

DAIRY AND POULTRY.

INTERESTING CHAPTERS FOR OUR RURAL READERS.

How Successful Farmers Operate This Department of the Homestead—Hints As to the Care of Live Stock and Poultry.

Home Made Gouda Cheese.

We have received from time to time inquiries on home cheese making. Mr. J. H. Monrad says that for home manufacture Gouda is by all odds the best. We reprint from his book "A. B. C. in Cheese Making," the chapter on Gouda cheese. It may help some of our readers to utilize their surplus milk.

Cheddar cheese on a small farm is certainly too laborious but—as before said—every cheese maker ought to study its making carefully so as to lay a solid foundation on his or her knowledge of cheese making of all other cheese. I know of none more suitable for making on the farm than the "Gouda."

The city of Gouda in South Holland is the center for the production of this popular cheese which is imitated in many places in France under the name of "Fromage de Bergues," in Denmark (a modified skim cheese) under the name of "Export Cheese." Gouda is chiefly made from new milk, but, as do most other cheese, its reputation suffers by the making of half skims. The milk is brought into the make room as soon as possible and strained into a cylindrical barrel on a stand. Color is added and the milk is set at 82 to 90 degrees Fahr. The curd should be ready to cut in fifteen minutes; and this should be done very carefully and gently, either with a wire cutter or with an American curd knife, and then left for a while, covering the tub with a cloth. The whey separates and most of it is dipped out. The curd is then stirred up gently and further broken by hand until it is reduced to the size of beans. The temperature is then raised to 97-104 degrees Fahr. (36-40 degrees C.) either by pouring back some of the whey which has been heated, by adding hot water, or by any other convenient way. The "cooking" temperature depends on the destination of the cheese. The lower the temperature the larger the yield and the finer and softer body (more moisture) but less keeping quality; the higher the temperature the better the cheese will keep and stand transportation.

The hot water or whey which is poured on the curd should not be too hot, not above 120 degrees Fahr., and should be added gradually. Whenever the curd pieces "squeak" between the teeth, the "cooking" is done and the pieces should then be the size of wheat kernels. The whey is dipped off, and the curd is squeezed and worked with the hands so as to get rid of most of the whey. Many makers salt it at this stage by working it in a box with a double bottom, the upper one being perforated and covered with a cheese cloth. More extensive is the salting in brine.

The salted or unsalted curd is put to press as soon as possible. The hoops (moulds) are deep dishes made of willow wood with a perforated bottom. The curd is filled in little at a time and pressed firmly and closely with the hands and sometimes with a sort of rammer (potato masher). The hoop is filled to the edge and then a rounded heap piled on top, and put to press. Sometimes the cheese is taken from the press after a short time and broken up and then put to press again. The pressure is only about double the weight of the cheese to begin with, but after a few hours it is doubled and kept up for twelve hours. If a longer keeping quality is desired, the weight is doubled a third time and kept up for three hours more. The cheese is turned every hour to begin with and later every three or four hours while in the press. The holes in the mould must be cleaned out. If the salt has not been added to the curd, the cheese are placed in the brine trough. This trough is filled with a strong brine and the cheese float in it, a little salt being sprinkled on the top surface. They are turned twice a day and the sprinkling of salt is repeated. It takes four to eight days according to the size of the cheese, to finish the salting. Some makers take them out of the brine after twenty-four hours and dry salt them by rubbing the salt on, turning them twice a day on the salting table, which is provided with grooves for draining. This takes four or five days with a cheese weighing fourteen to sixteen pounds.

When salted they are washed with warm water, wiped dry with a cloth, and put in the curing room. Here they are turned at first once a day, later twice a week and after three months only once a week. The curing room should be dry and well ventilated and there must be no draughts, as that will cause the cheese to crack. If the cheese become greasy (by exudations) they must be washed in warm water and wiped dry again. The curing room is kept dark, and when the cheese are fourteen days old, the rind is colored with a solution of saffron and beer or vinegar, or both. This gives a yellow color and is said to protect against flies. When three or four months old it is as a rule cured, but it is often sold as early as five or six weeks old. The cheese are packed in rows in boxes, with scale boards between each cheese, and lately neatly painted, pressed cardboard boxes of same shape as the cheese are being used for the export trade. The weight of the Gouda varies from six to sixteen pounds. A cheese weighing ten pounds will be about nine inches in diameter and four and one half inches thick. "May Cheese" are made in the spring when

the pastures are new, and they are always small. The system is as described above, but they have a poor keeping quality.

"Jew Cheese" also called "kosher" are salted less than the regular Gouda and have a flat circle in the mould where the stencil of the rabbi declaring the cheese "kosher" is carved.

"Counselor's Cheese" are made quite small and have a different color. They have a better keeping quality and are chiefly used for presents.

"New Milk Hay Cheese" are those made in winter generally from the milk of fresh milking cows but are not considered as good as those made while the cows are on the pastures.

THE FERMENTATION TEST.

In making any kind of cheese, where, as in the Gouda, the rennet is added to the milk just as it comes from the barn, it is even more important than in making cheddar cheese to have perfect milk, and if there is any trouble, it may be necessary to submit each cow's milk to the fermentation test and thus find out if the trouble lies in the milk from an individual cow.

The fermentation test is fully described in Dairy Messenger No. 2 and is not difficult to perform. It consists simply of putting a sample of each cow's milk in a tube one inch by five inches, keeping it at a temperature of about 105 degrees Fahr. from nine to ten hours and then observe the action of the milk. Dr. Gerber places the shortest time for coagulation of good milk at twelve hours, but I have found it (as delivered at cheese factories) to coagulate as quickly as nine hours. Perfect milk should, when coagulated, show a solid column of curd which, if left undisturbed, should stand quite a time without any whey separating and without any gas bubbles which indicate fermentation. The introduction of this test in our cheese factories would save the country thousands of dollars now lost in poor cheese, and in this matter we must also hope the best from the experimental stations.—Farmers' Review.

Imported Dairy Utensils.

To a visitor to the patent office in Washington, the fact is very evident, that the advancement of invention for use in the dairy and creamery is in keeping with any other line, says C. E. Hill. There one will see models of churns, butter workers, cream and milk testers, butter packers for creameries, and various other appliances in almost countless numbers. But there is a question in my mind whether the dairymen of this country are availing themselves of the improvements in this direction.

Go, if you please, in a neighborhood of farmers and dairymen where the creamery man has not been, and you will find the milk set in the tin pans or earthen crocks, in the cellar where it will take up the offensive odors of vegetables, smoked and pickled meats, or anything and everything else that may be there, or perhaps, in the winter time you will find it in the kitchen, where it gets all the delightful (?) odors of cooking, washing, etc. This you will find instead of cans and tanks for the submerged system or milk houses and creameries. There is no reason why this should be, inasmuch as the country is flooded with circulars, and the agricultural and dairy journals are teeming with advertisements of the latest and most improved dairy apparatus.

There is no reason why the old-fashioned "dash churn" should be used when a barrel or box churn can be obtained at a slight advance in cost, unless it is that the "dash churn" man wants the old plunger for the reason that it makes the butter come quicker, hence less labor, evidently caring nothing for results. But the dairyman who uses a modern churn preserves the grain of his butter, thus enhancing the value of the product. Furthermore, if we are not near a creamery and are obliged to make butter at home, let us use a lever or roller butter worker and turn the old wooden bowl over to the cook, for use in chopping mince meat and hash. Let us use a dairy thermometer instead of the finger for regulating the temperature of the cream and milk.

A Talented Fowl.

What is probably the most intelligent fowl in the country is owned by a Staten Island boy, and no amount of money would induce the lad to part with his pet, says New York Recorder. Dev Drop is where this bright bird and her youthful owner live, and the tricks that the feathered creature knows would shame an acrobat and sleight of hand man rolled in one. A private view was given one afternoon recently to a number of the boy's friends, and then, they call the bird Fanny, was put through her paces, to the delight of the little audience gathered to watch her.

First of all Fanny gracefully walked a tight rope stretched across the back yard where the amateur circus was given. The second number on the unpublished program consisted of a series of summersaults performed with wonderful speed by the accomplished Fanny. Fanny wears long feathers on her little ankles, but that does not prevent her from being very agile and very graceful. After shooting off a toy cannon, flying through a paper covered hoop and skipping a rope, Fanny picked out from a dozen letters painted on blocks those which spelled her name. These and a dozen other clever tricks kept the select audience amused for over an hour, when the circus came to an end and everyone present voted the exhibition of Fanny's skill a great success.

There are large districts in the west where people with asthma, hay fever, and consumption can find temporary and often permanent relief from their complaints.

GRAND OLD PARTY.

CLEVELAND AS THE VANGUARD OF HIS COUNTRY.

What Does He Think of His Job?—The American Bimetallist Meets the English Politician—The Laborer is Feeling on Reflection.

A True Prophet.

From the earliest days of his public career Mr. Cleveland has been disposed to take a gloomy view of the conditions that confronted him. This gloominess would seem almost to have been an electioneering dodge, indicating, of course unintentionally, that he would be the savior of his country. We have failed, however, to notice any retrogression in prosperity until he was placed with his own party in full control of the administration of the nation's affairs.

Of course, as sheriff of Buffalo, Mr. Cleveland's opportunities were limited to the execution of that office. While his advancement as a public man has since been rapid, his power was curtailed by congress until 1893. His worthiest efforts at reform had been but "the dead hopes of pioneers and the despair of those who fall in the march." The long restrained desire to save the country from going to the dogs was released just two years ago when, as the champion of the people's rights, he acquired full power to save them from being "trampled to death beneath an iron heel."

That "iron heel" was the policy of protection under which the people appeared to have prospered to an unusual degree. But the campaign clamor that originated with Mr. Cleveland, and which was eagerly seized upon by every politician in his party, that the iron "heel" was trampling the people to death, alarmed them to such an extent that unlimited power was given the Democrats to save us. To their credit, be it said, they began the work of "tariff reform" as the most important measure. During the nine months of delay before they were agreed upon the best mode of salvation the "iron heel" got in its deadly work, and many a business and many a man's wages were "trampled to death" beneath it; and the "iron heel" is still trampling.

Mr. Cleveland is a deep thinker, says the New York Advertiser, a profound student of his own affairs. He can see as far ahead of his nose as most people. He knew what the result of "tariff reform" would be. He told Henry Kyd Douglass, who was inaugurating a tariff reform club at the large and important industrial center of Hagerstown, in Maryland. Mr. Kyd Douglass had invited Mr. Cleveland to do the inaugurating on May 2, 1890. He was sorry, at least he told Kyd Douglass so, in his letter of declination dated April 29, 1890. He said more than that. He said it was an "interesting occasion" and one intended "to give birth to another of those agencies whose mission is to rouse to practical thought and activity."

Mr. Cleveland was right. It did help "to give birth" to that Wilson tariff bill which he refused to own, and of which it can be most truly said that it is one "of those agencies whose mission it is to rouse to practical thought and activity." The elections of last November proved the correctness of Mr. Cleveland's prophecy. He also wrote to Kyd Douglass the additional prophecy that "those who propose to juggle with the question of tariff reform will never again find their intended dupes asleep and uninformed."

What Does Cleveland think now?

A Parlor Play.

I met a very important man not long ago who is in touch with English politics, and is violently opposed to bimetallism. "Mr. Blank," said I, "this matter of currency is forcing itself upon such as I, who supposed that rulers knew all about finance. The demonization of silver in India wrought a lot of ruin in this country. Why did England take that step?"

This great man looked at me as savagely as if I had asked him why he had murdered his grandmother. Could he have annihilated me I felt that I should have been an instantaneous wreck, but he couldn't. Smothering his feelings as people do in polite circles, this great man replied: "The salaries of Indian officials are paid in silver. The greater part of those salaries is sent to England. Owing to the depreciation of silver the value of the money sent home became so reduced as to create great suffering. To remedy this evil England demonitized silver."

"Did the remedy remedy the evil?" The great man glared at me and answered sharply, "No. Matters are worse than they were before."

"Then," I added, desiring to take a lesson in finance from a financier, "the remedy is worse than the disease, is it not?"

You ought to have seen the great man's eyes when he snappishly answered, "I can't say."

"If," I continued, "England wanted to protect her own flesh and blood, and at the same time protect her conquered millions in India, why didn't she pay her salaries in gold?" Had I thrown a bomb at the great man, I could not have excited greater indignation. The great man was sipping tea at the moment I put what seemed to me an innocent and justifiable question. First he swallowed the tea the wrong way and choked. Then he dropped his spoon. Then he coughed himself red in the face and exclaimed, "You ask very extraordinary questions. I don't know anything about it. Ask England."

"Thanks; I will when I meet her." And then we parted.

There is one thing I do as regularly as night comes around. I wish for

the overthrow of the so-called liberal party in Great Britain. It has ceased to represent the people in several ways, especially in the matter of finance. Bimetallism is popular with the British masses, and with the return of the conservatives international bimetallism would be possible. As thought transference is a scientific fact, if all American bimetallists concentrate their minds on that which is nearest their hearts—and pockets—who knows what may happen?—Kate Field's Washington.

They Are Waiting.

It is fortunate for the Democratic party that the workingman cannot get a crack at it for about a year and a half. And to the extent that it is fortunate for the Democratic party it is unfortunate for the country at large. It is one of the stock arguments on the Democratic stump that the men on the payrolls of the manufacturers are the only workmen benefited by a protective tariff, and that the carpenter and the bricklayer would be very much better off if they could buy what they need in the markets of the world—that is, in every other market except that stocked by the products of American labor. This sounded plausible and it took a very stern lesson to teach the workmen that protection protects all labor alike and that a blow at the men employed in the so-called protected industries is a blow at every man who works for wages. But the lesson has been learned, and since then the tin bucket brigade has on every available occasion marched to the polls and registered its protest against the policy that has hung up so many dinner buckets on the wall.

It seems to be a simple proposition that under free trade nothing but ocean freights, which are being lowered every year, stand between American and foreign workmen. No one argues that home labor is not better paid than foreign labor. Protection, buying at home, keeps labor in demand, enhances wages, encourages the development of industries. Free trade, buying abroad, where labor is cheapest, leaves home labor unemployed and wages, of course, go down. Protection increases the demand and free trade the supply for home labor. When the workman in the so-called protected industries is at work at good wages, there is building for the carpenter and the bricklayer to do, and there is a market for the products of the farm as well as the factory. The workingman has found out that a cheap foreign market is a mighty expensive thing when he cannot buy, and that a higher home market is cheap when he has work. The American laborer has had lots of food for reflection during the past year or two, and that's about all the food he has had.—Kansas City Journal.

He Was in for Silver.

The defeat of Senator Dolph was a just retribution for his course on the gold question. He did not represent the views of his constituents, and they very wisely and properly refused to send him back to misrepresent them any farther. The financial question is the most important that concerns the people of the West, and for that matter the whole country, and it was not becoming in a Western senator to take a position on that question which accorded not with the views of his own people, but with those of the bankers and brokers of Wall Street.—Denver Republican.

His Golden Monument.

Posterity will have reason to remember Mr. Cleveland about \$100,000,000 worth, that being about the size of the tax he levies upon the future to make good the inefficiencies of the present. It is like the case of the penniless debtor who, after giving a three days' note for an overdue obligation, breathed a sigh of relief and murmured: "Thank heaven, that's settled."—New York Tribune.

Has Lived and Learned.

When Mr. Cleveland first entered national politics he knew little or nothing about duck hunting, but such has been his assiduity, his pertinacity and his willingness to accept advice and learn from experienced sportsmen that he is now easily the greatest duck hunter in the whole list of American presidents.—New York World.

For Annexation.

The annexation of Hawaii is favored by pretty much everybody in this country except Grover Cleveland and Walter Q. Gresham. Those gentlemen take a different view of the matter. They want the monarchy restored and the United States annexed to Hawaii.—New York Tribune.

Trot Out the Cash.

A Democratic organ has discovered that a \$50 suit of clothes can now be had for \$25. Will the organ in question continue its investigations and find out and tell people where to get the \$25?

A Private Snip.

The government has bought a new light-house tender, and it is to be hoped that she will be even more comfortable and convenient for Mr. Cleveland when he goes duck shooting.

And They Might Forget to Come Back.

What a banquet London bankers would give Cleveland and Carlisle if they could get them over. Shades of Lucullus! Why, the Wilson affair would be entirely forgotten.

Still They Come.

France has formally barred out American cattle. And thus the Democratic policy of opening the markets of the world goes marching on.

Veterans and Bond Dealers.

The Cleveland administration splits hairs in dealing with the old soldier, and allows bond syndicates to make their own terms.

STRONG NERVES

Depend upon pure, rich, red, nourishing, strength-giving blood. The nerves derive their sustenance from the blood, and when they are weak it is because they do not receive the nourishment needed. The true cure for nervousness will not be found in opiate or sedative compounds. These only allay the symptoms.

"My wife suffered many years with various troubles, severe headaches, debility, nervousness, indigestion and dyspepsia. She had been treated by different doctors, and tried different remedies, but

Hood's Sarsaparilla Has Done More for her than anything else. We consider Hood's Sarsaparilla a most indispensable

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Removes the cause by purifying and enriching the blood, giving to it just those qualities which are demanded for the proper support of the nervous system. Hundreds of women who once suffered from nervousness, write that they have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla and nervousness has disappeared. This was because Hood's Sarsaparilla purified their blood.

medicine for family use, and for all the orders caused by torpid liver and impure blood, in fact it is a wonderful health restorer to the whole system. Hood's Sarsaparilla has proved itself in my wife's case, and we can faithfully recommend its use in every family." JACOB ROMMEL, Mission, Missouri.

Hood's Pills act harmoniously with Hood's Sarsaparilla. 25c.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills, biliousness, headache, etc.

"Starboard" and "Larboard."

A few years ago, when the editor of "Notes and Queries" conducted the "Notes and Queries" department of a big New York weekly, no question that was sent in caused more work in seeking an answer than this: "Give origin of the terms 'starboard' and 'larboard.'" The answer was finally found in Smyth's Sailors' Word Book: "The Italians derive 'starboard' from 'questa borda,' meaning 'this side,' and 'larboard' from 'quella borda,' meaning 'that side.' Abbreviated, they become 'sta borda' and 'la borda.' In English the terms soon became 'starboard' and 'larboard.'"

How's This?

We offer \$100 reward for any case of catarrh that can not be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. Cheney & Co., proprietors, Toledo, Ohio.

We the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last fifteen years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

West & Truax, wholesale druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Walding, Kinman & Marvin, wholesale druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all druggists. Testimonials free.

Hall's family pills, 25 cents.

The First Coined Money.

The first coining of money is attributed to Pheidon, King of Argos, in the year 895 B. C. Coined money was first used in Western Europe 29 years before the opening of the Christian era. Gold was first coined in England in the Eleventh Century, and the first round coins were not made until 100 years later.

When the average man falls down stairs he blames his wife.

Worms in Horses.

The only sure cure for pin worms in horses known is Steketee's Hog Cholera Cure. Never fails to destroy worms in horses, hogs, sheep, dogs or cats; an excellent remedy for sick fowls. Send sixty cents in United States postage stamps and I will send by mail. Cut this out, take it to druggist and pay him fifty cents. Three packages for \$1.50 express paid.

G. G. STREETER, Grand Rapids, Mich. Mention name of paper.

There is no land flowing with milk and honey that does not have giants in it.

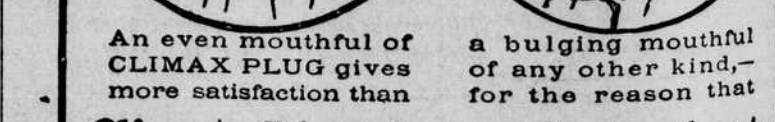
If the Baby is Cutting Teeth.

Be sure and use that old and well-tried remedy, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children Teething.

A lie knows that it must either hide or die when truth gets on its track.

Know all women

that there is one rheumatic, neuralgic, sciatic, and all-pain remedy, as harmless as water, and sure as taxes—It is St. Jacobs Oil—used by everybody,—sold everywhere.



An even mouthful of CLIMAX PLUG gives more satisfaction than a bulging mouthful of any other kind—for the reason that Climax Plug is much the best.

W. L. DOUGLAS \$3 SHOE IS THE BEST.

Over One Million People wear the W. L. Douglas \$3 & \$4 Shoes. All our shoes are equally satisfactory. They give the best value for the money. They equal custom shoes in style and fit. Their wearing qualities are unsurpassed. The prices are uniform, stamped on sole. From \$1 to \$3 saved over other makes. If your dealer cannot supply you we can.

W. L. Douglas's \$3 & \$4 Shoes

They give the best value for the money. They equal custom shoes in style and fit. Their wearing qualities are unsurpassed. The prices are uniform, stamped on sole. From \$1 to \$3 saved over other makes. If your dealer cannot supply you we can.

NO MORE DULL SHEARS.

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IMPERIAL GRANUM



FOOD BEST SUITED TO ALL WEAK CONDITIONS, DIGESTIVE ORGANS FOR Dyspeptic, Delicate, Infirm and AGED PERSONS.

THE SAFEST FOOD IN THE SICK ROOM FOR INVALIDS AND CONVALESCENTS.

PURE DELICIOUS, NOURISHING FOOD

NURSING MOTHERS, INFANTS, CHILDREN

THE IMPERIAL GRANUM IS SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

JOHN CARLE & SONS, NEW YORK.

Beeman's Pepsin Gum

THE PERFECTION OF CHEWING GUM. A Delicious Remedy For All Forms of INDIGESTION.

CAUTION—See that name Beeman is on wrapper. Each tablet contains grain pure pepsin. If gum cannot be obtained from dealers, send 1 cent in stamps for sample package to BEEMAN'S CHEMICAL CO., 76 Bank St., Cleveland, O. Originators of Pepsin Chewing Gum.

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