DAIRY AND POULTRY.

INTERESTING CHAPTERS FOR OUR RURAL READERS.

How Successful Farmers Operate The Department of the Farm-A Few Hints as to the Care of Live Stock and Poultry.

BULLETIN OF

ment station says

From an econo



to ten cows, cannot afford to be without a separator. In a climate as warm and variable as ours is in the summer take place in the eason changes milk very rapidly, inducing fermentation and coagulation, and, in the setting methods generally practiced, prevent perfect separation, thus en-

tailing much less of butter fat. If the tailing much loss of butter fat. If the system might answer very well, but the supply being limited and such large quantities needed, it will be found cheaper and more satisfactory to save the labor and expense of storing ice and provide only sufficient to preserve cream and butter.

The separator renders economy of

killer, then gypsum, and next sand. It is by rolling in dust that fowls rid themselves of vermin.

essentials. In yards where trees can- tallow. Tallow dropped in price until not be raised, a few shrubs will re-pay planting; in summer, these will form a shade, and in the event of sudden rain, a shelter. The more do meaticated poultry can be kept to the lines of their natural habits, the more profitable will be the feathered stock. A hen that broods under a hedge, and returns after a few weeks' absence the Missouri experi-

standpoint, a farmer who has a The perches ought to be of a uniform dairy of from five height, say 40 inches; this will obviate er seats; will prevent the birds from hurting their breast bones in flying up and from injuring their feet when dropping down. The floor of the cot should be covered with dried earth, or peat mould, or sand, renewed two or three times a week. The scrapings

kept in a sheltered spot, will form an invaluable manure. A straw floor is objectionable; it provokes damp. fensive odors, and does not facilitate cleanliness. For hatching the nest ought to repose on humid earth, so as to insure uniformity of moisture and coolness.

In France, chickens are not raised the market; eggs and young for fatted fowls are the ends kept in view. It is best to have a good native breed, and maintain it pure by eachewing time possible in that the operation is crossings; just as farmers select roots performed in practically the same time | and cereals to act as seed producers, | as dairy animals. Twenty-five to thirty that the whole milk could be set by choose the best looking cock and a quarts of milk a day is said to be quite

HOW A BEEF IS CUT.

Ashes are ranked first as a vermin mutton and wool, will come from that far-off land. Mr. Cobb states that up to ten years ago the only means of getting rid of their surplus stock was Space, air, sun, and pure water are to boil the carcasses down and ship the

it did not pay to export it, and the consequence was that the price sheep fell until they anticipated having to sell the carcasses at from 13 to 18 cents each. About five years ago the system of freezing the carcasses for export was introduced, and the result has been a decrease of stock until now they receive from \$2.50 to \$3 per head for from the farm, with a battalion of chicks following her, will rear them stronger than such as are hatched in this makes about 4 cents per pound net the carcasses. At the average price for the mutton. They get three clips of wool from a sheep before the carcass is shipped, although the demand has fightings at roosting hour for the high- increased to such an extent that they are now slaughtering yearlings for

Norman Cattle.

shipment.

Considerable interest has been extited by the arrival at the port of New York of twelve head of Norman cattle. The Normans are among the oldest race of domesticated cattle, and yet are almost entire strangers in this country. The importation of a breeding herd now may be of considerable moment to the cattle interests, as they are prized in their native land for their general purpose-dairy and beef qual-ities. They are described as noted for their size, with rather coarse bone, long, deep body, broad hips, short legs and various shades of red and brown in color. Among French breeds they rank high, the Norman farmers say the first,

COLONIAL HEROES.

REMEMBERED WITH A TUSCAN COLUMN.

orated by the unveiling of the monument at Louisburg. Cape Breton, June the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the surrender of that famous fortress by the French to the English, was a great event of colonial One hundred and fifty years

ago Gov. William Shirley, of Massachusetts, was busily engaged in fitting out the famous expedition under Gen. William Pepperrell which was destined to capture that stronghold-"the Gibraltar of America"-Louisburg, on the east shore of Cape Breton. Thirty years later came the war of independence and the giories of Louisburg were eclipsed and almost forgotton. By the treaty of Utrecht in 1713 Cape Breton was ceded to France and Nova Scotla to Great Britain. France immediately began fortifying the cape in the most formidable manner. She built a walled town in the southeastern part, with gates and moat and drawbridge, as in feudal times. The ramparts were of massive stone, and from 30 to 36 feet high. At the entrance to the harbor was a little | sixteen days later Pepperrell entered

He called the general court, and as a preliminary required the astounded members to take an oath of secrecy before he would lay before them his communication. They yielded to the re-quest, and then the Governor revealed to them his plan of taking Louisburg. The secret was too great for one of the plous members to bear alone. In his family devotions he was heard to burst forth with a fervent prayer that the blessing of Heaven might attend the enterprise. Thus the secret leaked out. The Legislature was at first stoutly opposed to the Governor's plan, but it was finally carried by a majority of one. Circulars were at once sent to the different colonies, and it was soon found that more volunteers would offer themselves than were needed. The chief difficulty was to find a man competent to command so large an army and conduct the siege of so formidable a place as Louisburg. The choice finally fell on Col. William Pepperrell, a wealthy merchant, and withal very popular with all classes. The sarcastic Dr. Douglass, then living at Boston, said that "the expedition had a lawyer for a contriver, a merchant for a general, and farmers, fishermen and mechanics for soldiers." When the expedition reached Cape Broton in April the ground was covered with ice. Pepperrell disembarked his troops on the evening of the 28th. The surprise of the French was unbounded.

but that it must be taken by surprise,

It took some time under the greatest difficulties to land the troops and the heavy guns. But Pepperrell was a man who never saw impossibilities and did not understand the word discouragement. Besides, he had under him men who had been accustomed to the severest trials of frontier life until they had become men of sinews of iron. The siege lasted forty-seven days. On June 1 negotiations for peace were begun,

Old Boads and Young Hearts

Old Heads and Young Hearts You sometimes see convolued in elderly in-dividuals, but eldern tehoid an old man or woman as exempt from infire-fies as in youth. But these infirmilles easy be miti-rated in great measure by the daily and regular use of Ho tetter's sizebach Bitters, an invirorant, anti-rheumstic and sustain-ing medicine of the highest order, which also removes dyapep in constitution, bill-iousness and kidney trouble. It is adapted to the use of the most dedicate and feeble.

Fanny Mozart was a petite beauty, of exceedingly pleasing address. Her manners were very fascinating and she had a confiding, sympathetic way that won all hearts.

Coe's Cough Balsam Is the oldest and best. It will break up a Cold guide or tean anything else. It is always reliable. Try its

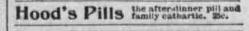
Never step over one duty to perform another. Take them as they come. The man who does not improve his talent will be sure to misjudge his mas-

The man who is living only for himself couldn't be engaged in any smaller husiness.

A GOOD APPETITE

Indicates a healthy condition of the system and the lack of it shows that the stomach and digestive organs are weak and debilitated. Hood's Sarsaparilla has wonderful power to tone and strengthen these organs and to create an appetite. By doing this it restores the body to health and prevents attacks of disease.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Is the only true blood purifier prominently in the public eye today.



20

10



The earliest food should be a soft

As a rule, whether old or young

to the weather. Feed the fowls regu-larly with a pint of barley or oats dai-

ly per dozen birds, plus the refuse from

kitchen and garden. In winter, be-

sides warm mashed potatoes, add some

liver.

tallow melters, greaves, or chopped

Sheep in South Dakota

A writer at Pierre gives rather a fa-

vorable estimate of the sheep situation

in South Dakota. He says that five

years ago there was a "sheep boom'

that flooded that country and reduced

the price, and this "decline was more

marked when the free wool talk fright-

ened sheep men." He says 50,000 is a

moderate estimate of the number of

crease of 50 per cent in the last two

years. The price fell from \$4 down to

\$1.50 two years ago, and is now about

Sheep men generally estimate wool to

pay the expense of keeping flocks and

their profit on mutton and increase of

The Pierre writer thinks that to the

man of small means there is no surer

and safer investment than a flock of

sheep in that part of the northwest .-

Sheep in New Zealand,

Mr. Robert Cobb of New Zealand,

who has recently purchased in Eng-

land some Romney Marsh sheep (a large mutton breed) for export to New

Zealand, gives the Kentish Express

(England) an interesting summary of

his views on that sheep growing part of

Northwestern Farmer.

When near a knacker's yard,

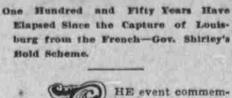


"Hitch G Your Wagon to a Star," as Emerson said,-that is,

don't be coment with any bicycle except the best one made-the COLUMBIA. Matchless as these famous bicycles have been in past years, you will rub your eyes when you see the quality and beauty of the 1895 models-\$100.

POPE MFG. CO. seral Offices and Factories, HARTFORD. BOSTON, NEW YORK, CHICAGO, SAN FRAN IDENCE, BUFFALO. need the Columbia dogue, a work of art shows every detail of

perb Hartfords. The book is free if yon call at a Col-umbis agency: by mail for two 2-cent stamps. * ASK YOUR DRUGGIST FOR *



history

We give a diagram of how beeves are cut. The parts are named as fol- shoulder clod, taken off); 8, shank. lows: 1, rump; 2, loin; 3, rib roast; The piece 2, the loin, is divided in the 4, chuck; 5, round; 6, flank; 7, plate meat market into a and b, as shown taken.

milk is sweet and in the best condition for feeding, and is at once removed and disposed of; while in the other, it involves handling several is good to change the breeding cock times. Then it is apparent that much every second year, as it is known that extra labor is curtailed, the supply of the young from such birds possess preapparatus needed is lessened, and much valuable space is saved, resulting in economy of the capital invested.

Again, the fat is all obtained. It matters not whether the cows are fresh peasants give nothing to the chick or advanced in their lactation periods: pending the 24 hours after they quit if the separator is properly adjusted it the shell; this permits the yolk of the will secure all of the cream. In sevegg in the intestinal canal of the chick eral trials made at this station, of the to be digested and expelled. separator and Cooley creamer, it was found that one pound of butter was and lukewarm well-beaten paste of made from 16 pounds of milk by the eggs and milk; but no over-feeding. separator as compared with one pound Later add millet or canary seed and of butter from 22 pounds of milk by allow the hen to root about for her the Cooley creamer; a discrepancy that chicks through the yards and pick up would soon eat up the cost of a sepaany green stuff within their reach. birds, never allow them to be exposed

Where the separator is used the cream is obtained in the best condition for setting. Its passage through the separator gives it a thorough aeration and removes all traces of impurities. Thus it can be controlled and riponed evenly and the development of too much acid and the destruction and loss of a part of the fat in churning prevented. The cream can be ripened earlier, churned more quickly and will produce a better grained butter, of higher and evener flavor and better keeping qualities. As milk is valuable chiefly for the butter fat it contains, the first object of the dairyman is to secure all of the fat possible. Manifestly, then, a machine that will do its work so efficiently under such a variety of circumstances will form a profitable investment.

French Poultry Notes.

sheep in that part of the state-an in-In the precise meaning of the term, there is no poultry farming in France. But there is "poultry keeping," and very generally followed by peasants \$2.50. The advance is considered aland small farmers, says a writer in most exclusively on mutton. The av-Colorado Farmer. There are, how-ever, about half a dozen special breederage wool clip in that section is about six pounds per fleece, and last year the ers and rearers of domostic fowls-esprice was about 12½ cents per pound. tablishments that might be described as poultry studs. If poultry are to be kept on an extensive scale, three rules are to be observed: Scrupulous flock. The dry climate makes that state especially favorable to sheep. attention to cleanliness, feeding and There is nothing new ventilation. in poultry breeding; the Romans devoted special attention to the matter and the fowls of Gaul, the ducks of Catharge, and the geese of Egypt were renowned.

M. Lemoine, of Crosne, in the department of the Seine et Oise, is one of the leading pouliry breeders of France. He has yards extending over 20 acres, de-voted to the breeding and rearing of fowls of various races. Each "yard" is an orchard with wire fenced divisions, provided with cots for roosting and egg-laying, with grass plots and well-sanded walks. The droppings of the birds form an excellent fertilizer for the fruit trees. M. Lemoine's out- the strongest competition with Amer- first cost of raising her will be properput is then poultry, eggs and fruit.

by the dotted line in the diagram (with the dotted line enclosing c, the From a is cut the "sirloin" steak, and from b the "porterhouse" steak is

the old process. In the one case the half dozen hens with bright shining common, and the butter made commands the highest price in the Paris feathers and keep them apart for breeding. In ordinary circumstances market. As beef animals, they are one cock will suffice for 25 hens. It noted for early maturity and great weight, but have more bone and offal than the English beef breeds. The every second year, as it is known that chief claim made for the Normans is hardiness and freedom from taint of cocity and facility of fattening. It is prudent not to have too many chickthe modern fad of pampered cattle, ens together; overcrowding is inimical tuberculosis.-Ex. for them as for other animals, French

A Desperate Situation

It was Paddy Kelly who walked into the sick room of Mickey Dolan. Mickey lay there pale, with his eyes closed, and neard Pat exclaim, "Mickey, it's ill ye're looking. Fwat's the matter wid ye?' "Do you know that spalpeen av Widdy O'Brien's second husband?" asked Mickey

"That I do."

"He bet me a pound to a pint. I couldn't schwaller an igg widout breakin' the shell av it."

"Did ye do it?" "I did."

"Then fwat's allin' ye?"

"It's down ther'," laying his hand ou his stomach. "If I jump I'll break it and cut me stommuck wid the shell. If 1 kape quict the thing 'll hatch out, and I'll have a shanghai rooster clawin' my boiled horseflesh is secured, but this imparts a strong flavor to the eggs. insides."-Montreal Star.

A Dairy Ration-A writer in the Jersey Bulletin gives his opinion of the best ration and treatment of milch cows, it being based on an experience of fifteen years. The best ration I ever used was composed of one part peas, two of corn, and four of oats, mixed and ground together. Of this l give from eight to twelve quarts per day, according to the size of the cow, the hay, of course, included. I give, in addition to the above, about three times a week, wheat bran-all they will eat-besides the parings of potatoes, turnips, etc., from the kitchen. To make a good, pure milk the cow must have pure water. Kindness and good shelter are also prime necessities in the management of a cow. The finest Jersey would prove a failure if curried with a barb-wire fence, no matter what kind or how much feed she had.

Profitable Age of Hen.-15 It has been claimed that the hen lays the largest number of eggs during her first year, and she is more profitable then than at any other time. This view, according to the Poultry Keeper, is a mistaken one. The first point to be settled is, which is the first year of a hen? If she is hatched in the spring she will not lay until fall and if she then lays a large number of eggs by the end of the next year, she has really been supported two years and laid during one year only. In other words she has to be raised from chickenhood to maturity before she begins to lay at all. the world. They are of interest to Her next or third year will be all the American breeders for the reason that more profitable for the reason that the ica in the English markets, both in tionately reduced each year .- Ex.

LUCY STONE BLACKWELL. in 1855, but maintained her prom-Lucy Stone Blackwell, the great American reformer, was born Aug. 13, 1818, at West Brooksfield, Mass., gradonce entered upon her career as a lecturer and reformer, her specialty being woman's rights. In 1848 she was employed by the Anti-Slavery society of Massachusetts to deliver lectures in

across, on which the French erected a battery of thirty 28-pounders, which they called Island Battery. The lighthouse stood in the northeast part and near it were the magazines. The town of Louisburg was regularly laid out in squares, with broad streets. Around

the west entrance, where there was a drawbridge, the French erected a bat-



THE LOUISBURG MONUMENT.

tery of thirteen 24-pounders, which completely protected the city gate. At the bottom of the harbor stood the grand royal battery, frowning with its twentyeight 42-pounders and two 18-pounders, France had been twenty-five years at a cost of \$6,000,000, in building this a .most invulnerable position. It was still unfinished when war broke out in 1744 betweel France and England. The French at Louisburg attacked Nova Scotia at once. Canso, wholly unprepared for such a movement, surrendered at once without making any resistance. Gov. Shirley of Massachusetts immediately sent reinforcements to Annapolis in time to save it from sharing the same fate. Soon after the formal declaration of war by England was received in the provinces and it produced the greatest excitement. The French on one hand and the Indians on the other caused a great deal of alarm, and called forth most vigorous efforts for self-protection. Louisburg was so strongly fortified that Gov. Shirley though his heart was set upon capturing it, moved very cautiously. He de-cided that no regular slege would avail,

inence as a public speaker and as an advocate in behalf of the individuated in 1847 at Oberlin college, and at ual liberty of her own sex. She was conspicuous in procuring the organization of the Woman's Suffrage Association of the United States, and has assisted in the editorial management of the Woman's Journal and other publicavarious points of the eastern states tions interested in woman's advanceand Canada. She was married to ment and occasionally writes for the H. B. Blackwell of Cincinnati, Ohio, monthly magazines,

island scarcely a quarter of a mile the town while the ships of his expedition sailed out of the harbor. "Never was a place more mauled with cannon and shells," wrote Pepperrell to Shirley. "Neither have I read in history of any troops behaving with greater courage. We gave them about 9,000 cannon balls and 600 bombs."

> When the news that Louisburg was taken reached Boston at night an uproar of bells and cannon proclaimed it to the sleeping city. Before the sun rose the streets were lined with shouting crowds. New York and Philadelphia hailed the news with illuminations, ringing of bells, and firing of cannon. When the intelligence reached London the lords of regency ordered the guns in the tower to be fired. At night London and adjacent towns were ablaze with bonfires. Never did any great victory on the continent fill England with more tumultuous joy than this conquest of Louisburg by the provincial troops.

The monument unveiled is a Tuscan column, about thirty feet high, surmounted by a cannon ball and standing on a pedestal in the old King's bastion, on which are inscriptions which suitably commemorate an event so famous in colonial annals. The die, column, and ball are all polished.

Ruffians on Wheels.

States that have whipping-posts or use flogging as part of their penal system are fortunately equipped for the treatment of bicyclists who run over people and then scurry off on their wheels without apology or confession of identity, Such persons, when caught, might be materially benefited as to their manners by a few timely lashes well laid on. It is the sort of punishment which suits their contemptible offense. The newspapers tell of creatures who run over little children, leaving them where they fall, and whiz away without a word. As a means of evading responsibility for carelessness the bicycle beats legs, horseflesh, or any contrivance hitherto invented, though cases are recorded, and not infrequently, where the bicyclist is the victim and is knocked down by careless boors in wagons, who straightway whip up their nags and disappear,-Ex.









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