to five days afterwards.
22. The milker should be clean in all respects; he should not use tobacco when milking; he should wash and dry his hands just before milking.
23. The milker should wear a clean outer garment, used only when milking, and kept in a clean place at other times.
24. Brush the udder and surrounding parts just before milking, and wipe them with a clean, damp cloth or sponge.
25. Milk quietly, quickly, cleanly and thoroughly. Cows do not like unnecessary noise or delay. Commence milking at

exactly the same hour every morning, and milk the cows in the same order.

26. Throw away (but not on the floor, better in the gutter) the first few streams from each teat; this milk is very watery and of little value, but it may injure the rest.
27. If, in any milking, a part of the milk is bloody, or stringy, or unnatural in appearance, the whole mess should be rejected.
28. Milk with dry hands; never allow the hand to come in contact with the milk. If any accident occurs by which a pail full, or partly full, of milk becomes dirty, do not try to remedy this by straining, but reject all this milk and rinse the pail.
29. All persons that milk the cows should have their finger nails cut closely.
30. Remove the milk of every cow at once from the stable to a clean, dry room, where the air is pure and sweet. Do not allow cans to remain in stables while they are being filled. Never keep your milk in your stable or near bad odors.
31. Strain the milk through a metal gauze and a flannel cloth or layer of cotton as soon as it is drawn.
32. Aerate and cool the milk as soon as strained. If an apparatus for airing and cooling should be aired first. This must be done in pure air, and it should then be cooled to 45 degrees, 60 degrees if for home use or delivery to a factory, or delivery for domestic use sold by pint or quart.
33. Never close a can containing worm milk, which has not been aired and cooled by turning from one can to the other, stirred, or dipped until animal heat is out.
34. If cover is left off the can, a piece of cloth or mosquito netting should be used to keep out insects.
35. If milk is stored, it should be held in tanks of fresh, cold water (renewed daily) in a clean, dry, cold room. Unless it is desired to remove cream, it should be stirred with a tin stirrer often enough to prevent forming a thick, cream layer.
36. Keep the night under shelter, so rain cannot get into the cans. In warm weather, hold it in a tank of fresh, cold water.
37. Never mix fresh milk with that which has been cooled.
38. Do not allow the milk to freeze.
39. Under no circumstances should anything be added to milk to prevent its souring. Cleanliness and cold are the only preventives needed.
40. All milk should be in good condition when delivered. This may make it necessary to deliver twice a day during the hottest weather.
41. When cans are hauled far, they should be full, and carried in a spring wagon.
42. In hot weather, cover the cans, when moved in a wagon, with a clean, wet blanket or canvas, or covered wagon or covered milk box.
43. Milk utensils for farm or dairy use should be made of metal and have all joints smoothly soldered. Never allow them to become rusty or rough inside.
44. Do not haul waste products back to the farm or dairy in the same cans used for delivering milk. When this is unavoidable, insist that the skim milk or whey tank be kept clean.
45. Cans used for the return of skim milk or whey should be emptied and cleaned as soon as they arrive at the farm.
46. Clean all dairy utensils by first thoroughly rinsing them

in warm water; then clean inside and out with a brush and hot water in which a cleaning material is dissolved; then rinse, and lastly sterilize by boiling water or steam. Use pure water only.

47. After cleaning, keep utensils inverted in pure air, and sun if possible, until wanted for use.

### ESPRIT DE CHARITE ENVERS LE PROCHAIN

[RESUME ANALYTIQUE D'UNE INSTRUCTION DE MOR BRUCHESI].

La charité ! la langue humaine n'a pas de mot plus sublime ; mais le paganisme ne vit jamais dans ce mot le sens qu'il possède de aujourd'hui. Ce sens, c'est Jésus Christ qui le lui a donné.

Charitas ! sous la plume d'un Cicéron et d'un Tacite, cela voulait dire tout au plus affection pour ses proches ; mais, vertu qui fait qu'on donne à l'homme tout ce qu'on a de meilleur et que l'on se donne ensuite généreusement soi-même, non, non, jamais ! les philosophes et les moralistes anciens ne pouvaient pas aller jusque-là.

La raison en est elle difficile à trouver ? L'homme n'aimait pas véritablement Dieu et il ne s'était pas trouvé un seul sage pour lui rappeler ce devoir ; comment eut-il véritablement aimé l'homme ?

Les traits de générosité, les actes de dévouement et de bienfaisance furent dans le paganisme de nobles exceptions ; et saint Paul parlant de la civilisation païenne n'a pas craint de le flétrir d'un mot, en l'appelant "sans amour et sans entrailles."

On n'aimait que ses amis. L'inconnu, l'étranger ne comptait pour rien. Eavers eux, aucun devoir. L'ennemi il fallait le poursuivre de sa haine, se venger de lui, lui fermer à jamais son cœur. Les esclaves, ces hommes trafiqués, traités comme des brutes, se comptaient par millions. Etre pauvre était un crime. Horace n'appelait-il pas l'indigence un "opprobre", et Virgile ne lui décernait-il pas l'épithète de "hontense" ? N'est-il pas entendu qu'il fallait débarrasser la société des vieillards infirmes et des enfants difformes ? Parmi ces grands hommes, le paganisme en eut qu'il décora du titre de père de la patrie, il n'en appelle aucun père des pauvres. Dans l'Olympe, au milieu de ses dieux et de ses déesses, il ne trouve pas de place pour la protectrice des malheureux, pour la Charité fraternelle.

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Mais voilà Jésus Christ. Il va parler et sur sa parole toute puissante, la Charité va naître. Son commandement est un commandement nouveau : "Il faut aimer son prochain comme soi-même". Quelle formule ! Il y avait des siècles que le monde l'attendait, elle comprend tout Cœur humain, outre toi, cœur était tu vas l'élargir, c'est l'humanité entière qui doit y avoir accès.

Le prochain, en effet, qui donc est-il ? Est ce seulement mon père et ma mère, non bienfaiteur, celui vers qui la sympathie m'incline, celui qui est né sous le même ciel que moi ? Non, le prochain, c'est tout homme, parce que tout homme est mon frère, fils comme moi, du même Père céleste. C'est le pauvre, le malheureux, le méprisé, l'humilié, le petit, le pêcheur, c'est même mon ennemi. Et ce prochain, il faut que je lui fasse du bien, il faut que je lui pardonne s'il m'offense, il faut que je me dévoue pour lui, il faut que je traite comme moi-même. L'Evangile est rempli de ces divins pré-

### Bad Blood Will Out.

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Mais en même temps que le précepte, l'exemple nous est donné.

Ah ! comment parler de la charité du Christ ! c'est elle qui le fait descendre au milieu de nos misères qui lui fait endurer les douleurs de la mort. Préchant l'humilité, il dit : "Apprenez de moi que je suis humble de cœur." Préchant la charité, il peut encore s'offrir à nous comme le plus parfait modèle. "Aimez vous, nous dit-il, comme je vous ai aimés."

L'une de ses dernières paroles sur la croix est une parole de miséricorde et de charité, en faveur des ingrats qui le font mourir "Pardonnez leur, car ils ne savent ce qu'ils font"—Jour. de Waterloo.

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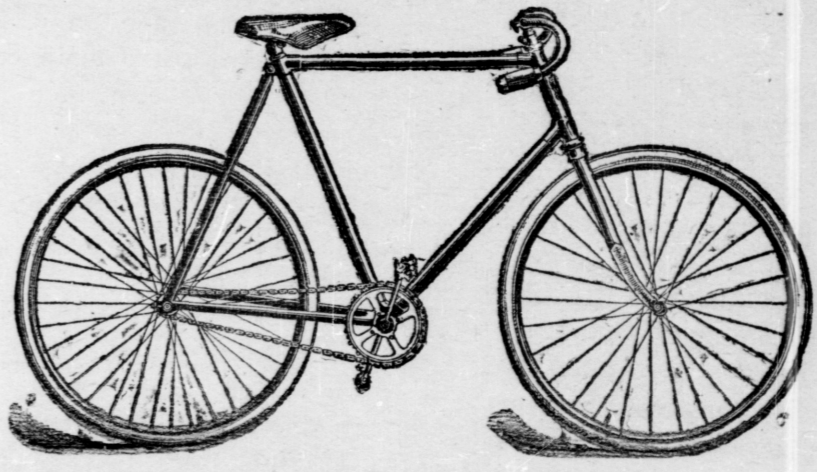
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