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.



ROF H. L. RUS-sell of the Wiscon-sin experiment station, writing on the subject of pasturization, says;

Under ordinary conditions, milk inevitably suffers a change in its physical composition 30 that soon renders it unfit for human fermentation is souring, although there are masked under this general name a number of other The souring of milk is due to the action of numerous living ornisms that break down the sugar in

the milk, forming lactic acid, and the change in the chemical reaction of the milk results in the formation of a hard, firm curd. If the entrance of these organisms that come from the dust of the air, the dirt and filth that is dislodged from the animal, the impurities that re-main in the cracks and joints of the vessels that are used to hold the milk could be entirely prevented, milk would remain sweet for an indefinite period

of time. Scrupulous cleanliness in se-curing and handling such a perishable article as milk does much to keep it in a normal condition, but even with the best of care, much loss is occasioned by the presence of these growing bac-teria that are capable of exerting such a profound influence on this food prod-uct.

forward to and even long for, and in the afternoon the cows have a home longing and start for the "bars," and getting up the cows with boy, horse and dog is an obsolete custom on such a farm. In this summer care of the cows their comfort should be looked after in the lot, seeing that there is plenty of good water, and shade of some kind. In the west, on the prairies, this is a feature to be looked after, where the man in the east, with his woodlot part of the pasture and springs by the score on the hill sides, is provided for in the bestowal of nature's gifts. Where the pasture is about destitute of shade, there should be an open barrack provided, and water pumped handy by. Of course these things cost not a little, but they pay, and where shade is limited it will also pay to stable the cows in the middle of the day, if good testimony is to be relied upon. If the cow is to be fresh in September or October she should be kept in good heart by some kind of grain with a generous percentage of albuminous matter in it, to sustain her and develop the milking function. Years ago was thought the thing to starve the fall milker: now the danger is from the opposite direction, overfeeding. Keep this summer dry cow in thrift, not fatten her, and she will pay it all back in extra milk. The summer milker may not seem to need extra feed, but some grain will be profitable. One profit is to hire her to come home at night, and avoid the expense of keeping a dog worry her and kill sheep the rest of the time, and when the pastures fail this cow will not shrink like a grassfed cow. Along these lines there is no end of things to learn, and to advan-tage, and the chief of these are plenty and a variety of feed, good and abundant water, both at yard and pasture, quiet and comfortable quarters, and regularity of attention. - Practical

Times will never get too hard for the faithful hen to earn her living.

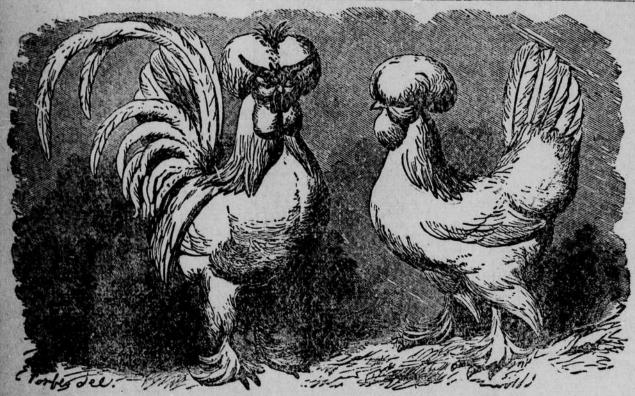
any other kind of vegetables, with bits of meat, pieces of dry bread (scalded), and on this enough bran, crushed bone and fine grit to make all amount to two and one-half quarts. This is al-ways fed warm and early. Water also is served warm and renewed at noon daily. At noon, three or four handfuls of oats, millet, small feeds among litter. In evening, about one quart of corn or oats, alternately. They started to lay in November and continued till winter, when they stopped for want of sufficient warmth. We then pro-cured a small stove and by running the pipe through both coops warmed both. Since then a magic change has come over them. The stove was in service but a week when they began business again and are now keeping it up, having in February produced 330 eggs. At present (March) they average fifteen eggs a day, sometimes yielding seven-teen or eighteen. Do you think they are doing as well as they should, and is labor sufficiently repaid? Would be thankful for an opinion. Another query: A friend of mine is anxious to cross Black Minorca cockerel on Brown Leghorn hens. Would there be a gain as to number and size of eggs or any other advantage as layers by uniting the qualities of both? There is no doubt that warmth is

the main factor in securing eggs in winter—changing the season into summer conditions. The objection in the above is a probability that should the house be made too warm the hens may become tender and easily take cold.

In regard to the cross mentioned, it is probable that the Black Minorca would increase the size of the eggs, but not the number. We see no advantage in crossing, as it soon leads to mon-grels. If size is wanted in eggs why not use the pure Minorca without cross ing? A cross destroys many good qualities of both breeds.—American Poultry Keeper.

Poultry Industry in England.

The royal commission on agriculture finds that poultry raising is a very



on this page are Sultans, so called be-cause they were imported into Europe

known as "Sultan's Fowls." They some-what resemble White Polish, but have being large and white.

by cheapness. Corn may be the cheap-est ration as far as dollars and cents

are concerned, in its market value, but

it undoubtedly is a dear egg food, for

Farmers have the idea that corn will

make eggs and for proof refer to the

fact that their hens get nothing else,

but they forget to note that their stock

are allowed perfect freedom, that they

gather much in their foraging trips

what not are to be found on the daily

trips of the feathered tribe. So it is

not the corn, but the variety of other

feed the hens collect that make the

eggs, and the former gets the credit.

quantity of food, too, as will be thor-

this science and knowledge the poultry-man of today has gleaned and he is

The Stove Made Them Lay.

an interesting letter and states how he

secured eggs in winter from thirty hens

third year, the others poultry from last May. They are inclosed in two coops, each 9x12 feet, with plenty of

light, clean quarters (being cleaned

twice a week and daily in summer), and floors covered with cut straw to

the depth of three or four inches. Also,

a free range of two or three acres in

We have thirty brown Leghorn hens eight of which are in their second or

by the use of a stove. He says:

A reader at Pittsburg, Pa., sends us

which gives the most eggs;

keeping on learning.-Ex.

oughly digested and assimilated.

cheapest egg food, then, is that

such a

Worms, bugs, grass, wheat, oats, and

cannot produce what is wanted.

The fowls shown in the illustration from Constantinople, where they are more abundant feathers and shorter They are good layers, their eggs

Not only does the consuming public emand that its milk supply should be as free as possible from foreign im-purities, so that it will retain its keeping qualities for the longest possible time, but the relations of milk to the public health, especially to the welfare of infants and children, is a question of paramount importance. The recognition of the fact that consumption in its many phases is a common disease of dairy cattle and that the possibility of ion exists through the use of milk of tuberculous animals has done much to awaken the public interest in a closer examination of milk supplies. The various epidemics of typhoid and et fevers as well as diphtheria that have been traced directly to an infected milk supply show conclusively that the possibility of infection being transmit-ted by means of milk is not to be igd. In considering the ways in which it is possible to render our milk supes purer and more wholesome, the rienic side of the question must be sidered as well as the economic

In order to accomplish the above puroses, wholly or in part, many meth-ds of treatment have been suggested that are based upon the action of diferent physical and chemical All of these attempt to accomplish their purpose by either inhibiting the growth of or actually destroying the bacterial life that inevitably gains access to milk under ordinary conditons.

One of the most successful methods of treatment has been in the use of heat

applied in different ways. The importance of the above relation demonstrated in a recent epidemic typhoid fever in Stamford, Conn. of C. A. Lindsley, secretary of state and of health, in a letter to the writer der date of May 20, 1895, says: "In the town of Stamford, of about 18,000 lation, the cases now number over All these cases are the customers of one milk peddler." In several in nces where persons contracted the e, they drank the milk while visiting at the house of the milkman. It had been the habit to wash the cans h water from a well, and it is ught that the contamination of the

milk occurred in this way. Where do You Milk?

In many instances the cows are milked in the open yard in the summer and in fly time the movement of the nd that milking is often attended with damage is not to be gainsaid. Cows, to make the most of their opportunities, need to be milked in quiet, and a larger part of the hot months some sort of a soiling crop must be fed to obtain the best results, which means prolonging the milk flow, and nowhere in this be so well done and each cow note her due proportion, as in the note. It has been a matter of observaion with us, that a cow soon comes to save a home place in the stable, and be tied there twice a day and have fair weather. Our method of feeding is The average condition of all wheat as provender, grain or forage on as follows: Morning meal, potatoes or for the country is 76.2.

Poultry of To-day. profitable business in England, not withstanding the general depression, but it is conducted on somewhat differ-"The magnificent hen seen today, weighing eight to ten pounds and producing twelve to fourteen dozen of ent lines from here. They say: eggs yearly, is not an accident," said Dr. G. M. Twitchell before the Massa-The industry is divided into two branches, those of rearing and fatter-

chusetts board of agriculture some ing, carried on, as a rule, by different years ago. "She has been evolved out persons, but combined in a comparaof the brain and hand of man through tively instances. The rearers centuries of breeding and feeding. breed and keep chickens till the birds Left to its native state the product are three or four months old, when the would be only what is necessary to perpetuate the species." The poultryfatteners purchase them at 1s 8d to 2s 6d each, according to the season of the year. Occasionally early birds fetch as man of today has learned that the matter of feed is far more important, much as 3s 9d or even 4s. In spite of losses from disease, rooks, and vermin. commercially, than breed True, have varieties that are better adapted rearing must be a very protable industry, as it is estimated that the average extensive egg production than others, yet the laying of eggs depends cost of a bird when fit for the fattener altogether upon the quality of ration is only 1s. But this branch of the inthe hens of any breed get. Scientific men tell us that an egg is an ounce and a half of concentrated food made dustry is profitable because it is underdone, the fatteners being rarely able to obtain as many chickens as they re-Dairy farming is usually up of lime, soda, sulphur, iron, quire. combined with poultry breeding and phorus, magnesia, oil, and albumen. The hen is the mill to grind, says one, rearing, the skim milk being given to the fowls and butter being made. The the crop the hopper, and the egg the grist. Every particle of the egg, yolk, largest rearing farm mentioned by Mr. albumen, and shell, must come from the assimilated food through the Rew is one of 200 acres, on which about 8,000 chickens are reared annually, ten blood cells. If we give a fatty or heating ration we check egg producdairy cows, other cattle, and some or sheep and pigs being also kept. tion, because the proper material is missing. Corn contains 86 per cent fat and heat elements, hence is no Government Crop Report. egg food. We must not guage economy

The July returns to the statistician of the department of agriculture by the correspondents thereof make the following averages of conditions: Corn, 99.3; winter wheat, 65.8; spring wheat, 102.2; oats, 83.2; winter rye, 82.2; spring rye, 77; all rye, 80.7: barley, 91.9; rice 84.4; potatoes, 91.5; tobacco, 85.9.

Acreage of potatoes compared with 1894, 107.9, and of tobacco 84.8 per cent. The report on acreage of corn, which is preliminary, shows 107.8 as compared with the area planted in 1894, which was a little over 76,000,000, being an increase of 6,000,000 acres, and aggregating in round numbers 82,000,000 acres.

The averages for the principal corr states are: Ohio, 104; Michigan, 104; Indiana, 104; Illinois, 105; Wisconzin, 105; Minnesota, 112: Iowa, 106; Missouri, 107; Kansas, 117; Nebraska, 107; Texas, 112; Tennessee, 107; Kentucky, 102. The average condition of corn is 99.3, against 95 in July last year and

The average of condition of winter wheat is 65.8, against 71.1 in June and

83.2 last July. The percentages of principal states re: New York, 78; Pennsylvania, 88; Kentucky, 85; Ohio, 60; Michigan, 69; Indiana, 52; Illinois, 50; Missouri, 68; Kansas, 42; California, 82; Oregon, 95;

The condition of the spring wheat is 102.2, against 97.8 in June and 68.4 in July, 1894. State averages are: Minnesota, 112; Wisconsin, 98; Iowa, 109; Kansas, 46; Nebraska, 80; South Dakota, 112; North Dakota, 102; Washington,

94: Oregon, 90.

GRAND OLD PARTY.

LIVING TRUTHS OF THE PRAC-TICAL POLICY.

Selections from Various Authorities Which Serve to Prove the Wisdom of the People in Calling the Party Back



In March, 1832, Senator Benton, in speaking on Clay's tariff resolution, called attention to the fact that our domestic manufacturers, having a high tariff on their fabrics, were producing many from the raw material of foreign countries, to which he objected. He showed that our flax fabrics were from foreign flax, and he cited wool, hemp, indigo, hides, and furs, of which five articles we had imported in six years to the value of more than \$25,000,000. He noted that "this immense sum had been paid to foreigners instead of American citizens," and said he trusted that, in the modification of the tariff:

The farmers and planters of the United States would be admitted into the benefits of the American system and secured in the domestic supply of the raw materials to our manufacturers. I hope for this much for the farmers and for the honor of the system. For nothing can be more absurd than to erect domestic manufactures upon foreign (raw) material; nothing more contradictory than to predicate independence for goods upon dependence for materials to make them of; nothing more iniquitous than to give to the manufacturers the home market of goods and not to give the farmers the home market of raw materials. I am a friend of domestic industry and intend to give it a fair protection under regular exercise of the revenue raising power. Above all I am a friend of the cultivators of the earth. (Cong. Debates. 22d, 1st (1831-2), Vol. 8, Part 1, page 587-590.)

This is not quoted to show that Mr. Benton was a protectionist, beyond what was known as a "discriminating" or "incidental" protection, but to prove that he stood with Silas Wright, James Buchanan and all the great lights of the earlier democracy on the agricultural question of home-grown raw material and not free or foreign raw material.

Mr. Clay in February, 1832, said: It has been alleged that bar iron, being a raw material, ought to be admitted free, or with low duties, for the sake of the manufacturers themselves. But I take this to be the true principle: That if our country is producing a raw material of prime necessity, and if with reasonable protection we can produce it in sufficient quantity to supply our wants; that raw material ought to be protected, although it may be proper to protect the article also out of which it is manufactured.

In Mr. David Wells' special report as commissioner of revenue of January there was increase of revenue, and 3, 1867, he recommends the recognition where there was increase of taxation and adoption, as the basis of present and future legislation, of the principles of "abating the duty on raw materials to the lowest point consistent with the requirements of revenue, and of placing on the free list such raw materials-the product mainly of tropical countries-as are essential elements in great leading branches of manufacturing industry, and which do not come in competition with any domestic product." (Senate Doc. 39, 2d, No. 1,

These sentiments apply to sugar, to cotton, rice, hemp, tobbaco, flax, barley, and to coal, lumber and iron ore. The theory of free raw material is as debasive, unsound and erroneous in conception as it would be disastrous to our country. It finds no warrant in the political history of this country worthy of indorsement. It would be especially harmful to agriculture if allowed to run its course, and once adopted as a policy, at what point or product would it stop?

It is true that leading men in both parties, at an earlier period in the history of the country, endeavored to discover some way in which our manufacturers might be given the raw material grown on our own soil without the duty. They desired to do this in order to build up our manufacturing industry, but it was never proposed to do so at the expense of our farmers. Mr. Hamilton proposed to take the duty off of cotton-make it "free" and then give the planters a bounty on it. Louis McLane of Delaware (dem.) second secretary of the treasury under Jackson, in his report dated Dec. 7, 1831, said:

. . . Any amount of duty on a raw material is, to its extent, an injury to the manufacturer, requiring further countervailing protection against our own rather than foreign regulations. and it is only to be justified by the paramount interests of agriculture. In that case it would deserve consideration whether the encouragement of an object of agriculture might not be more properly reconciled with the encouragement of the manufacture, and with greater equality as regards other interests, by bounties rather than by a duty on the raw material.

Desirable as it was thought to be to give our manufacturers free raw ma- there.

terial, it was never proposed to strike at our farmers in order to secure that result.

"A Lesson to Labor."

Under this caption the American Economist prints a brief paragraph calling attention to the fact that the exchange of goods made in this country for those produced abroad is not necessarily and in all cases precisely what it is cracked up to be by those who cheerfully look forward to the time when the Yankees shall control the markets of the world through the operation of free trade. "In order that the pride of the free traders may be gratified, in some degree," it says, "by the capture of the foreign markets, the English manufacturer and the American manufacturer should now proceed to exchange some of their productions, which amounts, in effect, to a swapping of dollars."

If this barter could be, in all respects, and in regard to all parties, an even exchange no harm would be done and there would be points of mutual advantage, but as the Economist points out, American workingmen would be likely to find that there was a big balance against them in the transaction. "On the one side is a well paid labor-on the other a poorly paid labor -these two must be equalized in order that the manufacturers' chances shall be equal." It would be in this process of equalization that the workingmen in this country would find that their interests were seriously affected. The markets of the world afford a fine and inviting field to contemplate-there is no doubt whatever about that-but they must not be acquired at the expense of American labor. That point was established with the establishment of protection, and the present temper of the American people makes it seem highly improbable that it will be overthrown.-Springfield (Mass.) Morning

Favorable to American Velvets.

A significant phase of the growth and development of American textile manufactures is the production by the Salts Manufacturing company of New York of black silk velvets, which the domestic trade is ordering for fall delivery in preference to the German or French made article.

The plant of the Salts Manufacturing company is located in Connecticut, and is understood to have been established by the Salts of England and afterward given up by them. Then the plant was taken in hand by the present New York house, with the result as stated. that its American made black velvets of medium grades are manifestly superior to the foreign made article.

A large number of samples of both foreign and American made black velvets have been received by the A. S. Lowell company of this city, one of the largest millinery houses in the state, and in the selections made of the different weights the preference has been in each instance for the home product, not for the reason of a difference in price. for that was the same in all cases, but because of the superiority of the American article.-Worcester Evening Ga-

Customs Receipts.

The customs receipts have been \$21,-000,000 greater this year than last. while the receipts from internal revenue were \$3,500,000 less. Thus, where there was reduction of taxation there was increase of revenue, and there was reduction of revenue .- Evening Post, N. Y., July 2, 1895.

Mr. Godkin says: "Where there was reduction there was increase of revenue." We presume he means "reduction of taxation" to the American people. Hence the foreigner must have paid "the tariff tax" in order to supply the "increase of revenue." Again Mr. Godkin says: "Where there was increase of taxation there was reduction of revenue." Who got it, then? Have Tammany methods extended to the administration of national governmental affairs? Is this the result of tariff reform and Godkinism?

A Dead Failure.

The Wilson free-trade tariff bill proving, contray to democratic expectations, a dead failure as a revenue getter, the democracy are now looking about for some American industry to tax for revenue. They are talking an increased tax of a dollar on beer. The McKinley bill lowered the tax on tobacco from 8 to 6 cents per pound. The burgullians want to restore the tax to 8 cents. But unfortunately for the freetraders, the republicans have a majority in the lower house of congress, who are in favor of levying a tax for revenue, not on Americans, but upon foreign manufacturers. See?-Blade, Portsmouth, Ohio.

Wilson Was Not Professor.

Even the colleges have caught the ground swell. Yale this year will graduate 104 republicans, 40 democrats and 6 prohibitionists. Formerly most college graduates were free-traders and therefore naturally inclined toward the democratic party, though they were quite likely to drift into the republican camp after a little practical experience. But free-trade doesn't "go" now, even with college boys .- Times, Troy, N. Y.

Of Course Not.

There is no more talk of the "army of the unemployed."-The World, New York, June 27.

Of course there is not. The congressional free-traders have been consigned to oblivion. There never would have been any talk of the "army of the unemployed" had they always remained

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