INTERESTING CHAPTERS FOR OUR RURAL READERS.

How Successful Farmers Operate This

Every farmer needs to keep his dairy

up to the required number, as it is usually necessary each year to dispose to the size of the herd, from those that are getting to be old or that may fall from some other cause to be profitable to retain, writes E. R. Fowler in Texas Stock Journal. This must either be done by raising heifers on the farm or by purchasing the cows.

In a comparatively few instances perhaps the latter method might be preferable, provided the right kind of cows could be obtained at reasonable prices, but the majority of farmers must or should depend on raising their own dairy stock. This should be done more cheaply than the cows can be purchased, especially at the present time, and there are other advantages that should be taken into considera-These are the raising of the heifers in a proper manner and their adaptation to the farm, which could not come from frequent changes of

The first step in this business is to get the kind of helfer talves needed for the dairy. They should be selected as far as possible with particular reference to the kind of work that is to be required of them, either as milk producers or butter makers. If they can-not be obtained from the herd then it will pay to look around among those having good dairles for such as are wanted. Next provide comfortable quarters for these little animals, where they can be kept warm and dry. Par-ticularly is this necessary in winter and spring when the weather is shifting and unfavorable, and a large pro-

portion of the calves raised are started at this time of year.

Now how shall they be fed?

It is now desirable to have heifers commence giving milk at two years of age. To do this they must be well cared for from the first. They must be kept in vigorous health and steadily growing. Their food should be such as will foster the growth of muscle and bone, rather than of fat. Within the past quarter of a century, by a proper method of treatment, heifers are as good at two years old as they used to be at three. Milk is the natural food for the young calf and this should be supplied in sufficient quantities, neither too large nor too small.
With the Jersey calf it is particular-

ly necessary not to over-feed for the first few weeks, otherwise bad results will follow. After a little, skim milk may be gradually substituted for that fresh from the cow. In cold weather this can be had sweet, and if the Swedish or cold deep setting system of cream raising is practiced, and can be had sweet during the warmest season of the year, especially if practiced in a portable creamery. To make up for the fat of the milk removed in the cream it is well to make a little gruel of porridge from middlings of oil meal and add to the milk a tablespoonful of the meal for each calf at a feed is suffi-

cient at first. A very important matter in the feedng of skim milk is to have it sufficiently warmed. Here is an advantage claimed for farm separators, in that the milk can be fed almost before the ing no trouble from the scours.

A young farmer in Windsor county Vermont, is making a business of raising veals on skim milk from cold deep setting alone, no grain feed being added. To most farmers this would seem impossible, but there is no doubt in the

He first heats the milk hot, then feeds three times a day, giving four to five quarts at a time. The calves are five quarts at a time. The calves are not allowed to drink the milk, but take it from Small's calf feeder or some thing similar. In this way the milk has to be taken much more slowly than when drank, and he attributes some of his success to this method of feeding, as he has never had a case of scours. He feeds from four to five weeks old and then sells for four to five dollars

and then sells for the day a head, having a good market.

If the farmer has milk it is well to feed until the calves are several months old. Some do this, keeping them in the barn during this time, considering it is better than turning them out to grass. They will soon learn to eat hay and then should be supplied with that which is early cut and of best quality. After getting to be a few months old they will eat grain of some kinds dry,

middlings, bran, ground oats, etc.
Thus having the farmer's direct atention these young animals should be kept constantly growing and thrifty and vigorous in health, and this should kept up right along summer and winter, with the object always in view of making a first-class cow from the heifer, a work of which the owner may well be proud.

But in this work of improving the But in this work of improving the dairy farmer should not neglect the getting of the best bulls possible for the use of his herd. Often these can be obtained quite as cheaply as young calves, and can be safely shipped by express to most any part of the country. In this way the cost need not be very great and then the farmer can grow up the animals as he shall constitution. grow up the animals as he shall consider to be best in his particular case.

(Translated for the Farmers' Review from the French of Ad. Benion.) The pheasant is a beautiful bird that has been greatly in repute for a num-ber of centuries. The plumage is

bright and the flesh extremely delicate. There are three principal varieties known: The common pheasant. the silver pheasant and the gilded pheasant. There are seven other va-rieties less extensively known: The ash-colored pheasant, the variegated pheasant, the ringed pheasant, the Mongolian pheasant, the green pheasant, the copper-colored pheasant and the sparkling pheasant.

DAIRY AND POULTRY. The pheasant loves his liberty and is not yet enough domesticated to live in the poultry yard among the other fowls. It is absolutely necessary, therefore, to keep them in a small yard covered by nets or else in an aviary.

They are very sensitive to wind, to the frost and to the rain, and on this Department of the Homestead—Hints birds should be exposed to the east, as to the Care of Live Stock and but sheltered on the north and west sides. The quarters must be spacious, covered with turf, dry and divided into as many compartments as there are varieties of pheasants, and provided with nests which should be partly con-cealed by matted straw, for the purpose of procuring the tranquility of the

The laying of the pheasants is effected easily enough, but the same is not true of the incubation. It is advisable to confide this task to hens, which acquit themselves infinitely better of this task, and which tame to a certain extent the little pheasants, always some-what wild. The female pheasant lays from twenty to twenty-five eggs. The time of incubation is twenty-three to twenty-seven days. Generally not more than seven pheasants will be raised out of the entire number of eggs laid at one clutch.

It is necessary, at the time of the laying, to redouble the vigilance in regard to the pheasants, to attract them into places prepared to receive their eggs, removing also the newly laid eggs for fear of their being broken by the The eggs are placed under small hens sitting in separate apart-ments furnished with hay fine and dry. The other cares concern the raising of the young birds, which is about the same as that of chickens.

The newly hatched flock should be placed in a special box, where they may be left to the care of the brooding hen that has hatched them. Having shut up the young ones with their adopted mother, they should be fed with ant eggs, millet, hard-boiled eggs minced with pieces of bread and let-

Some pheasant raisers affirm that they obtain very good results with a paste made of cooked beef, pieces of bread, hard-boiled eggs and chickory, all minced very fine and carefully mixed. Other raisers employ boiled rice, chervil, chicory, pieces of bread, hard-boiled eggs, crushed hemp seed and corn meal and say that they find Some pheasant raisers affirm that and corn meal, and say that they find it very good.

When the young ones have reached the age of fifteen days they can be allowed the run of the poultry yard and be fed on hemp seed and wheat. At two months and a half of age the tail develops, and they reach a critical

The chinch bug is the subject of an interesting pamphlet about to be issued by the state. The pamphlet is part of the report of Prof. S. A. Forbes, state entomologist, covering the work of his department for 1893-94. This advance section of the full report treats exclusively of the chinch bug and how to kill him by direct bodily attack and by the wevel method of giving him a fatal and contagious disease and allowing him to die a slow and painful death.

There has been another "wave" of thinch bugs in Illinois the past season, and in the southern part of the state they destroyed much corn. Every few years there is an uprising of the chinch bug, in numbers sufficient to destroy the crops, and he will then disappear for a few seasons. His disappearance is due not so much to the attack of humanity as to a contagious disease a sort of insect leprosy-which all but exterminates him. The study of this contagious disease has been part of Prof. Forbes' work, and he is now able to grow the fungus which will inoculate the bug with the disease.

The chinch bug first began business in North Carolina about the time of the revolutionary war. He moved north and reached southern Illinois in 1824. He has been a periodically active resident ever since. In size he is onetwelfth of an inch long, and slim bodied in proportion to his length. He has six legs and two pairs of wings. He is armed very like a mosquito-with a hard, -jointed, combination drill and suction pump, which he drives into a blade of wheat or a stalk of corn and pumps out the juice.

Outlook for the Next Hog Crop.

There are several contingencies involved in the question of the next hog crop, says an exchange. Among them is whether we are to have open markets abroad and restored industry and normal consumption at home. One of our agricultural exchanges discusses the matter from a domestic standpoint as follows: "What the year may bring forth is contingent greatly upon the spring season, when the young things appear on the farm. If it is a cold, damp and backward spring, it means a light pig crop. We have had but one large crop of pigs, and that followed by a season of great scarcity of foods. High priced foods and diseases have caused heavy marketing from all sources, and unless we have an unprecedentedly large pig crop this spring, there will be a marked shortage of the stock which is to go into market next fall and winter. Should there be a big corn develops, and they reach a critical point in their lives where those not carefully tended die. Those that pass that point safely become soon fully to move the corn. Hence, in any light crop, and short pig crop, there is cer-



LADY AMHERST'S PHEASANTS.

developed, and if properly cared for, we can look at it, the indication is for provided with fresh water and good high prices for hogs and products next grain, are no longer in danger.

poses them to laying, but it is not necessary to abuse the use of this grain, and it is advisable often to temper its effects by the feeding of green stuff, notably chicory, dandelions, cabbage, clover, groundsel, minette and so forth. Toward the end of June the hemp seed should be entirely discon-

Good Words for the Private Dairy.

In closing this paper I wish to say a word in favor of private dairying, said E. H. Vaughan before the Nebraska Dairymen's association. While I do not wish to say anything disparaging to the creameries, yet I do think that for the man who is imbued with the right spirit, taste and love for the work, that the private dairy presents the most inviting field. It encourages and stimulates him to his best efforts. All of the various conditions are under his management and immediate control. Step by step through the entire process his perception is quickened, his vigilance made more watchful and zeal more earnest, for the reason that the whole responsibility rests upon him. Quite a large share of this business is beyond the reach and influence of the one who performs, cares for and directs the work at the creamery. Yet all of the many and intricate steps and turns are performed by or under the immediate direction of the private dairyman, who all the while is stimuby the knowledge that success or failure depends on the quality of his work. By the use of the modern machinery the old-time drudgery imposed on the good housewife has been re-moved, and the husbandman now performs the work with ease and skill, calling on the wife only to add those artistic touches in which the ladies always excel. I draw this conclusion, that when

the person with the characteristics which I have named engages in this business, he will, in a reasonable time, find his product taking front rank upon its merits with other popular brands, and together leading the market.

Eggs to Beat.-Eggs to beat we'll should be ten or twelve hours old. The whites will froth quicker if a little salt is added. In cold weather before using eggs drop them in tepid water and let them remain five minutes; in hot weather let them remain the same length of time in cold or ice water. The whites of eggs are of great value in the arts. They are extensively used in the preparation of albumenized paper for photographers' use.

Last year the sheep in this country grew 307,100,000 pounds of wool.

the milk can be fed almost before the animal heat is gone. But I can see no difficulty where the cream is obtained by cold deep setting, as it can be easily warmed to any desired temperature. We are raising a December calf on milk from cold deep setting with the addition of middlings as described above, and it is doing nicely, there being no trouble from the scours.

grain, are no longer in danger.

In their wild state pheasants eat growing of corn, we predict a large drain of all kinds, juniper berries, grains of broom corn, insects, forms, snails, and ants. Their nourishment in the parks consists of buckwheat, millet, barley, rye and other small grain. Hemip seed warms up the female pheasants and predispose them to laying, but it is not as possible. The outlook for swine raisers is certainly bright.

> The Suburban Cow.-If ever a cheal The Suburban Cow.—If ever a chean and good milking machine is placed on the market it will prove a boon to the dwellers in the suburbs of great cities. Of all dwellers in this country the suburbanite has the hardest time to get milk and cream. He is beyond the limits of distribution in the city, and the is not near enough to the farm to he is not near enough to the farm to get a supply thence. He must needs depend on some man that keeps one or two cows and can supply him with only a limited amount of milk and no cream. When the drouth comes in the summer he is forced to be satisfied with a very small amount, so that other customers may not have to go without. If of sudden he wants a gallon or two it is unobtainable, and if he wants to make ce-cream he must import his material from the city. Some keep cows, when they have a man for general work, but this applies mostly to the rich. Many more would keep them if they had the time to milk them or had some one or some thing that could do it. When this problem is settled there will be a great increase in the number of cows in these places.

Value of Skim-Milk .- It is a very easy thing to take quite a young pig and feed it for a month. You will find if you weigh the pig at that time and charge the milk and other feed that you have been giving it for that one month, you have made the milk worth 35 or 40 cents, but you cannot do it for seven or eight months. It is impossi-ble. I had a talk with a man in New York last summer and he said skimfork last summer and he said skim-milk is worth 60 cents per hundred for feeding calves. He would buy the calves, keep them for a short time and fatten them up. You will find no difficulty in making your milk worth 15 to 20 cents per hundred. Do not feed it alone. You will never make the full value unless you feed it with grain .-

Feeding the Fowls.-Before you condemn the breed or flock for not giving you eggs the past months see to it that the food given has not been such as would provoke fat at the expense of egg making. Don't blame the hens for following your lead to the corn bin and so away from the nests. poultryman who was complaining about his Wyandottes not laying for the winter admitted that he had fed on corn and wheat, giving all the hens wanted to eat, and kept them in a small, warm pen. Now, these things never did and never will provoke egg ROMEO AND JULIET.

The Matines Girl Found It Dull and Not Up to the Times.

"Did I go to the matinee?" said the blonde girl with the red ribbons on her hat to her companion in the street car. "Yes, I did, and it was the most tiresome thing I ever sat through. Yes, it was 'Romeo and Juliet.' I've heard a great deal about Shakspeare's plays, but I never saw one before, and I don't care ever to see another. Why, there's nothing funny in it. I laughed more in ten minutes at the Hanlons than I did in this whole play. Classical? Oh, I suppose so, but I tell you Shakspeare was not up to the modern ideas of what makes a good play. His plays ought to be rewritten and a little more fun thrown into them. Why, I noticed several places where they might have rung in a modern idea or two and made a great improvement. For instance, there was that dance that they do in the early part of the Now, how much prettier it would be to have a ballet come on instead, or, if they were going to have one of those slow, poky old dances, why couldn't they have turned on different colored lights? Then there was that balcony scene, where Romeo and Juliet throw kisses and talk jibberish at each other. Now, that would have been real funny if they had had a comedian hiding behind the shrubbery watching them and cutting antics over them. And then at the end of the piece, where Romeo kills Juliet's other lover and takes poison and then she wakes up and stabs herself; that was horrible. I can't bear to see such things. And to think of their ringing down the curtain on it and making that the end of the piece! If I'd been Shakspeare I would have added another scene, in which they all came to life again and have a nice wedding march. Or, if they could not do that, it seems to me the people who stage the play might have the two torchbearers who retire to the wings while Romeo and the other lover fight their duel do a wing dance at the side of the stage. I just dote on wing dances. Then the people who did not like to see the horrid part would not have to watch it. They could watch the wing dance. And the people who like death scenes could watch that, and so everybody would be pleased. Don't you think so?"

A QUESTION OF WAGES.

The Fisherman Is Luckier Than the College Professor.

A palatial fishing schooner is one of the sights of Portland. In size, seaworthiness and beauty of model she is almost the peeress of a racing yacht, she being 112 tons burden, while the average fishing schooner is about eighty tons. She draws fifteen feet of water and cost \$14,000 and carries a crew of twenty-one men, the largest that ever came into Portland in a fishing schooner, says the Lewiston Journal. Throughout the year they make good money, because their vessel is so large and stanch, and they can go anywhere regardless of weather. However, on this trip they brought in 10,000 pounds. The Mariner of Gloucester, lying alongside, is almost a twin, but not quite so large, her tonnage being 108, with a crew of sixteen men. They had been out eight days, had brought in but 14,-300 pounds of fish, and the crew received but \$5.65 a piece, which is a poor showing. In contrast to this, a fisherout of Swampscott, Mass., in a fishing schooner, and for a year each of the crew of sixteen averaged \$113 a month, which was as much as the average college professor earns. At another time he sailed out of Boston after mackerel, and in three successive trips the crew shared \$85, \$108, and \$63; a total of \$256 for less than a month of fishing. Some things go by luck or favor, and you can't change them with any of your ologies.

Business Aphorisms.

Big debts come from big promises. Leaks in business are like gimlet holes in a barrel.

Little ideas and big successes never go together. A careless merchant will have care-

less customers. A neat store and neatly printed sta-

tionery go together. If excuse had a money value, some men would be wealthy.

Success is very coy and will main only when treated well. Place your confidence upon actual cash and you didn't misplace it.

Some clerks cultivate their mustaches more carefully than they do business sense.—Shoe and Leather Facts.

Would Do His Best. The father gazed thoughtfully into

the glowing grate. "I doubt," he sneered, "if you are able to keep my daughter in clothes." But the lover was full of courage.

"Of course," he rejoined, "I realize it is hard to keep any woman in clothes if she has handsome shoulders, but I am ready to try, sir."

Besides, there was reason to suspect that fashion would ultimately react from the extremely low neck .- Detroit Tribune.

What the Neighbors Would Say.

Little Grace had very curly hair, and It was a great trial to her to get it combed. One day during this process she was crying and making a greater disturbance than usual, when her mother said:

"What will the neighbors say when they hear you making such a noise?" Pausing in her weeping she replied in broken accents:

"They will say: 'Why don't that man spank that child?'

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