INTERESTING CHAPTERS FOR OUR RURAL READERS.

Blow Successful Farmers Operate This Department of the Homestead - Hints to the Care of Live Stock and Poultry.

Sweedish Method of Raising Cream.

This is simply setting the milk at or near the temperature at which drawn and quickly reducing it to 45 degrees, says "Rocky Mountain News:" Milk when drawn is at the temperature of about 98 degrees, and the nearer it is to that temperature when set, the bet-ter the results will be. But if it is not allowed to fall below 90 degrees, besetting, the results will be satisfactory, if prompt and proper reduc-tion of temperature of the milk is pro-

It must not be understood that all, or practically all the cream, cannot be raised if the milk is allowed to drop to lower degree than 90 before setting, for it can be done. But in such prac-tice it may be necessary to cool it to a lower temperature and perhaps a little longer time allowed for the cream to

By practically all the cream is meant all but a trace of butter fat and is of butter. Some of the very smallest of butter globules are of no practical val-

ue, and they are the last to come up.

Fallures to secure all the cream by the practice of the Swedish system, or attempt to practice it, have resulted when it has been improperly practiced. And the most common cause for such failures has been the lack of proper reduction of temperature.

Many seem to think that if the water

is at 45 degrees, that is all that is required. Now the water in which the ins of milk are set may be at the start 45 degrees, but as soon as it has an equalized temperature with the milk its power for cream raising has been expended, and it cannot accomplish more in that direction. The only thing then to be done, is to either change the water or put in ice. It would be better to do either a short time before the two fluids equalize temperature. If ice is used, it is of course better to put enough of it in at the start to reduce the milk

to 45 degrees.

The Swedish system of cream raising be practiced in any kind of a sheet metal can, the diameter, or width of which, is not too great—about eight and one-half inches should be the limit of diameter for a round can, or width one oblong in form. But for cans of the latter form, a width of seven inches are practical, while round cans of the usual height, twenty inches, would not be convenient to clean, of a less diameter than 81/2 inches.

The cans may be set in a common ox or tank made water tight or even

in a half section of a barrel.

At the north, the item of ice is anything but a serious one so far as cost is concerned and there is no excuse for a farmer not to store it. There is no de-nying that the Swedish system can be more properly practiced if ice is used than it can be without it, this as a rule. With its use there will never be any trouble in getting all the cream be-tween milkings and in fact in a much orter time than the limit—say three to five hours. And when a vessel of very small diameter, or width, is used, it can even be accomplished in two hours. To test the truth of this statement fill a glass fruit jar with milk just drawn, and set it in a vessel containing water, and plenty of ice broken ane. If the milk is from a cow fresh in milk you will be very apt to see a dis-tinct cream line in forty minutes and have all the cream to the surface in less than double that number of min-utes. This is an experiment that any can easily make and it will prove an educating one.

Opinions on Incubator Management. Most persons recommend cellars for Incubators, and that is where I ran an incubator for two seasons, a good part of the time without much success, writes S. D. Gratigny in Midland Poultry Journal. A dry cellar is all right, but who has one? Did you ever see a dry cellar? It may seem dry for a abort time, but stay in one for several hours or try to sleep in one and you will find out before morning how much dampness there is in a dry cellar. Now, eggs exposed to that dampness for three weeks must absorb considerable moisture, something they do not get under a hen, and something that will cause a large number of full grown chicks in the shell that could not get chicks in the shell that could not get out. To leave the cellar door or window open will not do; the cellar would be subject to very sudden outside thermal changes that the regulator could mot meet and you would have a night job in addition to your day job without any extra pay. A good ventilator would do away with the excess moisture and should be built so as to prevent any cold air coming in. A long vent any cold air coming in. A long box, say one foot square, open at the lower end, which should be about one foot from the floor of the cellar and extend to the roof of the house, with a cap on top to prevent rain from falling iu, would cause a swift current of air which certainly would carry off a large amount of dampness and add to the sanitary condition of the cellar. Such a ventilator could be placed in the wall and would not take up any space in the cellar. As that method was incon-venient for me I tried another. I put two sacks of lime, about two bushels, in the cellar, and the next hatch I had was a good one. The air chamber in the eggs when the chicks were ready to hatch was the largest I ever saw. Lime will absorb a wonderful amount of isture and is the cheapest remedy for that purpose of which I know, after your building is up, but the ventilator could be put in while the building is being put up with little expense.

cellar, but imagine they are more suitble for a cellar than a hot water incu-

Instead of putting in moisture, as per Mr. Rankin's instructions, I had lots of

trouble in keeping it out.

I filled machine with duck eggs once

and put in moisture on the fifteenth day. A large number of the ducks poked their long beaks through the shell and laid there and died; they were so large they could not move. When I cleaned the machine out there were almost a hundred eggs with the were almost a hundred eggs with the ong beak sticking out like a pump pandle, only not so long. When I be-pan fighting moisture instead of fur-sishing it I began to get good hatches. The decreased the crop nearly one-half.

Another great trouble is to get eggs in winter that will hatch. You might as well throw your money in the river as to buy eggs up here, there and every place, as they will hatch very poorly, and what chicks do hatch will not pay for what they eat. You must mate up the hens yourself, keep them in a warm place, gather the eggs before they get chilled, and keep them at a tempera-ture of not over 60 degrees nor less than 40 degrees. You should have a brooder ready for them two or three days before the chicks are hatched, have the temperature 100 degrees, and never allow it to get below that until the chicks are feathered. If you do this you will not lose any chicks on account of improper heat or by crowding or with bowel trouble, unless the latter is caused by improper food or roup. Another very essential point is to keep them busy. If you have them in a brooder house or small pens make them scratch for almost all they get. If they have a free range in good weather and are not overfed they will take enough exercise. It is an easy thing to raise them in warm weather on a free range, but raising them in winter in a brooder house is another thing. I had best results by feeding small amounts often. If a small handful could be thrown to fifty chicks in litter every hour it would imitate na-ture nearer than to feed three or four times a day, or even every two hours. Feed a variety, but never feed doughit will cake and sour in the crop, and cause severe diarrhoea. Shorts, middlings, oatmeal, corn meal, bran, etc., mixed raw, will make dough, and should never be fed unless cooked. A cake made of corn meal, oatmeal, bone meal, eggs, and meat chopped fine, mixed with sour milk, and baked like corn bread, is hard to beat for the first week. They should never be allowed more than half what they will eat except at night. More food will digest with the crop kept half full than if kept full.

If there is any secret in raising young chicks it certainly is in keeping them

warm and busy. The last hatch I had was 154 chicks and raised 150. Mercury was 8 degrees below zero the day they were taken out of the incubator. I aimed to have the thermometer at 105 to 110 degrees every night when I left it, allowing it to fall 10 or 15 degrees before morning without injury to chicks. If you leave without injury to chicks. If you leave the mercury at 100 and it falls 15 degrees by morning the weak ones will be crowded to death. So it is best to leave it a bit high or get up at midnight and turn on more heat. One hundred and ten will not hurt strong chicks, and if they are kept busy they will be strong. A strong chick will crowd away from too much heat, while a weak, lazy one will try to soak up all the heat it can, and don't seem to have sense or energy to move to a cooler place, but it is not slow to move to the warmest place it can find.

As long as I kept the temperature at 85 to 90 degrees I threw out at the rate of ten dead chicks a day. When I began keeping them warm—100 to 110— I began raising broilers instead of burying dead chicks.

Tubercle Bacilli in Milk. Dr. Samuel G. Dixon of the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, who is an acknowledged authority among microscopic savants of this country, says:

"I have no hesitation in stating that our people are unnecessarily alarmed regarding the danger of contracting tuberculosis from cow's milk. In talking with the lay people I find that they do not realize the fact that a large majority of the bacteriologists of the world have searched most diligent-ly for the tubercle bacillus in the milk of cows suffering from consumption, and as yet have only found the germs in that taken from animals affected with tuberculosis of the milk glands and ducts, which result is coupled with the fact that comparatively few tuberculous animals, particularly those sufering from incipient consumption, ar

The above opinion coming from so high an authority is worthy of great confidence. It also corresponds square-ly with the views of Dr. Cressey of Connecticut, one of the first veterinarians of the country to study tubercu-losis in cattle. Dr. Cressey still affirms that milk in the early stages of this disease is not affected, and therefore not dangerous until the milk glands become involved, in which case the disease manifests its presence by disordered conditions at once noticeable.— Maine Farmer.

In spite of all this, however, we do not care to use milk or butter from tuberculous cows, if we know it, and the agitation should be continued till all tuberculous animals are extermin-

Farm Irrigation.

Bulletin 39 of the Utah Agricultural college experiment station treats of farm and orchard irrigation. It reports results of a number of irrigation ex-periments, most of them covering a period of five years. The first experiment, which is discussed by A. A. Mills, is the amount of water to use for dif-ferent crops, and is summarized as fol-

1. On clay soil the maximum yield of both wheat and straw was obtained by saturating the soil, approximately, two feet deep at each irrigation, or covering the ground with 26.82 inches of water during the season.

2. On this soil there was a decrease of crop where either a more or less amount of water was used.

3. The maximum yield was secured by the use of 26.82 acres-inches, which is equivalent to a cubic foot per sec. for 27 hours nearly.

4. Though the water that drained from the soil through excessive irrigation was richer in fertilizing material than when applied, the total amount of this material added is more than that extracted.

5. On clay soil containing more sand the yield of grain (wheat) increased as the water increased up to 40 inches, while the maximum yield of straw was produced with sixteen inches of water. 6. On clay soil containing little sand timothy gave mixed results, though where the maximum amount of water (41.3 inches) was used the yield was the

7. On clay soil containing more sand the first crop of clover increased stead-ily and rapidly from the use of 4.2 inches of water up to 12.9 inches. The

GRAND OLD PARTY.

GROSS DISCRIMINATION OF THE INCOME TAX.

The Decision of the Supreme Court Renders the Law More Obnoxious Than Ever-The West Is Republican-Another Chance for Olney.

The opinion of the supreme court sustaining, or rather, refusing to upset, the income tax as a whole and exempting rents and the incomes from state, county and municipal bonds, throws this entire Democratic scheme of taxation into almost inextricable confusion.

That half of the justices who sat in the case (there were eight, Justice Jackson being absent), regard the act as unconstitutional and three-fourths of them held parts of it invalid is enough to warrent the belief that if it had come before them as an original question-if the supreme court had not years ago held such an act to be valid -a majjority of the eight would have been against the income tax, either on the ground that it was direct taxation, which the constitution prohibits, or because of its discriminating and inequitable provisions.

As it is, the decision makes the law even more obnoxious than it was before, says the Cincinnati Times-Star.

If gross discrimination was a marked objection to it, as originally passed, it is apparently a still more pronounced feature of the law as it comes from the supreme court. The exemption of incomes from real estate and landed investments and from state, county and municipal bonds relieves from this taxation a great number of citizens with large incomes and a vast amount of property yielding good returns to the owners, while manufacturers, merchants and all other business men and the investors in the stocks and bonds of private corporations must pay the 2 per cent tax.

At best, an income tax is an inquisitorial method of raising revenue, un-American, monarchial; and in the minds of the people it must become ut-terly intolerable when the income from capital invested in one form of property is wholly exempted while capital invested in other kinds of property and in productive enterprises must bear

The decision of the supreme court, although it upholds the law in the main, practically pronounces the doom of this system of taxation to which the Democratic congress was driven in order to make up the revenue relinquished in the mad pursuit of "tariff reform." The income tax law in its present shape will be more unpopular than ever and especially hateful to the very element most clamorous for the adoption of such a revenue measurethe Populists of the West and South. The court's action renders probable the early downfall of the whole scheme, if not by decision of the full bench next December, by creating a public sentiment that will force congress to repeal the law.

Moreover, the limitations to such a tax plainly defined by the supreme court make it certain that there will be no resort in the future to this plan for raising revenue.

Another Chance for Olney.

Fortune has been very kind to Attorney-General Olney. Each time that his friends began to fear he would get hatred of trusts, some incident was brought to light which placed that very opportunity before him. It has been so from the outset of his career as attorney general, and although his natural modesty has thus far prevented him from doing the trusts any actual harm we are now informed that he proposes to inaugurate a more aggressive policy.

It would have been difficult to have chosen a more favoring time for such an announcement, for at the very moment it was being made Judge Baker, of Chicago, was passing upon a case upon which the attorney general can expend all his new-born zeal. It was the suit of the state of Illinois versus the United States School Furniture Company. An attorney general, who has not looked passively upon the violation of the anti-trust laws, charged that the aforesaid company had organized to limit the output and control the prices of practically all the school furniture factories in the United States. He submitted such evidence as he had secured, the court heard argument and examined the papers and then declared the combination to be a trust.

We have not yet observed any mention of Mr. Olney's name in connection with these proceedings, but we presume, as the case is to be appealed to the supreme court, that he will now lay aside his natural diffidence and drive the combination off the earth. We have noticed with pain that the Hocking Valley Coal trust, to which his attention was directed a few weeks ago, still plies its traffic without even the semblance of interference from his department. But here again we must judge leniently. Mr. Olney's onerous duties as director of large corporations allow him little time beyond that required to draw his salary and occasionally to act as private counsel for outside clients, In his new-found zeal. however, we shall expect more from him, especially in the seemingly clear a very newsy chat. case against the Furnitu, trust .-Philadelphia Inquirer.

Why? Why?? Why?? Chinese laborers and we talk of re- for all the country."

stricting other foreign labor immigration in order to save our own industrious laboring people from the ruin of allen competition. But the importation of the products of such foreign labor in competition with our own is even more disastrous to our industries than would be the presence here of the competing laborers. The imported products take from American citizens the labor of productiveness as fully as would imported foreign labor. With the laborers here they would make the market for some of our farm products and make a demand for homes in which to reside. When we import foreign wool we have that as perishable wealth, the foreigners have our gold in exchange, imperishable wealth. When we produce the wool here we have the wool and the gold both and a prosperous people besides. Our people should have American wages and the whole American market for their products.

The West is Republican.

The Republican wave is still rolling onward. There is no break anywhere in the victorious front. The municipal elections in the western states bring nothing but discouragement to the Democratic managers who have forced demoralization upon the country and have not yet been able to explain why it is that there was prosperity under the protective tariff bill and that low wages have followed the adoption of the Wilson-Gorman bill.

There are some most astonishing re sults. Democratic Chicago goes Republican by a tremendous majority, while St. Louis has swept Democracy almost out of existence. This is significent. One year from now we shall be on the verge of a presidential campaign, the result of which will determine the policy of the nation. Every indication points to a Republican victory and a return to common sense rule. The Republican party in congress has but to remain true to itself and the Republican convention to place its candidates upon a platform of protection and honest money in order to win.

There is universal disgust of Democracy and its theories. The demand is for sound financial and tariff laws. Cling to these and the Republican party is safe. There is safety in no other direction.

The International Situation. In England they're talking of trouble, And making up faces at France; The French are inclined to be ugly

And lead the bold Britons a dance, The English have put up a placard-It's "Keep off the African grass!" The French have ignored it competely, And England may not "let it pass."

Japan wants a use for her navy, While China is willing to rest-We've followed the course of their

And know the result of the test-But Russia is looking for chances To grab up additional land, And when she attempts to secure it There's apt to the trouble on hand.

In Cuba there's fighting already— They're shooting at all that's in sight-

And Spain is decidedly careless, Though claiming she wants to do right. The Reichstag is fighting with Bis-

marck. So Germany's having some fun, And Italy'll be in the scrimmage If ever the fighting's begun.

Canadians, too, are disputing-There's talk of a war over there: Armenia's furnishing stories; Hawaii is doing her share:

Then south of the isthmus are quarrels In every conceivable spot, And while our own eagle likes quiet,

You bet he is thinking a lot.

Wool Still Getting Cheaper. There has been an average decline

in the price of American wool of over 37 per cent since President Cleveland's inauguration, and an average decline of over 7 per cent since the tariff bill passed. The heaviest fall has been in merino wools, which constitute 75 per cent of the American crop. The decline in these fine qualities has exceeded 40 per cent since Mr. Clevland's inauguration, and the decline in these fine qualities has been from 15 to 16 per cent since wool was put on the free list, and yet the free trade newspapers and campaign speakers are saying that wool is advancing since wool was put on the free list, which is wholly untrue, for there is not a single grade of American wool that will bring any more money than the current price on August 27, when the free wool bill was passed, and the leading grades are from 11 to 16 per cent lower. Thus we have under free wool falling prices in America and advancing prices in Europe, and we have the anomaly of busy woolen mills with a dull wool market.

Cheaper Butter and Eggs.
We are glad to see the Daily Picarune of New Orleans spreading the doctrine of protection through an interview held by one of its reporters with Col. Reid Northrop, president of the American Transit and Refrigerator Company, with headquarters at St. Louis, as follows:

Col. Northrup is in a position to speak intelligently as regards the results of the Wilson bill upon the general movement of perishables, and when seen yesterday gave the reporter

"It is remarkable," he said, "the effect produced upon the movement of butter and eggs, for instance. I have noticed that the bulk of the movement Why send American gold to buy of in this particular from the western foreigners any product which our own country has been diminished almost farmers can sufficiently supply? Why half. This is a very serious blow to import any foreign manufactures of our business. The western country which our own operatives can supply wants protection. Protection, indeed, all we need? Our laws properly exclude as I see the matter, is the best thing

That Tired Feeling

It is remarkable how many people forerunner of nervous there are who have That Tired Feeling with all the horrible suffering and seem to think it is of no importance or that nothing need be done for it. They would not be so careless if impure and impoverished con it. They would not be so careless if the blood. The craving of the malady is. But they think or say, "It the blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla

We do not mean the legitimate weariness which all experience after a hard day's work, but that all-gone, worn-out feeling which is especially overpowering in the morning, when the body should be refreshed and ready for work. It is often only the ing." H. R. SQUIRES, East Levert is

term implies. That Tired Fell nervousness are sure indicati one great blood purifier. It en impurities, gives vitality and stre regulates the digestion and make weak strong.

Hood's Sarsaparill

Makes Pure Blood.

Rubinstein Not a Happy Man. Though his life was full of work, and

the was ever faithful to duty. Rubinstein was not a happy man. With each succeeding year he grew more and more pessimistic. Life failed to give him the amount of enjoyment he craved outside of his art; and except in the society of women he did not seem even commonly happy. But for the fair sex he had ever a joke and a smile. It amused him to shock their feelings, and when they opened their eyes widely at his audacity, he never failed to enjoy it. He believed that a knowledge of woman was necessary to an artist; and if a young aspirant to any artistic calling asked his advice, his first question was, "Have you loved yet?" For he believed that a man who could not love was incapable of becoming an artist. He himself could not be accused of any failing in this case; for his loves were almost as many and various as his days. He had all the faults and all the virtues of his artistic calling, and in every sense of the word lived for his art and his fancy, regard-less of all things. His was a true Bohemian nature.

There was a certain roughness, want of tact, and even brutality in his nature that made itself disagreeably felt at times. His was not a temper to be tried. Up to a certain point he could hold it in check admirably; but anything beyond this caused an explosion of wrath that was terrible. As in his physiognomy, so in his temper there was much of the lion. Those who did not know him consequently feared him, for his personality was one that awed, especially in the latter years of his life.—Alexander McArthur in the Century for May.

New Dining Car Service

New Dining Car Service.

It is a pleasure to note the addition of another important feature to the already competent train service of the Nickel Plate Road. The Dining Car service of this popular low rate line has recently been augmented, by which dinner will be served on train No. 6, leaving Chicago at 2 p. m. daily, and breakfast and dinner on train No. 2, leaving Chicago at 9:20 p. m., with direct connections for New York and Boston. Breakfast and dinner will be served on train No. 5, arriving in Chicago at 9:35 p. m. from New York and Boston.

For full information regarding routes, rates, maps, folders, etc., address your nearest ticket agent or

J. Y. CALAHAN, General Agent, Chicago, Ill.

A Flashlight Tail Lamp. Engineering News: A flash-light tail lamp is reported as being tried on a freight caboose on the Grand Trunk railway. A friction wheel driven by one of the car axles drives mechanism by which red and white flashes are shown alternately while the train is running ahead, red and green when it is backing and a steady red light when at rest. Such an apparatus would be somewhat costly, and its advantages are of comparatively little importance, while the probability of its being dis-arranged and so showing a wrong signal, a dangerous rather than a appliance. It is said to be the invention of W. Hermann, of Cincinnati, O.

Billiard Table, second-hand. For sal cheap. Apply to or address, H. C. Axir, 511 S. 12th St., Omaha, Neb.

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them remarkable value in all WASTING DISEASES.

Hence its great value in Consumption, wherein it arrests the wasting by supplying the most concentrated now ishment, and in Anæmia and Scrofula it enriches and vitalizes the blood vitalizes the blood. In fact, in every phase of wasting it is most effective. Your doctor will confirm all we say about it. Don't be persuaded to accept a substitute! Scott & Bowne, New York. All Druggists. 50c. and \$6