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.



THOSE WHO buy their bacon I have a word to say, writes a correspondent of Rosenberg During Progress. During the late snow storm was confined in Houston at a hotel where there was a number of gentle-men from the western states who had

come down to Texas to take a look at the sunny south, many of them with view to making it their future home if they were pleased with the soil, climate and people.

While there I fell into conversation with a man that I took for a preacher from the state of Iowa. He told me he was a farmer—fed hogs, cattle, etc. I asked him what was the best breed of hogs to raise. He said they had tried all breeds, and that it was the rule of his country to raise the hog that rule of his country to raise the hog that would always keep fat. I asked him his reason for that. He said: "We do that because we have to ship and sell to save ourselves as soon as the hog cholera strikes them, or we would in all probability lose all the hogs we have or are feeding." I asked him if he could find sale for a herd of hogs that had cholera. "Oh, yes," he said, "the board of health of Chicago decided that the meat of hogs that died of cholera was all right." He said that the buy-He said that the buyDisregard of this rule is being seen every day in the number of dead hogs strewn along the unloading chutes. As the weather gets warm hogs must be loaded to prevent crowding. As high as twenty dead hogs have been taken from a single car this week, because of carelessness in loading. Give the hogs room. Give them also some good clean

straw to lie in. The government force began its rigid inspection May 1. They will throw out all animals considered not fit for human food. This will include calfy cows, piggy sows, and lamby ewes that are pretty far advanced; scabby sheep, shelly canners, cholera pigs, lumpy-jaws, badly bruised stock of all kinds; thin, wasted sheep, "busted pigs," etc. Everything on this order will be held out, passed upon by veterinarians, and if not passed or condemned may be sent back to the country. Condemned stock will be at once tanked.-Live Stock Report, Chicago.

Early Work on Lice.

It is the first work of the season that saves labor later on. Lice do not come spontaneously. They are living creatures that multiply, and unless there is a source from which they can come there will be no lice. They do not in-crease very rapidly while the weather is cold, but just as soon as the warm season opens they become millions in a short time. It is much easier to destroy a few, and keep lice in check, than to get rid of them after they begin to swarm in every crack and crevice, and on the walls, roosts and floors. Every reader knows what the kerosene emulsion is. Twice a week give the poultry house a thorough saturation with it until warm weather comes, and the lice will then be about finished, and as a safeguard spray the house once a week thereafter. An excellent pre-ventive is lime. Scatter it freely on the walls. Use the air-slacked lime, and ap-ply it liberally. Rub a little melted lard well into the feathers of the heads and necks accasionally, to destroy the ers would take every hog and pig that was alive when they reached the market and pay the ruling prices for them,

nights and keep out rats.

Grain in the Cow's Rations

In the report of a New York farmers meeting notice the following: "Prof. Robinson of Ontario is reported as saying that no cow should be fed more than eight pounds of cotton seed meal a day. The cow will not respond to more than that. If the digestive organs of the cow are strained, she is injured per-manently. I have visited several stables in Orange county, recently, and in every one I detected a smell that show-ed plainly to me that the cows were being fed too much grain. It had passed undigested and had fermented. One should watch the droppings to see if the grain is all being digested. Very many dollars are lost by over-feeding. Then, too, one cow pays for her food in the milk pail; another one, turns her foods into fat. One cow will eat, digest and assimilate a certain amount of grain, another will not, while anwill eat and pay for more. Individuality of the animal must be stud-ied by the feeder, in order to rationally feed a herd of dairy cows. All these conditions must be considered when answering the question just as the price of milk is considered. The manurial value of a food must also be considered in calculating the worth of a food

for the dairy cow."

Now, while the conclusions drawn are quite correct, yet farmers must use care in feeding all grains, especially cotton seed meal. As shown by an article in the Farmers' Review two weeks ago, the feed should be small at first and gradually increased.

The Cow and Prosperity.-"You show me a community of farmers who are largely interested in the dairy industry and I will show you a community of prosperous and happy people, no mortgages on their farms, plenty of money, children properly educated and all enjoying the luxuries of life. Hard times do not materially affect them. On the other hand, in a community where the

sired; also, to avoid wind. Besides it GRAND OLD PARTY.

LIVING TRUTHS ABOUT PRO-TECTIVE SYSTEM.

The Prosperity Not Due to Silver Agitation, but to the Advent of the New Republican Congress and a High

According to the report of the senate committee appointed to inquire into the low prices of cotton, there appears to be such difference of opinion on the part of cotton raisers as to what the cost of producing the staple really is that the committee refrained from making a report upon that part of the subject matter. Some of the experts who were examined placed the cost as low as 3 cents per pound, others declared that cotton could not be produced at less than 8 cents at a safe profit. These opinions cannot affect the conditions surrounding the price of the staple in this country, but there is a factor now operating which is depressing to the prices of cotton in the American market, and that is the free entry of Indian and Egyptian cottons.

The introduction here of Egyptian cotton has well nigh destroyed the Sea Island cotton industry on the coast of the South Atlantic states, and now the short staple, or upland, cottons of the United States will have to meet the low-priced short staples of India, not only on the Liverpool markets, but also in our own markets. The importations of these cottons have steadily increased and we have now the report of the department at Washington showing the receipt of 14,882,562 pounds for January and February, against 4,807,888 pounds for the corresponding months in 1894. The attention of the South has been directed to this menace time and again, not only by the protective press but also by certain southern papers, among them the Charleston News and Courier of South Carolina. The evils of the situation cannot now be neutralized in any way that we can see, but the next congress could levy a sufficient duty on raw cottons to give some measure of protection to this depressed and unprofitable industry. There are over ten million of our people directly and indirectly interested in the cultivation of cotton. They must have protection if they need it.—American Economist.

Beef and Reciprocity.

The recent worry and fret over the beef situation could have been settled in the twinkling of an eye if the reciprocity of the McKinley law had been incorporated in our present nondescript tariff act. It was the design of the friends of reciprocity to apply this principle so as to admit free, with compensating benefits from other countries, such articles or things as were not produced by ourselves in sufficient quantities for the domestic consumption. Under the McKinley reciprocity clause in the act of 1890 the president could at any time remove the duty upon any article, and at the same time, by treaty, enlarge our exportation of such commodity as the country with whom the reciprocal relation was established should want. In case of the possible inability of our own cattle raisers to supply the domestic demand the exercise of such powers by the executive, did they exist, would be most effective. Supplies could be drawn from Argentina, Mexico, and Canada, and for the privilege extended to these countries privileges would have been obtained in return.

Spread the Light.

Manufacturers and other people engaged in industrial pursuits, either as wage earners of employes, possess much valuable information concerning Protection, which should not be lost. They know the difficulties which beset home manufacturers until, under the tariff of 1891 they became firmly established. They can recall how greatly the country depended on foreign goods, in their respective lines, until the manufacture at home of like products drove the imported articles out of the market and gave free scope to American skill and enterprise.

They can tell from actual experience how even the money price of home made wares and fabrics has been reduced under Protection, so that many commodities of large consumption have been sold at less than foreign goods of products. like quality, because the commodities in question were protected by a proper tariff and were made by well-paid workmen. Our manufacturers can also give interesting information concerning their export trade, showing how American goods can find their way into foreign markets, or whatever obstacles there may be to prevent them. Details such as these should be recorded diligently and sent to the newspapers for publication. They will serve as cogent arguments for Protection, will prove that it has fulfilled the promises that were made in its behalf, or will show what is needed to enable this .-American Economist.

Cockerill and the Japs.

In a recent interview in Japan beand Count S. Okuma, ex-minister of finance, the statesman said: "For a abroad returned to us with an inclination toward the Manchester schoolthat is to say, those who gave politi- sinks into the arms of were inclined to be Free-Traders. Today we have a very large and intelligent class turning toward Protection." Count Okuma, who is a Free-Trader, factories, iron and steel works, etc., 'cheap labor" stamps him as a con- first.

firmed Free-Trader. It also shows the extent of the competition that American labor must be called upon to meet under a Free-Trade policy in the United States.

More Gold Going.

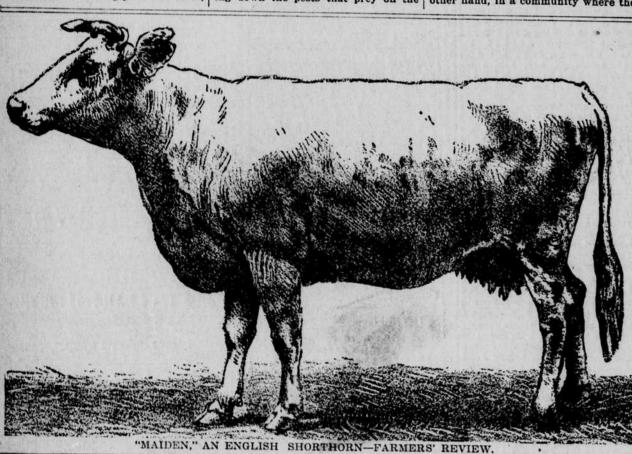
with long lists of passengers who are leaving our shores to travel in Europe during the summer months. It is also said that a very large number of recently arrived immigrants are hurrying back home again, to such an extent that the steamship companies have advanced their passenger rates. Each fare paid by these returning immigrants is so much money for a foreign steamship company and taken out of the country. Every American visiting Europe for pleasure takes hundreds of dollars out of the country. This, of course, they have the right to do. The money is their own to spend where they please. But we respectfully submit to those who contemplate passing the present summer season in Europe that they should pause and consider how much or how little they know, and have seen of this country, and if there are not some points of interest in the United States which they might visit with considerable advantage to themselves, seeing sights and scenes that exist nowhere else in the world. By doing this they would lose nothing, they would have a good outing, they would be able to talk more intelligently about their own country and they would have the further satisfaction of knowing they had materially assisted in circulating their money among their fellow-citizens at a time when it was needed. Patriotic Americans should travel through the United States.-Ex.

Sheep slaughtered by millions, because wool has been made free; the price of beef advancing; a Portland (Oregon) syndicate buying three thouduce horse meat to American consumers; Edward Atkinson running tions of methods of preparing 15-cent oleomargarine; women doing men's work in the tin plate mills in western Pennsylvania; foreigners leaving the country as fast as others come in, and the treasury of the United States unable to stand by itself, but propped up by British bankers—these things indicate what we have come to and foreshadow what we are coming to under the domination of American affairs by British ideas .- The Manufacturer

Protection for Sugar.

The Tallow Trade.

one placency with which he speaks of to be kissed, while six kiss gentlemen



and the ones that had died in transit they paid half price for (pretending they were to be used as soap grease. etc.). This statement of the old man called the attention of western men present, who were disposed to take isith him on the fact. In other words, his veracity was assailed, which seemed to mortify him greatly, and he publicly asserted that all that he had said to me was true, and he thought he could substantiate it in the city. I said to the party of gentlemen present, if this fact was known to our farmers they would raise their own meat rather than eat meat that had died or was sick

with cholera when butchered. I know from observation, that when a hog dies of the cholera he turns perfectly red, and I further know that I have taken large sides of bacon out (the boxes of bacon we buy) that was per-fectly red, which makes me believe every word the old Iowa man said was true, and such meat as I described died

I have diverged a little from my story: The old Iowa man was stirred up considerably. In a short time he came back to me with a gentleman of his acquaintance, who said he had bought thousands of hogs in Chicago and that every word he said was true, and intimated that the dead hogs bought for soap grease went through the same channel that the live ones did, and eventually landed in the bacon box with the others.

Now, I appeal to the farmers of Fort Bend county to know if you are still going to buy such bacon as I have described when you have a country far superior to the West to raise your own meat in. We must wake up to our own interest, and sell instead of buy bacon.

Pointers to Shippers.

Keep pregnant stock at home. Don't ship in any diseased, badly bruised or emaciated stock. Don't load your cars too heavily, es-

pecially of hogs or sheep, though in fact of any class of live stock. Watch out and don't ship in any stock that has sores, abscesses or other indication of unsoundness or unwhole-

The government inspectors are "the goblins that will get you if you don't watch out" and keep back unsound, disensed, or far advanced pregnant ani-

neware of the calves you ship in. Anything on the "Bob" or "Deacon" -that is, less than one week old or weighing under 75 pounds-is sure to be thrown out and find its way into the tank.

Don't ship any scabby sheep to mar-ket, as they are very liable to be con-demned. Lamby ewes should also be held back, as where they are pretty far advanced they cannot be sold, under the new inspection rules, and will either have to go back into the country or be slaughtered, and in all probabilndemned here.

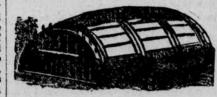
Don't load too many hogs in one car.

hens the number of eggs will be more

Barrels for Chicken Coops.

Every poultry raiser has used old have employed them merely for nests at night, laying the barrel down on its side, putting in a handful of straw, and a brick on each side to keep it from rolling. This plan is good enough when there are no rats or cats around, or when the fowls are allowed the range of the farm. In fact in the east it is common practice to fix up such a barrel, drive down a stake twenty or more feet from it, and tie a string to the hen, protecting the leg with a piece of cloth. The fowls soon get used to being tied, and thus the hen

and her brood are kept off the gardens. But this is not an ideal way, nor do we wish to recommend it. The illustration here given shows a barrel arranged to keep in the old hen and per-



mit her chicks to run at will. The barrel is separated into two parts by nailing down the hoops onto the staves where the separation is to be made. Then sawing the hoops gives two coops. Care should be taken to make this separation at a point on the barrel where the bottom will split lengthwise of the grain. The pieces of lath in front may be nailed onto the barrel or driven into the ground.

The second illustration shows how to make even a better pair of coops from a single barrel. The staves are marked on the barrel about three inches from each other, that is, the marks on each alternate stave will run



round the barrel in a line. The sawing of these will give two ends like the one seen in the illustration. In sawing these barrels it would be well not to have the alternate openings all around the barrel, as they would let in too much cold at nights, besides wind and dust. When there are but few openings they can be turned to the side to get the sun or away from the sun as de-

cow is left out or is of secondary consideration, where they keep but a few and those not half cared for, picking their own living in the winter from fields or straw stacks, where they make little butter and trade it at the stores for groceries, kick at the creamery, claim it does not pay to keep cows, and I feel sure it does not for them, and I will show you a community that is continually growling about the times, this or that administration," etc.—Prof. T. L. Haecker.

Poultry Products Last Year .- Poultry statistics for 1894 give eggs to the value of \$102,000,000, and poultry \$50,-000,000, or a total of 152 million dollars. Oats and cotton are given at about \$200,000,000; tobacco about the same as eggs, while the whole mining interest of gold, silver, iron, etc., only aggregates \$265,000,000, and wheat a triffe more than \$280,000,000. Our poultry interest is just in its infancy, and will rapidly increase and become an important source of income for American farmers.

Sugar Feeding.—The results of experiments in the use of molasses and sugar in the feeding of cattle made at the sugar factory at Libnowes, Austria, are given by Mons. Vivien in Le Fermer. The trials extended over 30 days. Twelve beasts had added to their usual rations, for 7 days, 21b. 3 oz. of molasses per day; for the following 15 days, 3 lb. 4 oz., and for the last 8 days, 4 lb. 6 oz. The average weight of each beast before the experiment was 1120 lb., and after the experiment was 1120 lb., and after the experiment 1204 lb., being a gain of 84 lb. per head, or a total of 1008 lb. This is equivalent to a daily gain per head of over 2 lb. 9 oz. Twelve other beasts were experimented on at the same time, and fed in the same way as the former, except the molasses. In 30 days they increased 784 lb., corresponding to 65 1-3 lb. per head, or an average of nearly 2 lb. 3 oz. per head per day. As to the profits, the net gain was calculated to nearly a dollar per head in favor of the molasses-fed ani-

The Grass and Hay Ration-A good quality of grass, or of the grasses, is considered to be one of the best and most perfect rations for milch cows during the summer season; hence, whoever keeps a dairy, will consult his own interests in securing the best pas-tures possible by proper improvement for this purpose. Reasoning from the for this purpose. Reasoning from the same standpoint the farmer should endeavor to produce the best quality of hay for winter feeding. Especially is this desirable where cows are milked a part or the whole of the winter sea. son. Other crops will be needed for this purpose, but hay made from grass will continue to have its appropriate place. And this should be in quality as near grass as the conditions will allow it to be made.-Ex.

The New York papers have been filled

A Few Things.

sand horses with an intention to introabout the country giving demonstradinners and recommending poor people the use of shin beef and April 27, 1895.

Thank God, men of greater caliber will henceforth shape the destinies of the Republic-men who believe in Protection as a principle, and who will take care of all our great interests, sugar included! They know how the foreign industry has been built up; they also know that to make this country prosper they must do as our cousins across the sea have done-stimulate home industries. That can and will be done, either by a bounty or an increased duty on sugar (the latter being now rendered most probable by the defeat of the income tax), and when such wise legislation is determined upon we do not believe that even the veto of a Democratic president—the last of his line-can stay the popular demand for home protection against bounty fed, artificially stimulated industries.-The Sugar Planters' Journal, New Orleans, La., April 13, 1895.

The tallow market of the world appears to be closed, our exports of American tallow in March being 1,300,-000 pounds less than in March, 1894. How is this? The same is the case with oleomargarine, the foreigners buying nearly 6,000,000 pounds less from us last March. This, however, has not improved the demand for American butter, our exports of butter having fallen off by 1,300,000 in the month; so the question arises: What are the foreigners eating? No oleomargarine, no tallow, no butter. There was no contract that the markets of the world should be closed against our

How Lovers Behave in Fiction.

Some one with nothing else to do has investigated the way in which 100 men in fiction are represented as proposing. Seventy-two hold the lady's hand, seventeen hold it very tightly, fourteen have lumps in their throat, and nine exclaimed aloud: "Thank heaven!" Only seven out of the 100 declare themselves to be deliriously happy, and five are too full for utterance. Three out of 100 stand on their feet when they make a proposal, and two go down on one knee, while nine make a formal prelude-something like the slow music in the play, when the villain appeals to heaven to witness the consuming flame of his affections for the heart he plots to ruin. The tween Colonel Cockerill of the Herald behavior of the lady under the circumstances is equally entertaining and instructive. Out of 100 cases 81 sink into time our young men who were sent the arms of the gentleman, sixty-eight rest their heads on the gentleman's breast, and only cal economy any sort of investigation | chair; eleven clasp their arms around the gentleman's neck, six weep tears of joy silently, and forty-four weep tears aloud-whatever that means; seventy-two have eyes full of love, and also said: "Our cotton mills and silk nine out of 100 rush from the room and tell everybody. Only four are greatwith our cheap and skillful labor will ly surprised and eighty-seven out of enable us to enter any market in the 100 knew that something was coming. The candor of the Japanese Five giggle hysterically, and one even ex-minister is refreshing. The com- sneezes. Only one of 100 struggles not Hood's Sarsapa
The great blood purifier we proved its merit by a record of equalled in medical history. We rich blood you will be well as Do not neglect this important but take Hood's Sarsaparilla no Hood's Pills are taken * HIGHEST AWA WORLD'S FAIR. * THE BEST PREPARED SOLD EVERYWHERE JOHN CARLE & SONS, New York The Best **Ceache** in the world, is experience. The Lorillards have b manufacturing tob continuously since Do you wish to profit this experience? The brand that for we has been the stand of high grade tobaco

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