

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.

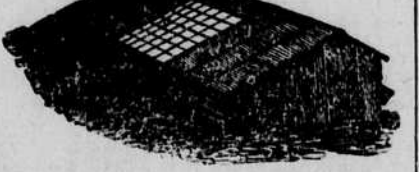
IT IS A CHEESEMAKERS' convention in Wisconsin, Prof. W. A. Henry said: Canada has built up a most enviable reputation, and I don't wonder that we are almost jealous, because they have taken it away from us in part; we have lost that reputation through the narrow-mindedness of certain factorymen; we have lost the trade of 35,000,000 consumers across the water. Well, what shall we do about it? Cry over it? Not at all. Let us take a lesson from our neighbors, then let us turn right around and say, "Where is the market?" Granted that we have lost the English market, in part, is there any other place where we can put our cheese? Why, bless your soul, there are 65,000,000 people right around us. Which would you rather have, 65,000,000 American people to feed cheese to, or 35,000,000 Britishers? A gentleman came to me this morning and said: "I have got a cheese in my store and I want it analyzed. I believe it is filled cheese; it is no good." Another one came to me last fall, and said: "What can be the matter with all this cheese?" He went on and described it and it was evidently filled cheese. I told him it was Wisconsin cheese, and that I was afraid it came from Illinois or Wisconsin. Every day, almost, we hear of examples of this kind; the country is flooded with them. How long can business be run on these principles and succeed? How long can people who are catering to others keep them from eating good cheese? We are furnishing such poor stuff that nobody is going to eat it. It won't take long to crowd the cheese off our tables entirely with other kinds of foods. Now, let us cater for the home trade. Why, Wisconsin cannot begin to supply those 65,000,000 people with cheese. Wisconsin, itself, could eat quite a large part of all the cheese she now makes, if our people were properly educated and had the right cheese. I have people come to me every day and tell me they do wish they could get a piece of good cheese. Between feeding our people culls and spurious food, we have pretty nearly killed off the demand.

In 1880 there were 3,922 butter and cheese factories in the United States, employing a capital of \$9,895,000, and the total value of their product was \$25,743,000, or \$2.68 for each dollar of capital employed. In 1890 there were 4,552 factories, including condensed milk factories, with a capital of \$16,017,000, producing products valued at \$60,630,000, or \$3.78 of products for each dollar of capital invested. The value of the condensed milk was \$5,586,927, of which amount Illinois produced \$2,042,500, New York \$1,227,714, Michigan, \$327,873, and Rhode Island \$21,840. The total product of butter amounted, in 1890, to 1,205,508,000 pounds, of which amount 24 per cent was made in the north Atlantic division, 7 per cent in the south Atlantic states, 54 per cent in the north central group, 11 per cent in the south central division, and 4 per cent in the western division. Only 131,000,000 pounds of butter were made in factories in the last census year, or less than 15 per cent, the rest being made in farm dairies.

A Cheap Poultry House.

In these days of advancement every farmer nearly is paying more attention to poultry than formerly. The necessity for a good serviceable chicken house becomes more apparent to the farmer the more he investigates the subject. Those that can afford to build quite expensive houses should do so, and will find that it will be a paying investment. By "quite expensive" we mean having all the adjuncts that tend to make the fowls comfortable, and with the very best of modern arrangements for the floors, roosts, doors, windows, runs and fences.

Many farmers, however, will not afford such houses, and some cannot. For such we give an illustration showing one that may be built at very small cost. It is supposed to be large enough only to accommodate 20 fowls. The materials for this, with the exception of the sash, cost less than \$4. The structure is nine feet wide, twelve feet long, and five feet high. The short side of the roof is two feet long, and the long side, which fronts south and comes to within eighteen inches of the ground, is seven feet. At the further end the roof boards extend over an opening made for the fowls to pass in and out. The perches are one foot above the floor and extend along the north side of the interior. The bottom board on that side is hung with hinges so it



can be raised, and the droppings under the perches scraped out. The nest boxes are ranged along the low side, the dust box is placed in the sunniest spot, and the feed and water troughs near the door. One pane of glass in the sash is loose, so it may be moved down for ventilation. The floor should be covered by sand when obtainable, if not, with straw, chaff, or other like material that can be raked out when soiled. The whole interior should be given a coat of fresh lime whitewash at least four times a year, and the perches swabbed with kerosene. This poultry house is easily cleaned, and answers the purpose nearly as well as one costing twenty times as much.

How Do Fowls Roost?

Do fowls read the weather? An old Pennsylvania farmer says they do. Having any of our readers noticed such facts as he states in the following: "I always know when there is to be a windstorm by watching the turkeys and chickens go to roost each night. In calm weather the fowls always roost on their poles with their heads alternating each way; that is, one faces east, the next west and so on. But when there is going to be a high wind the direction from which it is coming. There are reasons for these different ways of roosting, I take it. When there is no wind to guard against they face in both directions, but when wind is to arise they face it because they can hold their positions better. But the part I can't understand," he concluded, "is how the critters know that the wind is going to rise when we mortals lack all intimation of it."—Ex.

Guineas.

These should not be kept for market, as they rarely sell at a price that will pay for shipping them, although they are a good table fowl and especially for any one that is fond of wild game.

They are most profitable for eggs, as after they begin to lay in the spring will lay regularly, at a time when it is usually desirable to use a considerable number of hen eggs for hatching.

The eggs are smaller, but the shells are thicker and harder to break and the egg itself is richer in nutriment, in proportion to its size, so that in market they sell at the same price.

Guineas are very tender when small and require the very best of treatment until they get well started to growing. After they get well feathered they will take care of themselves better than any other poultry on the farm, and for this reason they will in a majority of cases be found profitable.—American Grange Bulletin.

Should Have a Few Sheep.

Every farm, if it is but a dozen acres, should have its few sheep, and a small orchard grass pasture for them to run in. This grass is the earliest of all and will afford a full bite a month before timothy is available. As this grass has a very loose open growth it is well to sow the small red clover with it. Mutton is becoming more and more popular, and the small flock will supply the farm home with the most acceptable meat, after the poultry. The farm meat clubs will be found very convenient for the disposal of mutton, for four families can easily consume a mutton carcass in the warm part of the summer, and by interchange among each other the few members may be always supplied with fresh meat of the finest quality and at the very cheapest rate.—Ex.

Dairy men have to avoid labor bills as far as possible, as help eats up the profits. Hands that are hired by the year are most profitable.

Clover for Fattening Hogs.

To the Farmers' Review: I have just been reading an article, in your issue of May 1, on summer feeding of hogs, that seems to me to be a little misleading. What is said about the advantages of feeding in mild weather and that the most profit comes from hog feeding when they are given all that they will consume, and all of that is undoubtedly true. But that they will get very much benefit from pasture grass when fed grain to the extent recommended it seems to me to be quite doubtful. Indeed, my experience has been that when hogs are fed about all the grain they will eat, they will eat but very little grass of any kind. Of course they will eat some, for hogs, like all other animals, like a variety of food, but they will eat most of what they like best, and that is the grain. What grass they will eat when fed all the grain they want will be beneficial; it will stimulate the appetite and aid their digestion, but they won't eat enough of the grass to add much to their weight from it.

My experience has been that to get the most growth on hogs from grazing, they should be fed a little grain once a day, fed at night and as nearly as possible at the same hour. They soon come to look for their grain feed only at the regular time and will not hang around waiting for it at any other time. I am aware that a good many hog raisers claim that hogs will do better on grass not to be fed any grain. (I mean when grass is to be the main feed.) But that has not been my experience. I think they will do much better if fed a little dry corn with the grass.

I wonder how many hog growers will endorse my statement that more growth can be made on hogs (of the right kind) on an acre of clover than can be from one acre of corn?

Prof. Sanborn, formerly of the Agricultural College of Kansas, claims to have made 800 pounds of pork from one acre of clover. I have never made as much as that, but I have made 600 pounds and that is more than the average feeder will make from an acre of corn. I am talking now about a good growth of clover and a good crop of corn; 50 bushels of shelled corn to the acre is a good crop, and the average feeder won't make over ten pounds of pork to the bushel of corn. Possibly there are some that would make more than 10 pounds, but there are a good many more that would make less, so that the clover is ahead at my figures. I have all of the years planned to have a clover field for my hogs to run in and have always thought I got good pay, but I never have but once known just what I was doing.

In the spring of 1885 I bought 50 shoats that averaged 100 pounds. I turned them into an eight-acre clover field about the 1st of May as soon as the clover was up, so that they could get a good bite. And I want to say just here that I think a good many make the mistake of letting the clover get too large before they turn onto it. Turn in as soon as it gets fairly started and then if it is a fairly growing season the clover will be likely to outgrow the hogs. I kept those hogs in that field of clover and sold them the 15th day of September, and their average weight was 225 pounds.

They were fed in addition to the clover one pound of shelled corn to the hog per day (by weight). They had free access to salt and wood ashes (in equal parts), mixed, kept in a trough under a shed so it would not waste by the rain. They had good clean water when they wanted it. An automatic arrangement kept their trough full, with slats across the top so that they could not get into it and foul it. That was all the feed they got and as before stated they gained 125 pounds. The 25 pounds fully paid for the corn they were fed, leaving 100 pounds to the credit of the clover. The clover was the common medium red. If I was going to seed a field for a hog pasture to-day I should mix the seed equal parts medium red and alsike. It will make a more durable pasture and makes variety, which the hogs like. One thing more: Success often comes from attention to little things. The corn fed these hogs was not put in a trough or in a pile so they could gobble a mouthful of it and swallow it whole, but it was scattered so they had to pick it up slowly and so of course they would chew it much better and get a good deal more from it. I see that I have said above that to get the most out of clover for pork-making one must have the right kind of hogs. I do not mean by that any particular breed, but hogs of suitable age, and by the way this is one item on the wrong side of the ledger when we come to strike the balance on clover-grown pork. Shoats must be five or six months old, before they will do their best on clover. And this means wintering them, which, as a rule, I do not consider profitable. I have, for a good many years wintered only my breeding stock. I bought the 50 in the experiment reported. I have made the most money when I fed my hogs so that they were ready for the market at from five to eight months old. S. Favill, Wisconsin.

Value of Mixed Feeds.—The wise dairyman will always strive to furnish a variety of feed to his cows. Further than that he will also strive to have each kind of food cut and cured in its most palatable state, for he knows that to have the food palatable—"taste well"—is a very profitable feature to him. There is something a little strange about the value of mixed feeds. For instance, when fed to pigs of 100 to 125 pounds weight, a bushel of shelled corn will produce ten pounds of gain, and 100 pounds of skim-milk will produce five pounds of gain. That means that when fed separately the two feeds will produce fifteen pounds of growth. Now mix the two feeds, the corn meal and the sweet skim-milk, and they will produce eighteen pounds of gain. Such at least has been the result of repeated experiments.

Missouri Anti-Oleo Bill a Law.—The welcome news has been telegraphed to St. Louis and heralded to the whole dairy world that Governor Stone has signed the anti-oleo bill and that the same has become the law of Missouri. Thus one by one do the great states fall into line and adopt measures to restrict to its native and legitimate domain this gross fraud upon the community, and so far as the bill to the people a pure food bill.

First Boy—How do you like your new teacher? Second Boy—He is not a lightning teacher. He strikes several times in the same place.—Texas Sitings.

GRAND OLD PARTY.

MORE TRUTHS ABOUT DEMOCRATIC MISRULE.

The Blessings of Free Trade Coming with a Vengeance—Results of the Great Crime of 1894—Sound Arguments for a Protective Tariff.

The following table shows the monthly receipts of the treasury since the enactment of the McKinley law, and will enable the reader to see at a glance what the workings of the McKinley and Wilson laws have been. He will see that from the enactment of the McKinley law until the meeting (August, 1893) of the Democratic congress whose mission was the destruction of the tariff, the receipts seldom fell below \$30,000,000 a month, never as low as \$25,000,000. The moment that congress met, however, the receipts dropped to the unprecedentedly low figure of \$23,890,855, and in the twelve months that congress was considering the tariff continued at unprecedentedly low figures. He will further observe that, low as those figures were, they are far surpassed in their unsatisfactory showing by the receipts under the new law, and that no eight months' period in the entire history of the McKinley law has produced such small receipts as the eight months of the new law, nor can any month be found in the record of the old law which produced such small receipts as those of several of the months under the new law:

Table with columns for Month and Year, and Receipts in Dollars.

Democratic Congress Meets.

Table with columns for Month and Year, and Receipts in Dollars.

Wilson Law Elected.

Table with columns for Month and Year, and Receipts in Dollars.

Wilson law, receipts in its first eight months, \$183,448,874; McKinley law, receipts, same period, preceding year, \$189,814,735.

McKinley law, receipts in its worst eight months, \$187,347,219; Wilson law, receipts in best eight months to date, \$183,448,874.

McKinley law, receipts in first eight months, \$246,872,409; Wilson law, receipts in first eight months, \$183,449,874.

McKinley law, surplus first eight months, \$21,208,767; Wilson law, deficiency first eight months, \$51,273,466.—New York Tribune.

The English Wheat Supply.

No. 47.—Can I obtain a statement of the imports of wheat from different countries into Great Britain during a succession of years or for even one year?

Table with columns for Country, Cwts., and Receipts.

Totals65,461,988 70,134,355 It will be seen that England imported 4,673,000 hundredweights more wheat last year than in 1893, but she bought 7,600,000 hundredweights less from the United States, her purchases in 1894 be-

ing larger than in 1893 from every country in the world, except Egypt, the United States, Chili, India and Canada.

Of interest in the same connection is the statement of the wheat crop of the world during the same two years, which we give as follows in bushels:

Table with columns for Region, 1893, and 1894, and Bushels.

Totals ... 2,426,731,000 2,590,121,000

Goods in Bond.

We have given from time to time, and will continue to do so, as complete details of the workings of the Gorman tariff as it is possible to secure, but manufacturers and wage earners should bear in mind that there is always a considerable quantity of foreign goods in bond at the close of each month that are waiting to be sold in our markets over and above the actual imports that have been entered for consumption. At the close of last March the total value of these goods amounted to \$31,431,128, the principal items being as follows:

Table with columns for Item and Value.

Total value of imports of merchandise remaining in warehouse\$31,431,128

In the textile trades the manufacturers of woolen goods, silk and cotton goods have an idea of the extent of the foreign competition that they must expect to meet every month, over and above the actual quantity of goods that have been sold in the market. The manufacturers of tin plate, too, will note that at the end of March the quantity of plate in bond was worth \$614,506. The rice growers of the South will find that there was a large quantity of foreign rice waiting to depress the value of the home product, and the same is true in the cases of glass and glassware, earthen, stone and china ware and gloves. The supply of tobacco leaf in bond seems to be inexhaustible and gives no promise of better prices for the American tobacco crop to American farmers.—American Economist.

Free-Trade Kind of Reciprocity.

The American cattle grower who is a Democrat can now have an object lesson of Democratic practice more forcible than any mere theory could bring to him. By reason of the scarcity of cattle American growers were about to receive fair prices for their stock, but Secretary Morton took it into his head to interfere, and in order to knock down the price, under pretense of fighting the dressed beef trust, he ordered that imports of Mexican cattle be permitted. Forty thousand of these are now coming in. The beef trust promptly takes them and keeps up the price of dressed beef precisely as before, but uses the Mexican cattle importations to depress the price of cattle on the hoof. The Mexican cattleman is delighted, the dressed beef trust is helped, the administration is happy—but what about the American cattle grower?—Tribune, Salt Lake, Utah, April 29, 1895.

Labor Is Cheaper.

Democratic papers are taking much pains to tell the laboring man how much cheaper everything is nowadays and what bargains he can have if he will only pitch in and buy. And all this owing to the Wilson tariff bill. The thoughts of the workmen when they read such stuff can best be inferred from the reply which one of them made to a man advancing a similar argument. Said this latter to the laborer: "Jack, you had saved up some money, why don't you go to work and put up a home of your own? Why, man, you never could build as cheap as you can now, ever since the Wilson bill is in effect." Answered the laboring man: "Yes, d—n the Wilson bill. I have been out of a job ever since it was passed and my savings are gone."—The Burlington Hawkeye, April 24, 1895.

Farmers Are Neglected.

We have not heard anything of the benefit of the Gorman tariff to the American farmer who grows hay, but would draw his attention to the fact that last March we imported 26,718 tons of foreign hay, as against 8,577 tons imported in March, 1894. During the nine months ending April last we bought almost 90,000 tons more of foreign hay than a year earlier, over half sent out of the country. How does this benefit the American farmer?

About Gloves.

The manufacturers of American kid, or other gloves made of leather, must be having a lively time of it in meeting the foreign competition. In March our imports of gloves were valued at \$764,599, as against imports worth only \$322,872 in March, 1894. During the nine months ending March 31, 1895, the increased value paid for foreign gloves was \$1,100,000.

Your Health Depends

Upon pure, rich, healthy blood. Therefore, see that your blood is made pure.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The only true blood purifier prominently in the public eye today.

Advertisement for IMPERIAL GRANUM FOOD FOR INVALIDS, featuring a picture of the product box.

Advertisement for Hartford Bicycles, featuring a picture of a bicycle.

Advertisement for Columbia Bicycles, featuring a picture of a bicycle.

Advertisement for Beeman's Pepsin Gum, featuring a picture of a man's face.

Advertisement for Metal Wheels for your Wagons, featuring a picture of a wagon wheel.

Advertisement for LEWIS' 98 % LYE, featuring a picture of a person.

Advertisement for DROPSY, featuring a picture of a person.

Advertisement for PARKER'S HAIR BALM, featuring a picture of a person.

Advertisement for PATENTS, TRADE-MARKS, and VAN'S CHEMICAL BARB VIRGIN LIME.