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.

A New York Poultryman.

At the Wisconsin Round-up institute held at Monroe last week, C. E. Chap-man, of Peruville, New York, made an address on poultry raising. He is a young man and has been in the business but a few years, but he exhibits the true instincts of a business-like poultryman. Only about six years ago he began to keep poultry. His first move in the business was to reduct everything to figures, to know just how many he had, how much they cost, how much feed they consumed, how many eggs they laid, and how great the profits on all his fowls and on each

It may be an encouragement to our poultry-loving readers to know his record for one year. We will take the year 1890, which he began with 600 hens, partly brown and partly white Leghorns. He has settled down to the Leghorn fowls, believing them to be the best layers. The record will be of great interest to those that take interest in the laying capacity of each breed. Some have put the Leghorns as low as 150 eggs per year, while most books that give the capacities of the breeds, set the standard at 200 eggs. This latter figure has long been regarded as very inaccurate, though doubtless a flock could be bred up to that point by careful selection.

For the entire year the 600 hens lay on an average 164 eggs each. These eggs brought on an average 21½c per dozen, the total receipts for the year for eggs being \$1,800. He must have bred a large number of birds and have had numerous cockerels to sell, as his receipts for stock sold was \$170. The manure from these flocks had a value of \$270. This would be 45 cents per fowl for each of the 600, but it per fowl for each of the 600, but it probably represents the droppings also of all the new stock produced. The total receipts were \$2,240. The expenses were: Cost of feed, \$660; labor, \$360; interest on money invested in fowls and buildings, \$50. This gives the total expense as \$1,070. The net profit of the flock for that year was \$1,170. The net profit per bird was \$1.95.

This, of course, was not done by letting the fowls hustle for themselves, as they are compelled to do on many farms. The birds have been well housed and well fed.

The houses are well and warmly

The houses are well and warmly built, each one holding about 100 fowls. One of the houses as illustrated on a chart, had the following proportions:

Length—Thirty feet.
Width—Twelve feet.
Lower story—Six and one-half feet wall or posts.

Upper story—Four feet to plates.
Windows—2x2½ feet on one end, on
side 4x2 above and below.

One idea brought prominently to the front in the diagram of Mr. Chapman is that too much light should not be given, especially on the south side. For this reason the windows are small and few in number. The reason as advanced by Mr. Chapman is that the poultry house should not undergo rapid changes of temperature in the winter. When there are large expanses of glass on the south side the winter sun pours through them, heating the rooms to almost a summer temperature. The fowls also place themselves in the direct rays of the sun and so bask in a July warmth. But when the sun goes down the temperature falls with great down the temperature falls with great rapidity, falling frequently far below This daily and nightly change is of great injury to the fowls. After being heated up in the daytime they are unable to so well endure the arctic cold of the nights. Fowls had better be kept at a low temperature than to be forced to endure it half of the time. This will be a new idea to some time. This will be a new luca to some poultrymen, but appears reasonable. However, the advocates of houses with glass exposures on the south will say, and justly, that if a poultry house be constructed with double walls and torm sash in addition to the first sash. the rooms will retain through the night much of the heat they have acquired during the day. The houses of Mr. Chapman have ventilators, but we learn he has discarded the use of them,

boarding them up.

We give the table of his feeding ration, which is as follows:

1. Morning, by weight, all they will eat, one-half bran, one-fourth corn, one-fourth oats. Mix with milk or beliling water. boiling water. One pint of salt, two quarts of charcoal. One bushel clover hay cut fine. If no milk add sixteen pounds of meat

2. Noon, whole grain by measure; two parts oats, one quart buckwheat, one part wheat. Feed one part to every hens in chaff.

3. Night, whole grain by measure same as No. 2, all they will eat.

4. Drink, milk or pure water. 5. One bushel beets or other green

r chicks his ration is as follows: A cake—Sour milk, salt and soda; stir in sifted feed till it is very thick and bake. If it is all right it will crumble when broken.

2. Cracked wheat.
3. Milk or water.
Besides these are oyster, clam, sea

shells or bone pounded or ground. Road dust or sand is given in desirable

quantities.

It should be remembered that the ration for fowls is for 600 hens. We would not like to have any of our readers feed a pint of salt to a small

Small Home-Hade Cheese. Nice, small cheese may be made for home use in this way: The milk of two cows may be set at night in a deep pail in cold water. This will check the rising of the cream. The morning milk may then be mixed with the milk of the may then be mixed with the milk of the previous evening, after it has been warmed to the same heat as the new milk. The rennet, of which one ounce is enough for 100 pounds of milk and 10 pounds of cheese, is stirred in the warm milk in a proper vessel. This is covered and left until the curd is made, and becomes tough enough to be lifted with the finger. It is then cut by a

DAIRY AND POULTRY. long-bladed knife into squares of an GRAND OLD PARTY.

When the whey has partly separated it is dipped off by means of a shallow dish without breaking the curd. The whey is then heated to 100 degrees and is poured on to the curd, which is covered to keep in the heat. After half an hour the curd will become tough enough to lift without breaking, when the whey is all drawn off and the curd is broken up with the hands and heaped to pern it more of the whey to drain off This will take up half an hour. curd is again broken and the whey carefully pressed out by hand, so the cream

may not escape.
It is then left another half hour, when it is again broken and salted at the rate of two ounces of finely-ground salt to seven pounds of curd, and is placed in a wooden hoop or mold, lined with a clean cloth dipped in the whev. The curd is pressed into the mold firmly, and needs no weight or pressing. When it has settled in the mold, it is taken out in the cloth and set on a board and turned once a day until it has formed a crust. It should then be rubbed with butter and turned occasionally during the curing, which will require two or three months in a temperature of about 60 degrees.-N. Y. Times.

Incubator Eggs.

The Farm-Poultry notes that some breeders of good repute are offering sittings of eggs at prices which are right for good stock, and in addition, advertise incubator eggs at a very great reduction by the hundred. Sittings will be priced at \$2, \$3 or \$5, perhaps, while the incubator eggs from the same breeder go for, say, \$6 per hundred. The inexperienced buyer who wants to make a start in poultry knows something of the reputation of the breeder and the strain of birds, and seeing the eggs thus advertised argues to himself that there is no use in paying sitting prices when the prices by the hundred from the same flock are so much cheaper, and so he orders the larger quantity at the lower price, sets the eggs, hatches out fifty or sixty chicks and is grievously disappointed. The eggs are culls, of course; they are from birds that the breeder would not sell or use himself for breeding stock; they are simply fertile eggs that will hatch a fair per cent. of market chickens of the breed named, but they are not what the buyer expected to get. The buyer is disappointed and the breeder suffers in reputation, for whenever the former speaks of the latter to others it will be to the effect that he bought some eggs from Mr. — and they hatched out scrubs. A breeder when he sells "incubator eggs," should for his own sake be sure that the buyer knows what he is getting, and is getting what he wants. There is no wrong in selling "incubator eggs," provided the matter is under-stood, but there should be neither deception by the seller nor can he for his own sake afford to permit self-deception on the part of the buyer.

Bacteria in the Dairy.

An exchange contains the following: "An alleged joke is now current to the effect that an old lady troubled with obesity went to consult a physician. 'Madam,' said the man of science, 'you are troubled with an excess of adipose tissue.' 'Gracious!' said the old lady.
'I wonder if that is what makes me so

We are told that certain kinds of bac teria produce certain kinds of flavors in butter, and certain other kinds of bacteria produce sour milk, and certain conditions bring forth certain kinds of bacteria. Now all this is an old truth in a new garb and sometimes we do not recognize it any clearer than the old lady recognized her surplus fat under the name of "adipose tissue."

the bacteria that produce sour milk he will tell us to apply heat to the vessel after removing all the milk adhering to the vessel. This is what we do when we wash and scald in the old fashioned way; and similarly when we inquire what to do to produce the bacteria that produce the fine flavor in butter, he will give us the same instructions that any good dairyman would give us without regard to science. Intelligent dairymen have demonstrated that in order to get good products from the dairy it is necssary to observe certain rules, and now scientists are telling us why it is neces-

sary to observe these rules.

We should aim to make ourselves master of all the information the scientists have to give us, as such knowledge can not fail to be of advantage to us, but we should not follow blindly everything the scientists tell us, unless experience and hard common sense are on the side

Too Fatty Foods.

In conversation with a party not long since the question of feeding poultry came up and several expressed themselves very decidedly against withholding the corn or buckwheat, emphasizing his views with the state-ment, "A hen knows when she has had enough as well as a man." This was true, perhaps, but did not touch the point. If an animal is fed an excess point. If an animal is fed an excess of fat, no matter the source, it is stored on her body. A certain quantity is necessary to supply the fuel and provide for the wastes, but over and above this the excess goes on to the body. It shows itself especially on the intestines, around the gizzard and in clogging the body, infringing on the space precessary for the action of the natural necessary for the action of the natural functions and particularly preventing the formation of eggs. If this food be continued there is sure to result a fatty degeneration of the liver. Pale combs, black combs, dead hens under the roosts in early morning, loss of the use of their legs, are all symptoms of this one disease the result of overfeeding fattening food. Without doubt the loss in this direction is greater than any other in the poultry yard.—Ex.

Lady Cake.-Take two and a half Lady Cake.—Take two and a half scant teacupfuls flour and after sifting mix well with it one heaping teaspoonful Royal baking powder and aift again; add one and a half teacupfuls powdered sugar, blended with half a teacupful of butter; beat the whites of two eggs to a froth; add gradually to the flour half a teacupful of milk; follow with the sugar and the butter, and next the the sugar and the butter, and next the whites of the eggs, finishing up with a teaspoonful of the essence of almond. Bake in a hot oven for three-quarters

MORTGAGES NEITHER A CURSE NOR A BURDEN.

The Calamity Howler's Pet Bogie Creature of the Imagination-The Old Soldiers Sacrificed to Benefit the Fifty-third Congress.

The progress of the investigation of mortgage indebtedness in Minnesota, by bureau of labor, has been followed by the St. Paul Ploneer Press with interest. It is now complete; and the results exhibit conclusively that mortgage indebtedness is not the curse and burden upon the farmer that the calamity howlers would have it. On the contrary, it appears to be the regular and well un-derstood means by which the poor man acquires and improves his holding; increasing where the increase of new settlement is largest, and decreasing in the older portions of the state, as farmers begin to put their savings into the paying of debts instead of into better-ments. The mortgage foreclosure is a bugbear to the city speculator and city investor, and to a few of those who deal in acre properties not only for improvement but for a flyer in the market. To the actual farmer its terrors are mostly imaginary, save where there has been drought or the chinch bug or the hailstorm or some other destructive visitation of unpreventable calamity. The total farm mortgage debt of Min-

nesota, according to Commissioner Powers' investigations, was about \$39,000,-000 on the first day of 1890, being an increase of between \$3,000,000 and \$4,000,-000 in the preceding ten years. But not only were these years of vast development to the state, years when an enor mous acreage was added to its tilled area, requiring the investment of much new capital, but they were years in which the farmers had added to their resources improvements and machinery to the amount of \$3,826,690, and live stock valued at \$26,820,862; while the value of their properties had increased over \$146,000,000. It is estimated that the foreclosures on farm property in 1892 and 1893 were from 40 to 50 per cent less than they were ten years before. At the present time the amount of foreclosing is very small. The older agri-cultural counties are putting money in the savings banks. In the newer there is the same struggle for existence that there must be wherever man attacks the raw resources of nature without capital of his own. But it is a struggle less against debt than it is for an assured independent livelihood; and it is one which, with intelligence and industry, is in no wise in doubt. Mr. Powers has done a valuable service to the state in collecting the figures which show the promise of Minnesota agriculture under conditions which were far from the most

Mr. Cleveland, "Peadhead."

A president of the United States, especially one who is rich, should be ashamed to practice the "deadhead" business. Mr. Cleveland, however, seems to be as callous in this respect as in others. If reports are trustworthy, his recent duck hunting trip was undertaken wholly at the expense of the federal treasury He not only employed a government vessel on his junketing expedition, but he took navy officers and an army surgeon along with him.

What right has Grover Cleveland any more than another public servant to appropriate a government vessel and the time of government officials to his private purposes? So far as the army surgeon is concerned, the action of Mr. Cleveland is contemptible. This person is stationed at Washington in order to give the families of army officers medical attendance free, and while he is away from duty these officers are compelled to pay for medical services out of their meager salaries. Mr. Cleveland might just as well put his hands in the pockets of these men and abstract for his own benefit the sum which they are thus forced to pay.

There is no excuse for "deadheadism" on the part of Mr. Cleveland. Beside being wealthy, he receives \$50,000 a year from the government and the use of the white house for a residence. In addition, a president of the United States should set a better example than trying to "beat his way." Such a thing may be tolerated in a tramp, but it is totally unbefitting the chief magistrate of a great nation.—New York Advertiser.

Robbed from the Pensioners

But for the robbery of the pensioners by the present administration the appropriations by the late congress would have exceeded those of the so-called "billion-dollar congress" by forty seven millions. As it is, the late congress appropriated five millions more than that which received the billion-dollar label. Mr. Cannon has shown up the matter in a very striking light, but did not go far enough by half in fixing the responsibility for the detestable work responsibility for where it belongs.

Grover Cleveland has received much abuse for the tenacity with which he has clung to the members of the cabinet who he called around him. Half the country could not understand what he country could not understand what he wanted of some of them at least, but it has been demonstrated by the incidental outcroppings of time that he knew what he was about. He had business for Carhe was about. He had business for Car-lisle, and he had a special job for Hoke Smith. How well they have performed the wishes of their master everybody knows. And with a half-way decent regard for their faithful services he could not part with them now.

This pension robbery was of vital im-portance in the carrying out of the pol-icies of Mr. Cleveland. With the general impoverishment of the people it would not do to have it go on record that his congress spent more of the people's money than any that had ever preceded it. There was no other source in which such an enormous reduction of expense could be made at such little cost to the democratic party. Besides, the amount necessary to take in each case was com-paratively small, and there would be no great interest like the trusts, backed up by money, to protest against the summary way of raising the wind for democratic buncombe. It took nerve to carry out the plan, and it was best to have it in the hands of a man whose prejudices would naturally assist him in preserving the rigidity of his backbone.

Hoke Smith got the job, and did his work so well that the last democratic congress will go into history with an expense record under the billion markbut only by a scratch.-Kansas City

The country is just made aware of the narrow escape it has had from a the narrow escape it has had from a great calamity. It is given out on the at hority of a "cabinet officer" that on Sunday, March 3, the president was on the very brink of vetoing the sundry civil and general deficiency bills, and then summoning a special session of congress. What particular items in the said bills excited his animosity and

stirred his indignation we are not told.

It is not often that the president almost does a thing and doesn't do it. He is not constructed that way. When his mind is once set in motion in a given direction it moves with a good deal of momentum and is not easily arrested or turned aside.

But in this case, it would seem, the cabinet, which was in session, rushed in and threw themselves in front of the president, so to speak, and derailed him

and saved the country.

It gives one the "cold shivers" just to think what a narrow escape we had. We have heard of children playing on the slopes of Vesuvius, heedlessly plucking flowers, while the imprisoned giant below is turning himself restlessly, preparing to vomit forth floods of scorching lava. So heedless and so unconscious were the denizens of the capital and the people of this country on that critical Sunday morning-Detroit Trib-

Anything Is Possibe

What with mediating with two wars ir Asia and Africa, repressing a half dozen revolutions in South America and the West Indies, and nursing a howling neuralgia simultaneously Secretary Gresham is as busy as a cat with six skillets to lick. There is really no telling what complications in the diplomatrelations of the country may not arise under these trying circumstances.

Another Kind of Poverty.

A Washington dispatch asserts pathetically that Secretary Gresham is poor. That may be, but it is not on account of his poverty that Mr. Gresham is not popular. It is because his administration of the office was poor that he fell from such esteem as he once

They Look the Other Way.

The free-traders are exercising un-wonted forbearance. They have never once charged that strike of 200,000 English shoemakers to the tariff, as they would have done had it occurred anywhere save in free-trade England.

The Country Breathes Freer.

It is now safe to look for a steady improvement in business. There will be no more tinkering with the tariff, and no more monkeying with the currency, which is to say that the menace of a democratic congress has been removed.

An addition of three-quarters of a million a year to the national interest account is one of the things by which we shall remember the first half of the Cleveland administration.

New Version.

"For lo! the winter is past, the rain is over and gone; the flowers appear on the earth; the time of the singing of the birds is come, and the voice of the cuckoo is heard no more in our land."

No Veterans Need Apply.

The duties of mail weigher could easily be discharged by old soldiers, but few veterans will waste time and postage by applying to Mr. Wilson for any of the 400 positions to be filled.

Profit by Our Experience. Canada, with a debt already upward

of \$300,000,000, is scarcely in the right condition to try a "tariff reform" experi-ment, if one is to judge by the present plight of the United States.

How Did They Manage It?

Five thousand people are subsisting on free soup in New Foundland. This seems remarkable, considering that the democratic party has not been in control up there.

SWEET CHARITY.

The Poor Woman's Appeal Wrung s Ready Response from the Mechanic.

It was in a Main street restaurant. The clerks from the neighboring stores and offices began pouring in for dinner. While the waitress put a lamb-stew dinner, with coffee and pie, in front of the writer a man came in and sat down opposite, says the Cincinnati Tribune. By his dress a casual observer would have put him down as a mechanic, but his hands were as soft as a woman's. He ordered milk and rolls, and when he had about half finished a young woman came in. She was poorly clad, and, hesitating for a moment at the first table, she took courage, and going close up to the table she spoke to the man who was eating a big dinner. With a frown he answered "No!" She was disappointed and her looks showed it. Then, her eyes falling on the mechanic with the soft hands, she went up to him, and with a voice that seemed full of sorrow she said:

Won't you help me, sir?" "You bet I will. I'm a poor man and I'm not eating a big dinner (with this he turned and scowled on the man who was), but I'll help a poor girl from starvation."

This speech, in a rather loud and excited voice, attracted the attention of everybody in the room and all saw him lay a quarter on the table. The young woman's gratefulness seemed to render her speechless. She took up the money in an embarrassed manner, expressed her thanks, and started to leave. Everybody had a coin in his hand by this time and as each handed over his donation he scowled on the man who had refused The poor young woman went out and the "mechanic" with the soft hands, having finished his milk and rolls, paid his bill and left, the hero of the hour. The writer followed and a few yards up the street two familiar figures met his gaze. They were the young woman and the man who had ordered milk and rolls. The pantomime was brief and plain. She dumped a handful of small change in his hand and they started down Main street together.

An Old Stager's Advice.

Old Player-When next you try you want to forget everything but that you

are on the stage. Amateur Slipupp-That was just the trouble; I did forget everything but

WEAK NERVE

Indicate as surely as any physical symptom shows anything, that the organs and tissues of the body are not satisfied

with their nourishment. They draw their sustenance from the blood, and if the blood is thin, impure, or insufficient, they are in a state of revolt. Their complaints are made to the brain, the king of the body, through the nervous system, and the result of the general dissatisfaction is what we call Nervousness.

This is a concise, reasonable explanation of the whole matter.

The cure for Nervousness, then, is simple. Purify and enrich your blood by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, and the nerves, tissues and organs will have the healthful nourishment they crave. Nervousness and Weakness will then give way to strength and health,
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Sarsaparilla has helped me west sleep on account of heart trouble at

Prostration of the News

For three years I had been doctor could not get cured. I received the while, but not permanent. Soon while, but not permanent. Soon as ginning to take Hood's Sarsapada was a change for the better. In a time I was feeling splendidly. I have land am able to do work of we kind. If I had not tried Hood's Sara I do not know what would have ben me. I keep it in my house all the the other members of the family take it. say there is

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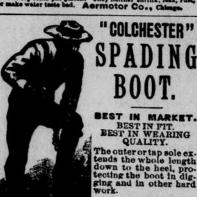
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