

DAIRY AND POULTRY.

INTERESTING CHAPTERS FOR OUR RURAL READERS.

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

WE recently noted a gradual change taking place on the ranges, which was liable to lead, in time, to the production of a different class of cattle in portions of the country, the evidence of the change being found in the increased inquiries for thoroughbred and high grade females for their rangers, the tendency to feed during the winter, to grow alfalfa, and to provide grain for finish, says Iowa Homestead. This change, however, is not and of necessity cannot be made at a bound, and there are still large areas of range where it has not even commenced, and where the rangers will probably remain as they are for years to come. A correspondent writing from Ubet, Montana, reports his observation in the section of country over which he has been traveling as follows: "As stock growers, butchers and buyers wish to learn all they can at

slung across a bar, so that they suffer no injury in transit, are sent over just as they are shot or snared, after being disemboweled. The crates are packed by the government for a small fee, and bear the official seal, which is a proof of their genuineness, and quite dispels the fear there was at the outset in the minds of some people that only the rabbits that are poisoned are sent over. The goods are then shipped by the government to the merchant or salesman in London, who remits to the farmers the sum due, after the cost of dock dues and commission is deducted.

Cotswolds.

This is one of the largest of the English breeds, and is the most popular of the long woolled class in this country. It is a very old breed, with its characteristics very firmly fixed. Improvement was effected by using the Leicester as a cross. This has slightly reduced the size of the sheep, but has given greater aptitude to fatten, smoothness, quality and appearance, while retaining the hardy constitution of the original breed. In America the Cotswolds are in general favor as a combined wool and mutton sheep. They were first introduced here about 1840.

The Cotswolds produce a heavy fleece. The ewes are good mothers, though they are not generally so prolific, as some other breeds. The flock will thrive under ordinary management. They make a marked improvement when bred to the common sheep of the country, the first cross with a Cotswold ram greatly increasing both fleece and size, as well as improving the form of the native stock. The breed is in great demand by those who wish to combine wool and mutton qualities in their

earth, so when hard rains come in the night the coop will not be flooded, to the injury of the chicks.

Studying the Cost of Milk.

It is not easy to get at the exact cost of milk, but it is not at all difficult to find out the average near enough for practical purposes. A little weighing and testing and figuring will enable the milk farmer to find out when he is making money, or whether part of the time or with part of the cattle he is doing business at a loss.

It is a great help to any man to know what the cost of manufacture is of any article he produces for sale, and every manufacturer who conducts his operations in a business like way makes it a profit to know the cost of a penny, if possible, and there is not a producer to whom this knowledge is of more importance than the man who makes milk to sell. A knowledge of this will enable him either to improve his methods, if he discovers that he is losing money, or to increase the business if he finds that he is making money. A good many dairymen have used tests to show them what the cost of manufacture is of any article he produces for sale, and the result was that they soon culled the herd until it was a paying one; many more would find a big profit in doing the same thing. Those who make tests and estimates are pretty sure to conclude that good cows, well fed, are the only kind worth while. Watching the cows and their feed soon leads to a study into many details connected with low cost of producing milk, such as the proportion of food which goes into milk with the different cows, the relative power of "holding out" in the yield of milk. Also the exact relative cost of different grain feeds and their effect upon the cattle, not forgetting the rel-

GRAND OLD PARTY.

REPUBLICAN TIMES ARE IN SIGHT AGAIN.

As a Result of Last Year's Political Landslide Confidence is Restored and Business Men Are Preparing for a Great Era of Prosperity.

The brief published summary of our import and export trade for March enables a comparison to be made for the nine months of the current fiscal years ending March 31, 1894 and 1895. Separating the dutiable and the free imports during each period we have the following comparison:

Imports, Nine Months Ending March 31.	
1894.	1895.
Free of duty..\$271,912,450	\$268,025,312
Dutiable.....208,958,028	267,500,618

Excess of free \$ 62,954,431 524,694
It will be noted that during the earlier period our imports of free goods were almost \$63,000,000 larger for the nine months than our imports of dutiable goods, the protective tariff enabling the people to purchase goods free of duty to the extent of \$7,000,000 a month more than their purchases of goods upon which they had to pay duty. During the later period, however, ending March 31, 1895, seven months being under the Gorman tariff, our imports of dutiable goods were only \$524,694 less than our imports of free goods. In other words, the new tariff has resulted in a decrease of our purchases of free goods and a very considerable increase in our purchases of goods subject to a customs tariff, which the free-traders and the tariff reformers have never ceased telling the people was "a tax."

That "the tariff is a tax" when framed by free-traders on a tariff for revenue basis is clearly shown by a further comparison giving the amount of duty payable under the old and the new laws, as follows:

Dutiable Imports.	
Nine Months	Per Cent. Amount to March 31. Value Adv. of duty.
1894.....\$208,958,028	50 \$104,479,014
1895.....267,500,618	40 107,000,247

Extra "tariff reform tax" \$ 3,521,233
During nine months, up to March 31, 1894, our dutiable imports on an average ad valorem basis of 50 per cent, resulted in the collection of \$104,479,014 of customs duties from the people. During the latter period ending March 31, 1895, our dutiable imports being nearly \$60,000,000 larger, but with only an average ad valorem rate of 40 per cent, resulted in the payment of \$107,000,000 of duty through customs collections.

It is thus clear that under the tariff reform or free trade tax the assessments levied upon the people through the customs were \$3,500,000 greater during a period of nine months. The people will certainly agree with the reformers and free-traders that their "tariff is a tax."

What Free Wool Does.

Since the Gorman tariff went into effect we have been buying very liberally from foreign countries of woolen manufactured goods, their value, for six months ending February 28, 1895, comparing with our imports during the corresponding months a year earlier as follows:

Value of Imports of Manufactures of Wool.	
Sept. 1 to March 1.	
1894-95. 1893-94. Increase.	
Articles.....	\$640,265 \$337,698 \$302,567
Carpets and carpeting.....	472,588 400,710 71,878
Clothing, ready-made, and other wearing apparel, except shawls and knit goods.....	472,588 400,710 71,878
Cloth.....	7,736,850 2,954,261 4,782,589
Dress goods, women's.....	6,724,780 3,039,374 3,685,406
Children's.....	352,497 369,842 17,345
Rags, mungo, blocks, nolls, shoddy and wastes.....	329,045 12,573 316,472
Shawls.....	86,767 57,398 29,369
Yarns.....	428,495 174,836 253,659
All others.....	612,004 305,908 306,096
Totals.....	\$17,383,292 \$7,025,989 \$10,357,303

The increased market for foreign wools reached \$9,680,694 in half a year, but if the increase for the two months only of January and February, after the woolen schedule came into effect be taken, the increase was \$8,410,959 for those two months, or at the rate of over \$50,000,000 a year. The foregoing figures would be bad enough, but the actual effects of free wool are far worse.

The Return of Prosperity.

Democratic contemporaries all over this nation are seizing with feverish grasp every bit of news that seems to indicate that prosperity is returning. Whenever a mill long closed is reopened, editorial praise of the Wilson bill is heard. If a concern raises wages that were formerly reduced the glories of the Wilson bill are resung. Democratic papers are to-day on a steady hunt for prosperity, and it must be admitted that they are finding it. The Times will admit that prosperity is returning. Business is slowly awakening.

But for the prosperity to return, it first had to depart. When did it depart? That is the question which most interests the voter of to-day. The nation knows that when Benjamin Harrison left office there was no fear of this late collapse of industry. Mills were running on full or over time. No one spoke of reducing wages. No industries feared for their lives. When Grover Cleveland entered upon his second term he found a full treasury and a happy country. He found himself reinforced with a Democratic congress that promised the nation untold wealth. The work was undertaken. The pall of free trade fell upon the land. Mills began to close and employers to cut down wages. Had free trade been the outcome of

Democratic legislation there would not be even the slight revival which business assumes to-day. There would have been no end to the panic of '93 and '94. Since the Wilson bill went into effect the manufacturer who feared entire free trade and took precautionary measures accordingly, has learned what to fear and has gone back to manufacturing, unless the cut in his tariff was so great that it allowed the entrance of foreign goods into deadly competition with the American goods. There have been many such industries. There has been no return of prosperity for them. They are dead.

There have been industries injured by the Wilson tariff. By the McKinley tariff not a chimney ceased to smoke, not a fire was banked. No plants were transferred to foreign shores in search of cheaper labor when the McKinley bill was passed.

Yes, prosperity is returning. The consumptive at times seems brighter and stronger than usual, but it is no return of health.—Brooklyn Daily Times, April 13, 1895.

Cleveland Loves England.

When Mr. Cleveland was president and Mr. Endicott secretary of war the federal government had occasion to buy some blankets for army use. Bids were called for, and, to make a trifling saving of \$616 on 2,000 blankets, Mr. Cleveland's secretary of war rejected all the American bids, and had these blankets for use by American soldiers brought all the way over from dear old free trade England. This was a characteristic act of the Cleveland administration—not a great thing in itself, but indicative of the thoroughly un-American spirit which animated the Cleveland regime from start to finish. The whole story is told in our Washington dispatches to-day, and side by side with it the course of the Harrison administration as to similar purchases is placed in sharp contrast. American blankets have been found good enough and cheap enough by President Harrison's secretary of war. That is the dividing line between the two parties. In everything from buying blankets to fixing tariff rates, Clevelandism goes to England and adopts English ideas; Harrisonism deals only in American goods and carries out only American ideas.—New York Recorder.

Free Trade Frauds.

There is to-day a systematic course of undervaluation; this market is a prize which everybody is seeking to obtain, and the piratical foreign maker gives no quarter. The evil as it exists to-day is only a suggestion of what it is likely to be if permitted to grow. One does not have to go far back to find a condition similar in many features to the present. Between 1870 and 1880 the frauds against the customs laws in the importations of silks were enormous; it is estimated by competent authorities that the undervaluations ranged from 60 to 80 per cent. The business was done entirely through local representatives of foreign makers; no domestic house could buy goods direct and import them; all purchases had to be made through the foreign agent to whom the goods were consigned. The government fought for years against this fraud and it was only after a long and bitter struggle that it was able to stop it. The German and French dress goods business is going the same way; it is largely a consigned business, and will be wholly so in a short time unless drastic action is taken to head off the fraudulent endeavors of these conscienceless importers whose sole interest in this country is to draw money from it regardless of how it is obtained.—Textile Manufacturers' Journal.

Evans and the Negroes.

Governor Evans, of South Carolina, has had another very severe attack of negrophobia since his registration law was declared unconstitutional. He is quoted as saying: "There will now be a straight fight between the white men and the nigger, and God save the white man that goes to the negro." A Democrat like old Andrew Jackson in the White House would make Governor Evans think that he had enough to do to pray for his own salvation. Jackson threatened to hang a distinguished South Carolinian higher than Haman, once, and this is a good time for another plain Jacksonian message from the White House to the capital of South Carolina.—Ex.

Brice Claims Vindication.

Senator Brice claims to have been vindicated by the deficit in the treasury because, had he allowed the original Wilson bill to become a law, that deficiency would have been \$75,000,000 greater. By the same showing Mr. Brice has vindicated McKinley and all the Republicans who opposed not only the Wilson bill but its substitute, the Gorman-Brice bill.—Inter Ocean.

No Occasion.

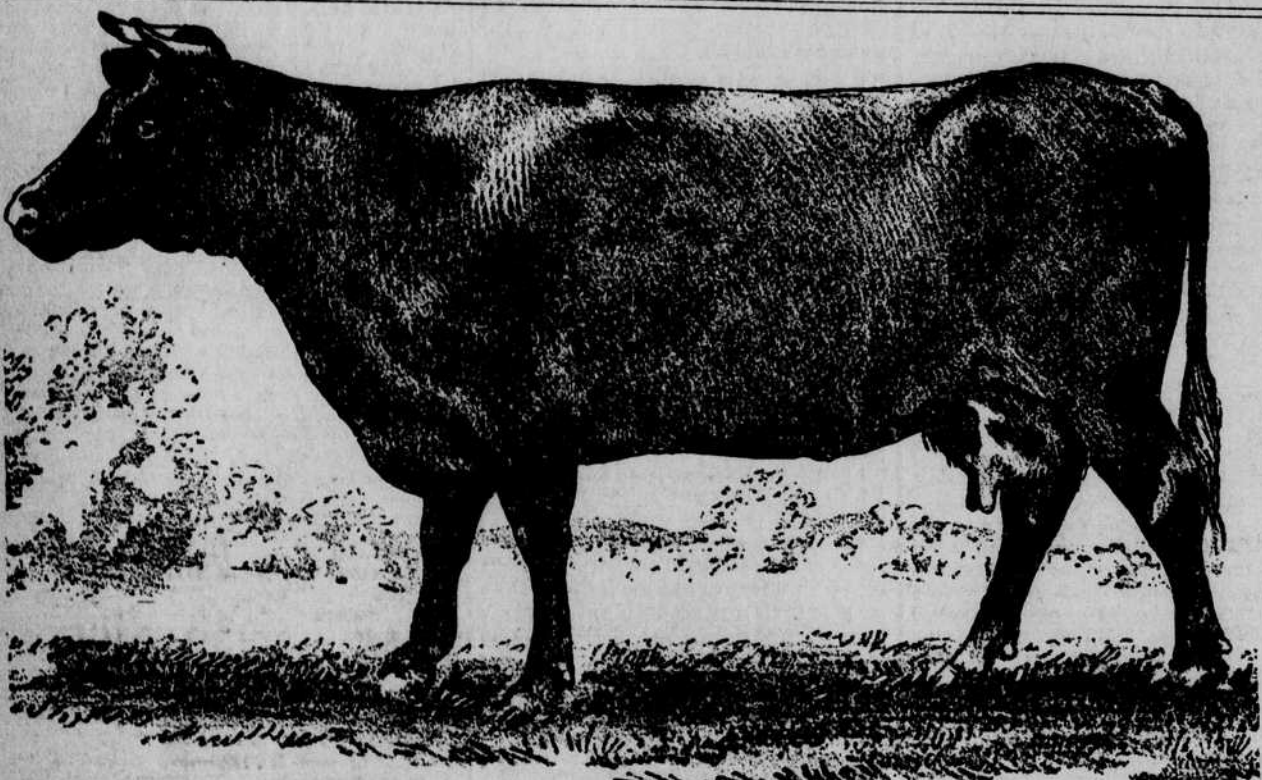
Ex-Congressman Tom L. Johnson and ex-Gov. James E. Campbell have announced that they will both be candidates for United States senator against Brice if the Democrats have any show of carrying Ohio. They will have no occasion for getting ready for such a Democratic contest. The successor to Brice will be a Republican.

Tons of Tin Plate.

The alteration in the American tariff has been promptly responded to by a largely increased movement of British tin plate to the United States, the gradually decreasing export figures suddenly mounting for the month of August to 19,000 odd tons, greater than those of any other month except May.—Industries and Iron, London.

Yield of the Income-Tax.

Inter Ocean: The biggest yield of the income-tax law tariff for revenue will be in the large yield of votes for the Republican ticket.



RED CHERRY, AN ENGLISH SHORTHORN—FROM FARMERS' REVIEW.

this season, as to the outlook for grassed beef this year, I would say that in the section I have visited it has never been better than it is now. The range cattle on those ranges that have not been overstocked and the grass eaten out are in good condition. I have been making a circuit of the country for about a month, over the ranges east of the Musselshell river between the Yellowstone and Missouri rivers in Eastern Montana, and have traveled over a distance of about 500 miles of cattle range. I did not see above a dozen cattle that had died from winter exposure, although we had a pretty hard winter in Montana. I think that of all the cattle I saw 50 per cent are fit for butchers' stock, although they have never eaten a pound of hay or grain. If we had railroads at hand thousands of head could be shipped out of here right now. If the Burlington and Missouri River railway will build into this country next year it will be a great blessing to the stock growers of this section. There are vast stock ranges now going to waste that would be utilized."

The reports that have been coming from almost every section of country indicate an unusual scarcity of beef cattle, and prices, both on the hoof and at a still greater extent in the form of dressed beef have responded to this undoubted scarcity. Our Montana correspondent sees the other side of the shield, and it is doubtless true that in the section he describes cattle have wintered well, are plenty and are in good grass beef condition for the season. This is an immense country, with immense demands, and the general fact of scarcity and of gradual encroachment upon the ranges of cattle grown under conditions approximating those of the farm are quite well assured facts, notwithstanding local exceptions.

Australian Poultry Exports.

Australia bids fair to become ere long an important factor in the supply of poultry and rabbits to the London market, says a writer in London City Press. The trade was only entered upon last season, but already it has developed to an extent that warrants the anticipation that in the course of a short while it will prove the means of enriching the colony by a large sum annually. So far the colonists have every reason to be well satisfied with the result of their experiment. Thus, English rabbits last April fetched on the average 8d. to 9d. each, while those from the colony realized something like 1s. each. As anything above 7d. will pay the colonist a good percentage, a very good profit was realized, and a large trade was done. Poultry did not fetch quite such good prices, as while English fowls realized on an average 63s. a dozen at the best time, the best price that could be obtained for colonials was from 48s. to 54s. English ducks, too, sold readily at 6s. apiece, whereas for the Australian birds it was only possible to get between 4s. and 4s. 9d. This year there has been a fall in the prices, due to the over-eagerness of the colonists in flooding the market. The importations arrive in excellent condition—a fact due to the care that is taken in the colony. The government of Victoria receives the birds and rabbits from the farmers, and exercises a careful supervision, so that only those that will be a credit to the colony are shipped. The poultry is plucked, but the wild birds are packed with their plumage, and the rabbits, which are

flocks. The face and legs of the Cotswolds are white or light gray; the fleece is pure white, long and lustrous; the head is strong and large, with no horns, and with a forelock of long, curling wool; the back is broad and flat, with the wool naturally parted in the center. They are larger than the Leicester, which they closely resemble in external appearance.

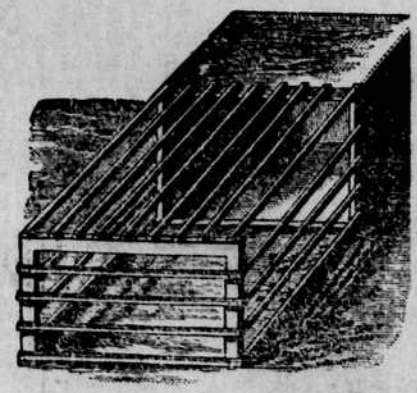
Inspecting Live Stock.

A new set of government inspection rules went into effect May 1. By these measures all animals arriving at the yards and upon inspection proving unfit for human food will not be allowed to pass over the scales. Twenty inspectors are stationed, one at each scale house, and their work is passed upon by veterinarians. Thus far inspection has been mainly confined to infectious or contagious diseases, but the new rules go much further. Cows within a month of calving, and for ten days after, and sheep and hogs three weeks before parturition and for ten days after will be held for advanced pregnancy, and will be subject to condemnation during that time. All animals having bad sores, abscesses or bad bruises, serious enough to affect their wholesomeness for human food; cholera pligs, scabby or emaciated sheep, skinny, shelly cows and other stock considered unfit for human food will be thrown out and be liable to condemnation.

Shippers should be guided by this action, and forward no unsound, badly bruised, emaciated or evidently or supposedly diseased stock to market, as the same is bound to be thrown out by the inspectors, and in all probability condemned to the rendering tank.

A Cheap Chicken Coop.

The illustration in connection with this article will give an idea of how easily a cheap chicken coop may be made. The one shown is simply a dry goods box, and the yard is made of lath. This gives both a nest and a run. The end of the lath run might be made of the board taken off the box, and this would save making an end frame.



Many dry goods boxes are longer than wide, and can be sawed in two in the middle, nailing the lath between the separated parts. This would give a run in the middle and a nest at each end. Or, the long box may be sawed in two and the lath from the front of one nailed onto the rear end of the other, thus giving two nests and runs instead of one.

When such a box is used on the ground it would be well to raise it a couple of inches, on a platform of

ative manurial value, which few farmers now take into account. The kind of hay used is also a fine point in determining what milk shall cost. Sometimes it is best to sell coarse horse hay and buy cheap hay, especially where a silo is used. A study of all such so-called details is well worth the trouble, and may cause the difference of a fraction of a cent per quart of milk, which means in time a fat pocketbook in place of a mortgage.—Massachusetts Ploughman.

Action of Salt on Soils.—Passerini has followed up investigations of Deherain and of Cassa in studying the effects of plaster on the solubility of potash of soils. Omitting his system of procedure by plot experiments, we quote his conclusions, which show a very marked increase of soluble potash when common salt was added. This increase was greatest in a moist soil. Salt also rendered soluble lime and magnesia in large quantities. Even the use of superphosphates increased the solubility of the potash of soils, although the insoluble phosphates did not have a similar effect. Nitrate of soda also increased the solubility of potash. This trial does not present a new truth, but experimentally supports definitely the conclusions heretofore drawn by men of science.

Turnips.—Turnips do best in highly enriched, light, sandy or gravelly soils. Commence sowing the earliest varieties in April in drills from twelve to fifteen inches apart, and thin out early to six or nine inches apart in the rows. For a succession sow at intervals of two to three weeks until the last week in July, from which time until the end of August, when sowings may be made for the main crop. Turnips may be preserved until spring by cutting off the tops about one inch from the bulb, and storing in the cellar or cool shed during winter, covering the roots with dry sand. They should be harvested before severe frosts set in, for though comparatively hardy, few of the varieties will survive the winters of the northern states, in the open ground.

Oats and Peas for Sheep.—What is the use of wasting time and land over wheat to feed, when in place of the 30 bushels of this grain gathered from an acre, under the best cultivation, 75 of oats may be had on the same land with the same good culture. And the oats and the straw are easily worth twice as much, quantity for quantity, as the wheat will be. A still better way of providing for the flock is to sow two and one-half bushels of oats and one and one-half of peas—the common Canada pea is the best—to an acre, and cut part green and let the other part ripen. The yield will easily be four tons of the very best feed, or the same of the straw and one ton and a half of the mixed grain, unexcelled for sheep in the winter.—American Sheepbreeder.

The factory manager who habitually has rich butter milk, and whey on which a thick blanket cream will rise, is a costly individual to employ, even when working for his board.

Turkeys hatched as late as July 1st will make profitable birds, though for heavyweights the earlier they are hatched the better.

If You are Tired

All the time, without special effort, tired in the morning as when you go to bed at night, you may depend upon your blood is impure and is lacking in vitality. That is why it does not supply strength to nerves and muscles. You need Hood's Sarsaparil to purify and enrich your blood. The bottles of this great medicine will show you strength and vitality because they make pure blood. Get Hood's.

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