INTERESTING CHAPTERS FOR OUR RURAL READERS.

How Successful Farmers Operate Thi Department of the Farm-A Few Mints as to the Care of Live Stock and Poultry.



AGRICULtural coilege pro-fessor lays it down as a dictum that no cow is worth keeping that gives less than "6,000 pounds of milk or 250 pounds of butter a year." This asser-tion is all right as far as it goes, but proffessorlike not

fully enough that milk 6,000 situation. Cows that milk 6,000 bounds in a year are not plentiful enough to cause intelligent dairymen any degree of cordiality. If instead of urging a condition where cows that did not respond to the limitations he cets be cast aside, he had advised their being brought up to and, if pos-bible, exceed the requirements he imposes a healthier effect would follow. It is questionable if the cow that the professor had in his mind's eye is alrays a source of profit. This question some of cost of production, and that ries in different sections and with lifferent men in the same section. We ave heard of 250 pounds butter cows that did not pay, and others that yielded only 200 pounds being a source of In both cases the result was due to the men who owned the different bows. There is always more in management and the adaptability of the manager to existing conditions than the average instructor concedes. The professor's scheme of 6,000 pounds of milk to make 250 pounds of butter permits us to know his standard of a

seen in Maine or Wisconsin. The southern farmer, as a rule, looks upon a cow as an outside consideration. When he begins to consider her as a truly good farmer should we will see this fearful waste of cow life greatly reduced. The trouble is not in the climate, but in the understanding and practice of the southern farmers themselves.

Profits in Guineas.

A flock of guineas are about the most profitable poultry that can be kept if they are where they can have unlimited range. The common or pearl guineas are just as good as the albino or white variety, but when cooked their flesh is not so white. In the morning when they are let out of the poultry they often do not stop longer than to pick up a little of the grain given to the flock, and then they wander off to the field in search of weed seeds and bugs, which they like better than anything that can be given them. They never grow tame, like hens, but the white ones are much more domestic in

their habits than the colored ones are. The white guinea hens lay in the nests with the hens during the whole fore part of the season, but when they get ready to sit, they will steal off and hide their nests and hatch their eggs if they are not watched. Do not let them hatch their eggs, as they are the most careless mothers, and a guinea hen that will raise two chicks out of 20 hatched will be doing pretty well. Hatch them under hens and let the hens raise them, and they develop a great affection for their foster mother, refusing to be weaned during the whole season, but following her faithfully whenever she is out of the poultry house. When first hatched, guineas are exceedingly wild, and unless confined in a place where they cannot get away, they will wander off and perish, leaving the nest very frequently within two or three hours after they are

Guinea eggs do not take well in mar-ket because of their small size, but for house use they are as good as any, and they are produced in such abundance

FRIZZLED FOWLS.

porcine mind when it is laying on a pound and a half a day?

Pigs on Grass.

When it is possible, and every farmer should make it so, the pig should have an opportunity to eat grass as soon as desires other food than his mother's milk, writes J. M. Jamison in Farmers' Home. It is a wrong idea to think of keeping young pigs in a small pen de-void of all green growth, till they are four to six weeks old; it requires very careful feeding to be in a degree successful by such management. No difference how well fed, the pigs need more exercise than they will take when

they have not entire liberty.

With too many farmers, there is a time to go out to pasture for all stock: they are kept in close confinement till the grass has made a certain amount of growth. It is much better for the sows, at farrowing time, to have their house in the pasture field, or on a grass plat. The pig farmer should have as a motto, posted some place where he can see it every time he feeds his pigs, "pasture is the cheapest and most healthful food Another thing to be remembered, it is nearer a perfect ration than any other, aside from that of the dam's milk. There is no mixing or fussing required to prepare this for the pigs; it is ready for them without labor on the part of the farmer, and when al-ways before them, there is no danger of overfeeding. But while we say so much for grass, and expect so much from it, we would not be understood as advocating its use alone during the pasture season. Its greatest benefit comes in connection with a grain ration of some kind; it stimulates the appetite and, no doubt, aids digestion.

A custom with many, not to be commended, is that of allowing the pigs but little, if any, other food while on grass, the dams also have a limited ration which results in their becoming veritable walking skeletons by the time the pigs are weaned. Under such conditions the pigs cannot make a growth that will give the owner a pront. One serious objection to this practice, it takes longer feeding when preparing and at such little cost that any one for market to get them ready, extending

GRAND OLD PARTY

THE AMERICAN POLICY IS AL WAYS THE BEST.

The South Is Especially Interested in the Cause of Protection-Why British Potters Are Pleased-What Leading Papers Have to Say.

The American Economist: The discussion in Congress on the first tariff act-that of 1789-clearly shows that the framers of that act, some of whom sat in the convention which drafted the Constitution, regarded no interest of greater importance than that of agriculture. The South is especially interested in that feature of protection, because her sugar, rice, tobacco and cotton, her four great staples, stand in greater peril to-day than at any epoch in our history, and all because the cordon of foreign cheap labor and competition is being drawn around these products closer and closer.

Old prejudices should give away to concrete facts. The South, with a new generation of men, looking anxiously and hopefully forward to better days when there shall be more capital and consequently more business and less "politics" ther, is entitled to all the light on the subject of protection that It can get.

The scars incident to the war between the states have healed, the last vestige of reconstruction—exemplified in the Federal Election or so-called Force bill-has passed away, the feeling engendered between those who were active participants in the greatest struggle the world ever saw are being cemented into ties of fraternal friendship, and new business relationships are rapidly forming based on the confidence which capital requires and slowly imbibes. A new blood and a new life agitates the South, which sees an example in the North of what the protective policy can do as against foreign rivals and for those who have too long resisted the march of progress and prosperity.

But one thing remains for the South to do. It must unhorse free-trade and enter the fight for the regeneration of that section under the old Whig banner and the great principle of protection for home industries-protection for agriculture, for the raw materials grown on our own soil which enter into our manufactured products. That sentiment once dominated the South, and, while slavery drove it into seclusion in 1849 and 1850 and almost out of mind, history has preserved the record of the fact. No section of the country has a more glorious climate, none more important agricultural products-including cotton, rice, sugar and tobacconone is richer in lumber and wood, in mineral resources, water power and energy than the South.

In adapting itself to new conditions, in seeking to attain the full measure of benefit to be derived from production, old theories must be cast aside and practical views must be accepted The South cannot hope for success by shaping its legislation nor by sending men to Congress to clog and hamper the march of her productive development and industrial progress with a political theory that is sure to poison the patient, paralyze its energies and seriously retard its prosperity. A "Tariff for revenue only" takes no account whatever of our business relations as they may be injuriously afcontrol our home market. The future of Southern agriculture, commerce and manufacturing industry depends upon that other policy which can most readily be explained in these words: Stand up for America! Protection for home industries against the world.

The Revival and Its Converts. It is undoubtedly true that business

is looking up all over the country. To no one will this be such good news as to the believers in a protective tariff. The great object of the tariff is to keep business humming and wages high, and everything tending to such a condition of affairs is welcomed with an enthusiasm proportionate to the

strength of the movement. But the attitude of the free trade and tariff reform newspapers at this time is very funny. Every opening up of a closed factory is greeted with an enthusiasm not evoked by the hundreds of factories which were built and opened for the first time under the beneficent effects of the McKinley bill. Every increase of 10 per cent in wages is heralded far and wide, in striking contrast to the silence with which they have greeted every cut of 25 per cent in wages made during the last two years. These tariff reform newspapers affect to believe that protectionists will be sorry to see any revival of business while a tariff reform president sits in the White House. We would assure them that every protectionist rejoices at any improvement of business conditions. We would, however, like to have these papers give us some specific reasons for this revival of business. is it because there is a tariff reform president at Washington? Business was all right before that tariff reform president was elected. There was no need of revival of business then, and a revival has come only after two years of stagnation which followed the election of that president.

We are willing to assist these tariff reformers in their attempts to discover the specific reason of the revival of business and we would respectfully call their attention to the fact that there were some elections held last November. We would further remind them that by those elections congress was placed in control of the party pledged tariff reform, but to the hope of a return to protection, based on the republican victory of last November, is Democratic party.

due this revival of business. We welcome our free-trade friends as converts to the cause of protection .-American Economist.

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WORLD'S FAIR.

Blood Pure Why British Potters Are Pleased. It is no secret that the American pottery industry is not in a properous condition. It has suffered and is suffering still from the general depres-Sarsaparill sion, but there is an additional and specific reason for its troubles. We Because with impure blood you constant danger of serious illness do not have to go far to seek this rea-

son. It is very well formulated by the

London Pottery Gazette, the leading

pottery publication of Great Britain,

in its issue of May 1, 1895: "It is very satisfactory to note that our pottery and glass trade with the United States has of late shown a marked increase. A reference to the returns published monthly in the Pottery Gazette will at once prove how considerable has been this increase. For the first quarter of this year, and ending with March 31, the total exports of crockery reached a value of

years for the corresponding quarter is most instructive. Quarter Ending March 31.

£223,355. A comparison with other

1886 Tariff. 1887 ..... 159,617 1888 ..... 192,881 1889 ..... 192,254 McKinley Tariff. 1891 .....£200,268 1892 ..... 194,616 1893 ..... 214,667 1894 ..... 102,272 Wilson Tariff.

.....£223,355 "We believe that succeeding parts of the year will show an even greater increase."

Every American will agree with this British pottery authority that the comparison is most "instructive," also that from the British point of view it must be very satisfactroy. It tells a story of increasing sales of British pottery to this country, an increase of more than 100 per cent in 1895 as compared with 1894. But here the figures do not tell all. For seven months of 1894, in consequence of a strike, scarcely any pottery was made in this country and the British product supplied the shortage.

The early result under the Wilson tariff justifies the Pottery Gazette's belief that "succeeding parts of the year will show an even greater increase." At whose cost will this greater increase be? At the cost of the labor and the capital engaged in the industry and of the country. Wheeling will pay some of it in a way that she will The pottery schedule of the Wilson

tariff law might well have been entitled A Bill for the Relief of Foreign Potters. It is humiliating to be confronted with such legislation by the Congress of the United States .- Intelligencer, Wheeling, W. Va.

McKinley and Chicago Wageworkers

A significant item of news comes from Columbus, Ohio, and one full of encouragement, indicating as it does that the organized labor of this country is beginning to realize that free trade put in practice is the enemy of America industry. This item reads

A delegation representing the Illinois Federation of Labor called upon Governor McKinley to-day and invited him to be present and deliver an address at the great Fourth of July celefected by foreign rivals who seek to bration which Chicago organized labor purposes to give this year. The delegation was composed of Richard Powers of the Sailors' Union, W. C Fomeroy, representing the State Federation. and W. M. Groves, secretary of the same body. The governor was unable to make the delegation a definite answer at this day, but will try to make arrangements to attend.-The Sunday Inter-Ocean.

> Ten Years of Service. The American Economist celebrated its tenth anniversary by issuing an edition containing expressions of opinion from the leading editors and publicists all over the country on the progress of the country under protection during the decade. It makes extremely interesting reading. For instance, one writer notes the American production of beet sugar in 1890 was six million pounds, in 1891 ten, in 1892, eighteen, in 1893 forty-three and in 1894 sixty million pounds. The factory at Norfolk, Neb., alone expends among the farmers and

> > Grover's Wisdom.

\$400,000 a year.

wage earners of its locality more than

It is reported that President Cleveland said the other day, "It takes idleness to produce agitation." For once we commend the wisdom of the president. Some 500,000 people have been made idle because of the peculiar doctrines which he and his friends advocate. When that idleness is enforced until the idlers have nothing in their stomachs, there is a tremendous agitation, and it is a wonder to us that under the pressure of the last two years there has no armed revolution been inaugurated .- Tribune, Sat Lake.

Good for the Trusts.

The promotion of Attorney-General Olney to the office of Secretary of State should be encouraging to the trusts. The failure of Mr. Olney to enforce the anti-trust section of the Gorman tariff is rewarded by promotion. This is in full accord with the policy of the free trade party under Mr. Cleveland's administration.

"The Democratic party," observes the Dalias News, "has in it entirely too many people who do not know what to put an end to tariff reform. Not to Democracy means," If they knew they would get out. It is this ignorance that has been the salvation of the



is used because the plumage of these birds has a tendency to curl up, as if the bird had been stroked the wrong way. It also curls up at the ends. This s not true of the tail feathers, though the webs of even these are disconnect-

good cow as he knows her, as well as determine the quality of milk that

neets his approval. An easy sum in

simple division enables us to state that

twenty-four pounds of milk are neces-

sary to make a pound of butter with

cows that would receive his endorse-ment. While the professor was about it he might as well have indicated a

better cow than the one selected. We have known of many cows whose an-

mual milk yield did not reach

evaluation to me On this page this week we show ed and loose. They are of divers col-pair of "frizzled fowls." This term ors, though the white and black varie-long-bodied, square and plump, with a ties are the most common. The chicks feather slowly, and show a tendency for the curling plumage as soon as it is perceptible. The combs are generally rose, though sometimes single. They breed true to feather, seeming to pos-sess peculiar power to reproduce the

prominent, wide breast and broad back. The legs are of medium length: the carriage quite sprightly and animated. This fowl is common throughout South-ern Asia, Java, Sumatra, the Philippines and Ceylon. It is also found in the West Indies.

can afford to keep a flock of these fowls for the eggs for home use. Besides being a cheerful bird, they are as good as a watchdog, to tell when there are strangers around. They detect stranger as soon as he comes near, and set up their shrill cries. They also serve to frighten hawks, as they are

pounds that considerably exceeded 250 pounds in butter product.—Am. Dairy-

Losses of Cows from Exposure. In the report of the United States department of agriculture for the nonth of April is a table showing the osses of milch cows the past winter n the various states and territories. t is quite interesting to note the difference in these losses. Much to the surprise, no doubt, of many, the most northern states show the least loss. The following is the percentage faing: Maine, none; New Hampshire, 2; Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island. Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, none; New York, 3; New Jersey, 3; Pennsylvania, 6; Delaware, not reported; Maryland, 1.2; Virginia, 2.2; North Carolina, 2.8; South Carolina, 2.2; Georgia, 9.5; Florida, 13.6; Alabama, 6.3; Mississippi, 6.0; Louisiana, 9.2; Texas, 3.6; Arkansas, 3.7; Tennessee, 3.0; West Virginia, 2.1; Kentucky, 1.6; Ohio, 7; Michigan, 1; Indiana, 7; Illinois, 5; Wisconsin, 3; Minnesota, 3; Iowa, 6; Missouri, 9; Kanas, 1.3; Nebraska, 1.8; South Dakota, 2.3; North Dakota, .2; Montana, 2.1; Wyoming, 2.8; Colorado, 3.4; New Mex-ico, 2.0; Arizona, 1.2; Utah, 4.6; Neva-da, 1.4; Idaho, 1.4; Washington, 1.5;

It will be seen, says Kansas Farmer, that Florida, Georgia, and Louisiana dead all other states in winter loss. One would naturally expect from the mildness of the climate in these southern states that the result would be vastly different. We are of the opinion, however, that the real cause of this great percentage of loss lies in the fact that in the southern states the cow is left very largely to shift for herself in the winter months. We know from actual observation that cows in the outhern states are neither cared for, cltered, nor fed with anywhere near

Oregon, 1.2; California, 2.1; Oklahoma,

sure to raise a clamor if one comes in

Summer Protection for Hogs.

The fact is generally overlooked that hogs need about as much protection in summer as in winter, says Farm and Dairy. They are not well cal-culated to stand extremes of either heat or cold, but they will stand extreme cold better than extreme heat. Cattle and horses can endure extreme heat reasonably well, the nog cannot. The farmer is liable to forget the difference and apply to the hog summer methods that do well enough with other kinds of stock, and as a result loses heavily in thrift and perhaps does not know it.

addition to the right kind and quality of food in summer the hog requires, if he is to be profitable to the owner, shade and water. He takes to the mud, not becasue he likes mud per se, but, because of the water in it. Water he must have, not merely for drinking but for bathing, and the cleaner it is the better for him and his owner. Shade too, he must have in the coming hot days. There is no shade so desirable as that of a grove. If the Creator ever invented a nicer thing for shade than a tree we never heard of it. Lie down under one on a hot day and study the plan of it. Its leaves are constantly thriving to cover the vacant places and keep out the sun, not because they are trying to protect you, but, because they are greedy for sunlight themselves. As the tree grows the lower limbs perish and thus give free play to the air beneath. The tree appeals to and rests the mind as well as the body. as the body. The color of the leaves, their graceful motion in the light breeze, the habit of the limbs of yielding to the blast and then returning, tone and freshen the mind under

It would almost seem that a grove of trees is too sacred for their hogsnips; never mind that, turn them in. Who the attention and thoroughness that is knows what thoughts may occupy the a French king about 1500 years ago.

fatigue.

the feeding period into the cold months, which is always expensive.

Drinking Vessels.

Now we find ourselves in need of many drinking vessels for the young ducks and chickens. Our little partner makes these by putting peg legs in bits of board to form small benches. In the center of each little bench he bores a hole large enough to admit the head of a large bottle. He sets the little bench tightly down over the fruit can he has previously cut off, so it won't be too high for the little chicks to reach into. The bench is not as wide as the can, so there is an inch on either side for the chicks to drink from. Now fill the bottle with water and invert quickly into the hole in the bench. The can fills until the water reaches the neck of the bottle, when it stops until the chicks drink it away, when it fills. For the old hens, we like a jug inverted in a V-shaped trough best; it keeps the water cool. Too much cannot be said against the use of open vessels. If symptoms of diarrhoea appear, use a few drops of carbolic acid in the drinking water and look out for lice. Lack of success in poultry raising is often due to carelessness in supplying plenty of fresh water. Another mistake duck raising is I think in giving water for bathing. We have the best success when ours only have what they wish to drink. It is disastrous to young ducks to get their backs wet.

A familiar bill in past sessions at Albany makes it a felony for one man to entice away his neighbor's bees. It was introduced in all seriousness, but was killed by a Tammany leader who amended it twice. First, that each bee should wear a collar, and, second, Nat it should have the name and address of its owner stamped on its business end for identification.

Except in the use of better iron and better nails, there has been no particular improvement in horse-shoeing for years. The shape and manner of putting on the shoe remains the same, although there is room for improvement. So far as there is information, the first horse with shoes nailed on belonged to

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