INTERESTING CHAPTERS FOR OUR RURAL READERS.

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



BULLETIN OF the Missouri experiment station says: From an economical standpoint a farmer who has a dairy of from five to ten cows, cannot afford to be without a separator. In a climate as warm and variable as ours is in the summer

take place in the changes milk very rapidly, inducing fer-mentation and coagulation, and, in the setting methods generally practiced, prevent perfect separation, thus en-tailing much less of butter fat. If the tailing much loss of butter fat. If the system might answer very well, but the supply being limited and such large quantities needed, it will be found cheaper and more satisfactory to save the labor and expense of storing ice and provide only sufficient to preserve the cream and butter.

The separator renders economy of time possible in that the operation is performed in practically the same time that the whole milk could be set by choose the best looking cock and a

Ashes are ranked first as a vermin killer, then gypsum, and next sand. It is by rolling in dust that fowls rid themselves of vermin.

Space, air, sun, and pure water are essentials. In yards where trees can-not be raised, a few shrubs will repay planting; in summer, these will form a shade, and in the event of sud-den rain, a shelter. The more domesticated poultry can be kept to the lines of their natural habits, the more profitable will be the feathered stock. A hen that broods under a hedge, and returns after a few weeks' absence from the farm, with a battalion of chicks following her, will rear them stronger than such as are hatched in

The perches ought to be of a uniform height, say 40 inches; this will obviate fightings at roosting hour for the higher seats; will prevent the birds from hurting their breast bones in flying up and from injuring their feet when dropping down. The floor of the cot dropping down. The floor of the cot should be covered with dried earth, or peat mould, or sand, renewed two or three times a week. The scrapings kept in a sheltered spot, will form an invaluable manure. A straw floor is objectionable; it provokes damp, offensive odors, and does not facilitate cleanliness. For hatching the nest ought to repose on humid earth, so as to insure uniformity of moisture and

coolness. In France, chickens are not raised for the market; eggs and young fatted fowls are the ends kept in view. It is best to have a good native breed, and maintain'it pure by eschewing crossings; just as farmers select roots and cereals to act as seed producers,

HOW A BEEF IS CUT.

(with the dotted line enclosing c, the

shoulder clod, taken off); 8, shank. The piece 2, the loin, is divided in the

meat market into a and b, as shown

half dozen hens with bright shining

feathers and keep them apart for

one cock will suffice for 25 hens. It is good to change the breeding cock

every second year, as it is known that extra labor is curtailed, the supply of apparatus needed is lessened, and much cocity and facility of fattening. It is hardiness and freedom from taint

prudent not to have too many chick-

ens together; overcrowding is inimical

for them as for other animals. French

peasants give nothing to the chick pending the 24 hours after they quit

the shell; this permits the yolk of the egg in the intestinal canal of the chick

The earliest food should be a soft and lukewarm well-beaten paste of

eggs and milk; but no over-feeding. Later add millet or canary seed and

allow the hen to root about for her

chicks through the yards and pick up

any green stuff within their reach.

As a rule, whether old or young birds, never allow them to be exposed to the weather. Feed the fowls regularly with a pint of barley or oats daily with a pint of barley or oats daily never before the state.

ly per dozen birds, plus the refuse from kitchen and garden. In winter, be-

sides warm mashed potatoes, add some

tallow melters, greaves, or chopped

boiled horseflesh is secured, but this imparts a strong flavor to the eggs.

Sheep in South Dakota

A writer at Pierre gives rather a fa-

vorable estimate of the sheep situation in South Dakota. He says that five years ago there was a "sheep boom"

that flooded that country and reduced the price, and this "decline was more

marked when the free wool talk fright-ened sheep men." He says 50,000 is a

moderate estimate of the number of

sheep in that part of the state—an in-

crease of 50 per cent in the last two

\$1.50 two years ago, and is now about \$2.50. The advance is considered al-

most exclusively on mutton. The av-

erage wool clip in that section is about

six pounds per fleece, and last year the

price was about 121/2 cents per pound.

Sheep men generally estimate wool to pay the expense of keeping flocks and

their profit on mutton and increase of

flock. The dry climate makes that state especially favorable to sheep.

The Pierre writer thinks that to the

man of small means there is no surer

and safer investment than a flock of sheep in that part of the northwest.—

Sheep in New Zealand,

Mr. Robert Cobb of New Zealand,

who has recently purchased in Eng-land some Romney Marsh sheep (a large mutton breed) for export to New Zealand, gives the Kentish Express

(England) an interesting summary of

his views on that sheep growing part of

the world. They are of interest to

American breeders for the reason that

the strongest competition with Amer-

ica in the English markets, both in

Northwestern Farmer.

The price fell from \$4 down to

When near a knacker's yard,

be digested and expelled.

In ordinary circumstances

by the dotted

taken.

the

tuberculosis.-Ex.

"That I do."

"Did ye do it?"
"I did."

"Then fwat's ailin' ye?"

Mickey.

she had.

From a is cut the "sirloin" steak, and

common, and the butter made com-

mands the highest price in the Paris market. As beef animals, they are noted for early maturity and great weight, but have more bone and offal than the English beef breeds. The

the modern fad of pampered cattle,

A Desperate Situation

the sick room of Mickey Dolan. Mickey lay there pale, with his eyes closed, and heard Pat exclaim, "Mickey, it's ill ye're

looking. Fwat's the matter wid ye?'

"Do you know that spalpeen av Widdy O'Brien's second husband?" asked

"He bet me a pound to a pint, I couldn't schwaller an igg widout breakin' the shell av it."

"It's down ther'," laying his hand on his stomach. "If I jump I'll break it and cut me stommuck wid the shell. If

l kape quiet the thing 'll hatch out, and

I'll have a shanghai rooster clawin' my insides."—Montreal Star.

A Dairy Ration—A writer in the Jersey Bulletin gives his opinion of

Jersey Bulletin gives his opinion of the best ration and treatment of milch

cows, it being based on an experience

of fifteen years. The best ration I ever

used was composed of one part peas, two of corn, and four of oats, well

mixed and ground together. Of this I

give from eight to twelve quarts per day, according to the size of the cow,

the hay, of course, included. I give, in addition to the above, about three

times a week, wheat bran-all they will eat-besides the parings of pota-

toes, turnips, etc., from the kitchen.

To make a good, pure milk the cow must have pure water. Kindness and

good shelter are also prime necessities in the management of a cow. The

finest Jersey would prove a failure if curried with a barb-wire fence, no

matter what kind or how much feed

Profitable Age of a Hen.— It has been claimed that the hen lays

the largest number of eggs during her

first year, and she is more profitable then than at any other time. This view,

according to the Poultry Keeper, is a

mistaken one. The first point to be set-tled is, which is the first year of a hen? If she is hatched in the spring she will not lay until fall and if she

then lays a large number of eggs by the end of the next year, she has really

been supported two years and laid dur-

ing one year only. In other words she has to be raised from chickenhood to

maturity before she begins to lay at all.

Her next or third year will be all the more profitable for the reason that the

tionately reduced each year.—Ex.

ost of raising her will be propor-

It was Paddy Kelly who walked into

"porterhouse"

mutton and wool, will come from that far-off land. Mr. Cobb states that up to ten years ago the only means of getting rid of their surplus stock was to boil the carcasses down and ship the tallow. Tallow dropped in price until it did not pay to export it, and the consequence was that the price of sheep fell until they anticipated having to sell the carcasses at from 12 to 18 cents each. About five years ago the system of freezing the carcasses for export was introduced, and the result has been a decrease of stock until now they receive from \$2.50 to \$3 per head for the carcasses. At the average price they are getting in London markets, this makes about 4 cents per pound net for the mutton. They get three clips of wool from a sheep before the carcass is shipped, although the demand has increased to such an extent that they are now slaughtering yearlings for

Norman Cattle.

Considerable interest has been excited by the arrival at the port of New York of twelve head of Norman cattle The Normans are among the oldest are almost entire strangers in this country. The importation of a breeding herd now may be of considerable moment to the cattle interests, as they are prized in their native land for their general purpose—dairy and beef qualities. They are described as noted for their size, with rather coarse bone, long, deep body, broad hips, short legs and various shades of red and brown in Among French breeds they rank high, the Norman farmers say the first, as dairy animals. Twenty-five to thirty quarts of milk a day is said to be quite

PARTY GRAND OLD

THE REPUBLICAN POLICY OF PROTECTION IS UPHELD.

Fair Trial Has Demonstrated That the Democratic Policy of Free Trade Is Not the Thing for This Country-Figures Never Lie.

The work of rehabilitating American shipbuilding might just as well have begun at the close of the Civil War as a quarter of a century later. If that had been done what an immense sum of money would have been kept in this country in freights paid to foreign owners and in addition employment would have been given to thousands of American workmen. But the Democratic party, true to its traditional policy, opposed every proposal that was made to revive American shipbuilding.

For once it disapproved an English system. Notwithstanding the fact that the English flag is found on every sea, England has always supported the subsidy plan. The consequence was English merchants were always finding new markets, for the government stood behind the steamship lines, supplying the money which removed all fear of pecuniary loss while building up English trade in a new field.

The Democratic party, as a rule, is always ready to adopt English ideas, but it could not be induced to favor the subsidy plan which had been so helpful in extending England's trade. "No subsidy" it shouted, and shouted it so loudly that the Republicans were afraid to go ahead. The Democrats also declared that England had secured control of the carrying trade of the world. She had skilled shipbuilders and cheap material, and it was foolish for Americans to believe that they could compete with her. The best thing the United States could do, they said, was o buy England's cheap ships—"England's floating coffins" Mr. Plimsoll had characterized them on the floor of the House of Commons, and with them try to regain a part of the carrying trade.

There were a few men of clear vision who denied these propositions and insisted that American genius would surmount all difficulties if given the slightest chance. But the Democratic party did not believe that American genius was in the race with England and it discouraged, persistently and systematically, every effort that was made to assist shipbuilding in the United States.

It has been demonstrated that the American people can build ships, but that does not imply that we are to regain the carrying trade of the world, which was lost during the progress of the Civil War. We will have to fight for that with England, and we will have to adopt England's tactics before hope of winning the battle can be indulged. -Albany Journal.

Our Pottery Trades.

As the free-traders are not satisfied with the comparison of our imports of china and pottery ware under the Gorman tariff, that has been made with our imports during 1894, we are quite willing to accommodate them and look further backward, taking the first eight months of the McKinley tariff period in comparison with the first eight months of the Gorman tariff period, as follows:

Values of Imports of Earthen, Stone and China Ware. -For eight months-Sept. 1. 1890-May 1894-April

30, 1895.

31, 1891. China. porcelain. parian. and bisque. earthen, stone and crockery ware:

Not decorated or ornamented ..\$1,147,194 \$1,415,109 Decorated or ornamented .... 3,679,665 All other ..... 430,283

Total values. . \$5,257,142 \$6,027,830 The Treasury Department statistics show that under the first eight months of the Gorman Tariff we have imported \$700,000 worth more foreign-made china, porcelain, parian and bisque months after the McKinley Tariff became a law. By more than this amount of money has the output of the American potteries been diminished, and American manufacturers and American labor have been compelled to pay for the gift made by the Free-Traders to their foreign friends. As Professor Wilson says, we are "doing very well," at least for his friends abroad—the foreign manufacturers.

Poverty and Free Trade.

We have shown the actual condition of British foreign trade under a Free Trade policy that, within a dozen years, has resulted in a loss to the extent of \$12.50 per capita of their population. Naturally a falling off in trade, whether import, export or domestic, must affect the masses of the people by giving them less employment, by circulating less money earned in wages through the production and transportation of goods. To show what this meant in England, we give the total poor rates expended in the relief and management of the poor throughout the United Kingdom during the same years, 1882 and 1893, as follows:

Total British Poor Rates Expended in the Relief and Management of the

Poor. 1882. 1893. Eng. and Wales.£14,864,730 £19,411,887 898,002 Scotland ..... 926,544 reland ..... 1,237,082 1,402,353

Totals ...... £16,999,823 £21,740,784 It appears that the amount of money expended in the relief and manage- foggy this morning when we milked.

ment of the poor people of the United Kingdom was slightly less than £17,-000,000 in 1882, but that it increased to £21,740,784 in 1893. While the British foreign trade fell off at the rate of \$190,000,000 a year within a dozen years of Free-Trade, there was an increase in the total British poor rates expended of \$23,700,000 a year.

These are official British figures. It might be well to submit them for the consideration of the Free-Traders in this country during the dull political season and also during our next active Congressional campaign. They are interesting, the more so because they are official and true. They show that poverty is prosperous under a Free-Trade policy, no matter how foreign trade is.

Exports Under Free-Trade.

We believe that the time is still within the memory of the American people when they were told so repeatedly, and so forcibly, how Free-Trade would increase our exports; how it would open the markets of the world to us and enable us to sell our goods so rapidly that our farmers and manufacturers would have difficulty in supplying the demand. Let us see what Free-Trade has done for the English producers. Here are their exports of British produce during the last twelve years:

Exports of British Produce.

Per capita value. Value. 1882 .....£241,467,162 1893 .... 218,094,865 5 13 6 Decrease ....£23,372,297 £1 3 8

The statistics of the United Kingdom show that the exports of British produce were worth \$23,372,297 less in 1893 than in 1882. The decrease during the twelve years was at the rate of £23,372,297 a year. The value of the exports of British produce in 1882 was £6. 17s. 2d. per capita of the population. In 1893 it had fallen off to £5. 13s. 6d. per capita, the loss of export trade during the dozen years of Free-Trade being at the rate of £1. 3s. 8d. per capita of population per annum.

Free-Traders in this country should make a note of these facts. It might be well for Protectionists to place this in their hats, so as to remind the Free-Traders, when they get to work on their campaign lies again, that, during a period of a dozen years of Free-Trade in the United Kingdom, the exports of British produce decreased at the rate of \$115,000,000 a year, or \$6 per capita of the population. This is one of the things that the English Free-Traders recommend Americans to adopt.

Looking Backward.

The Free-Traders are not satisfied when a comparison is made between our business conditions of to-day and those of a year ago. They want to go further back, and select the year 1893 as the proper one with which to make a comparison. Taking them at their word, the Boston Commercial Bulletin gives the imports of woolen manufactures during the three months of January, February and March, 1895 and 1893, as follows:

| imports of v | ool Manufactures. |            |
|--------------|-------------------|------------|
| J            | an., Feb.         | and March. |
|              | Values.           | Values.    |
|              | 1895.             | 1893.      |
| Carpets      | \$473,537         | \$333,367  |
| Clothing     | 315,852           | 228,538    |
| Cloths       | 7,403,646         | 4,488,370  |
| Dress goods  | 6,793,128         | 5,881,994  |
| Knit fabrics | 205,935           | 185,290    |
| Shawls       | 69,927            | 63,918     |
| Yarns        | 505,978           | 189,337    |
| All other    | 496,097           | 307,157    |
|              |                   |            |

Total .....\$16,260,500 \$11,675,971 It is pointed out that the Gorman Tariff during the three months "has cut down our domestic outlet, for the benefit of the foreigner, to the extent of nearly \$5,000,000, even when compared with the season selected by Free-Traders as the most desirable from their point of view." During the three months of this year the value of our imports of woolen cloths increased 65 per cent over the imports of the same three months in 1893.

Foreign Trade and Free Trade. We have referred to the decline in the exports of British produce during

a dozen years of Free-Trade. Now let ware, earthen, stone and crockery us glance at the total English import ware than we did during the first eight and export trade, bearing in mind always that, according to our American Free-Traders, a Free-Trade policy will do wonders in expanding our foreign commerce. Here are the figures of the combined import and export trade of the United Kingdom during the same years, 1882 and 1893:

TOTAL BRITISH IMPORT AND EX-PORT TRADE.

Per capita value. £ s. d. 20 8 10 Year. Value. 1882 .....£719,680,322 10 20 1893 .... 681,826,448 17 14

Decrease ...£37,853,874 £2 14 1 It will be seen that, within a dozen years, there has been a falling off in the total British import and export trade at the rate of \$37,853,874 a year, which is equal to a loss in their foreign trade of £2 14s. 1d. per capita of popu-

Protectionists would do well to remember this fact and remind our Free-Traders that, under a policy of Free-Trade in the United Kingdom, the combined British import and export trade has fallen off within a dozen years at the rate of nearly \$190,000,000 a year-an average loss of \$12.50 per capita of the British population. This is a Free-Trade fact shown by the British official statistics. In fact, it is a condition, not a theory.

A Moist Fog.

Housekeeper-Your milk is as thin as water to-day.

Milkman-Well, mum, it was very

You sometimes see of dividuals, but elder woman as exempt for youth. But these instanced in great measured in great measuregular use of Ho test an invigorant, anti-ring medicine of the plant in the medicine of the medicine of

Fanny Mozart was a of exceedingly pleasing manners were very fasc had a confiding, sympati won all hearts.

Never step over one duty another. Take them as The man who does not

talent will be sure to mir The man who is living only self couldn't be engaged in a

GOOD APPER

tem and the lack of it show stomach and digestive organs and debilitated. Hood's Sarsa-wonderful power to tone and arthese organs and to create as By doing this it restores the health and prevents attached

Hood's Sarsana Is the only true blood purific nently in the public eye today.

Hood's Pills the afterd

"Hitch \* Your Wagon to a Sta

> as Emerson said,don't be coment bicycle except the made—the cou Matchless as these bicycles have ben years, you will no eyes when you quality and beauty 1895 models-510

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Regulates the bowels: assists dentitioned and dysentery in the worst canker sore throat; is a certain pretenteria; quiets and soothes all pain; in stomach and bowels; corrects all acid gripping in the bowels and wind colic this good safe Syrup. Prepared by the PROPRIET ARY CO. CHICAGO.

Metal Wheels for your Wagons

CREAM SEPANI



We give a diagram of how beeves

1, rump; 2, loin; 3, rib roast;

are cut. The parts are named as fol-

4, chuck; 5, round; 6, flank; 7, plate

the old process. In the one case the

milk is sweet and in the best condi-tion for feeding, and is at once re-

moved and disposed of; while in the other, it involves handling several times. Then it is apparent that much

valuable space is saved, resulting in economy of the capital invested.

Again, the fat is all obtained. It

matters not whether the cows are fresh

or advanced in their lactation periods:

If the separator is properly adjusted it will secure all of the cream. In sev-

eral trials made at this station, of the

separator and Cooley creamer, it was found that one pound of butter was made from 16 pounds of milk by the

separator as compared with one pound of butter from 22 pounds of milk by

the Cooley creamer; a discrepancy that

would soon eat up the cost of a sepa-

Where the separator is used the cream is obtained in the best condi-

tion for setting. Its passage through the separator gives it a thorough aera-tion and removes all traces of impur-

ities. Thus it can be controlled and ripened evenly and the development of

too much acid and the destruction and

loss of a part of the fat in churning prevented. The cream can be ripened

earlier, churned more quickly and will produce a better grained butter, of higher and evener flavor and better

keeping qualities. As milk is valu-able chiefly for the butter fat it con-

tains, the first object of the dairyman

is to secure all of the fat possible. Manifestly, then, a machine that will

do its work so efficiently under such a variety of circumstances will form a profitable investment.

French Poultry Notes.

In the precise meaning of the term.

there is no poultry farming in France. But there is "poultry keeping," and very generally followed by peasants and small farmers, says a writer in Colorado Farmer. There are, however, about half a dozen special breeders and rearges of demostic fouls.

ers and rearers of domestic fowls-es-tablishments that might be described

as poultry studs. If poultry are to be kept on an extensive scale, three

rules are to be observed: Scrupulous

attention to cleanliness, feeding and

in poultry breeding; the Romans de-

voted special attention to the matter

and the fowls of Gaul, the ducks of

Catharge, and the geese of Egypt were

M. Lemoine, of Crosne, in the depart

ment of the Seine et Oise, is one of the leading poultry breeders of France. He

has yards extending over 20 acres, de-

voted to the breeding and rearing of

fowls of various races. Each "yard"

is an orchard with wire fenced divis-

ions, provided with cots for roosting

and egg-laying, with grass plots and well-sanded walks. The droppings of the birds form an excellent fertilizer for the fruit trees. M. Lemoine's out-

put is then poultry, eggs and fruit.

There is nothing new

ventilation.

DRAIIIAII 9 LANSIII ( THE PERFEC A Delicios For all For

INDIGEST CAUTIOX-S