INTERESTING CHAPTERS FOR OUR RURAL READERS.

How Successful Farmers Operate This and Poultry.



URKEYS will soon be in order again, and raisers of these birds should be devoting all of their attention to the them large, fat, plump and juicy in in time for Thanksgiving. It should

the American Culwriter in tivator, that the best turkeys always bring the greatest profit to in the market they are usually the ones are left behind. Try to raise fancy get your reward. There will be plenty try, and the chances are they will sell

The bronze turkeys usually are the their carcasses when properly fattened are very heavy. In fact, they surpass hardiness. The young turkeys before this time should be good-sized birds, and those that have gathered up a living on the farm and in the fields and woods during the summer are in excellent condition for fattening for the holidays. As a rule, turkeys can find their living in the woods and fields better than chickens, but they should not be kept without grain feed too long. If they have been accustomed to the fat, julcy worms of summer they are very ready to make a change of diet. But even in the summer time they should be fed night and morning with some good food, such as corn or wheat.

The fattening period for market should cover several weeks. It is better to give them all they will eat for four weeks than to force them to eat more than they want for two weeks. Give them good food only, for everything that they eat now goes to make meat, and if such things as onions, bitter weeds and decayed fruits and vegetables are given to them their meat will have a bad odor and flavor. The food during the fattening period really has much to do in giving the turkeys fine, white, well-flavored meat. Too much exercise is also bad for them, and they should be shut up most of the time. Avoid anything that will bruise the birds. If they are inclined to be quarrelsome they should be separated. Corn is the great fattening food, and if one is so situated that chestnuts are easily obtained, it is well to feed them on these too. They certainly flavor the meat a little and the turkeys are very fond of them. Plenty of pure water and milk help the turkeys at this time. Sweet, rich milk is good for them, and they are very fond of it.

Finally the marketing should be done with the same care and intelligence that the fattening has been performed with. In many cases it pays better to keep the turkeys until after Thanksgiving, as the market is good then, and there are fewer birds for sale. Some the glut around Thanksgiving time is so great that very poor prices are realized.

Rapid Growth Desirable.

It is the chick that grows rapidly from the start which pays. Growth is acrease of weight, whether the bird is fat or not, and as the large bird can made fat, the size is an advantage. The breed influences rapid growth. It is well known that a calf of the Shorthorn breed not only grows more rapidly but also largely exceeds in weight a calf that is a scrub, in the same period of existence. This increase applies to poultry also. A chick of some large eed will grow rapidly from the start. and in gaining size it will secure cht also. It is what the scales show that gives the value. The large chick may eat more food than one that is smaller, but there is a saving of time. If a chick can be made to reach two pounds when three months old, while other attains but a pound and a half, it is equal to a gain of twentyfive per cent, equivalent to the weight of twenty-five more chicks in a huned. In hatching early broilers this vinter the matter of selecting the large breeds should not be overlooked .-- Ex.

Poultry and Asparagus Beetle.

It has been found that the best rem-edy for the ravages of the asparagus le is a hen with a brood of young chicks. A diligent search is made for the beetles by them, and instances are known in which a hen and chicks saved the bed from destruction. No ge can be done by the hen, and it is an experiment worthy of a trial. aps it may not be known that a lock of turkeys will keep down the co worms in a tobacco field. If a lock is turned in on the field every lant will be carefully searched, and worm will escape their keen eye. As the turkeys will not harm the toco, and can find a full supply of e, it is not only an economical de of raising them, but puts them to od service at the same time.—Ex.

Packing the Dairy Butter.

Packing butter in the summer time is a common plan among most farmers with a few cows. Good butter can be packed and kept in a very cold room until prices begin to advance in the fall and winter. Poor butter packed son of the year will not im- season.

DAIRY AND POULTRY, prove any by packing. The soft butter and the rancid butter will quickly deteriorate in quality and become unfit for use. Those who can not make good butter would do well not to pack

In order to make butter for packing the cream should not be kept more Department of the Farm -A Few than a day or two. The mistake is Hints as to the Care of Live Stock | made on many farms of churning only once or twice a week, and the cream is frequently five days old before churned. The finest butter can not be made from cream kept that length of time. But skillful butter makers have produced very good butter with cream three days old, and probably the line should be drawn at this. Each day that new cream is put into the stone work of making pot the whole mass should be stirred evenly, and this will prevent it from

settling in layers. First dissolve a piece of saltpetre in water, and mix this with the first be remembered, says cream put into the pot. Then by stirring up the whole mass each time additional cream is put in the saltpetre goes into every part of the cream, and the owners, and that in times of a glut | helps to preserve it. The stone pot for the cream naturally should be kept that work off, while the inferior birds in a very cool place, in the ice box if one keeps ice, or in a cold cellar. The turkeys for Thanksgiving, and you will night before churning take it out and stand it in an ordinarily warm room. of poor stock from all parts of the coun- In the morning get the temperature of the cream down to 58 or 60 degrees. If or ferns, make the prettiest possible handled in this way the butter ought to come in summer in five or ten minbest for raising, as they can be made to utes. When the butter is in small produce very tender, sweet meat, while granules, draw off the buttermilk. Wash the butter in the churn until the cold water runs off clear. Work the all other breeds, both in weight and salt carefully into the butter, and let it stand until next day.

Early in the forenoon of the following day re-work the butter with the hands until the salt is thoroughly dissolved and every drop of the buttermilk is out of it. A little buttermilk left in the butter will be sufficient to taint the whole pot full, and eventually spoil it.

stone crock is the best thing to pack the butter in, and each churning should be packed firmly into the pot. Dissolve as much salt as possible in water, and into this put one-half ounce of saltpetre to each gallon of brine. Boil this until everything is dissolved. Strain it through a cloth, let it stand for a few hours, then skim off the scum on top, and pour off the liquid carefully, leaving the sediment at the bottom in the pail. The brine will then be clear, and is ready to pour over the butter in the crock. Each time a new quantity of butter is to be packed, pour off the brine, and put the butter down hard, and then pour brine over again. In this way butter can be kept sweet and clean for a long time.-Ex.

American Eggs.-It is strange a coun try like ours, containing ample territory and exporting 50-cent wheat, does not produce enough eggs for our home consumption. We should convert our material, wheat and corn, and buy and export the finished product instead of furnishing other countries the raw raw material, wheat and corn, and buy back the finished product-eggs. Perhaps there are enough hens in the United States to produce sufficient eggs for our home consumption. Why did we import \$2,500,000 worth of eggs some years, even under a 5 cents per dozen

Indian Corn for Forage.-By reason of its large yield, great feeding value and the many different climates and conditions under which it can be profitably produced, corn has been, e, the favorite ensliage crop, as it is the great roughage crop of the United States. While all the other forage plants can be made into ensilage, there is more labor and less profit in the work. It is an excellent feed not only during winter, but in summer, when a season of abundance is often followed by a drouth and the pastures are burned up.

Cheese Exports .- The cheese export in May was 5,498,077 pounds, valued at \$407,106, and in June the quantity was 7,059,469 pounds, worth \$547,662. In the corresponding months of 1894 the cheese export was 6,207,651 pounds, valued at \$619,598 for May, and in June it was 15,632,647 pounds, valued at \$1,-495,848. The cheese export for twelve months, ending June, 1895, was 58,646,-036 pounds, worth \$5,332,654. In the corresponding period of 1894 the quantitles were 2,102,644 pounds, valued at \$7.016.392.

Saved in the Silo.—As to the superior value of silage over dry food, no one can reasonably have a doubt. Beyond the fact that the crop siloed contains its constituents as nature arranged them, and in that condition is most wholesome, from an economic point of view, there is no comparison. The more plants are exposed to the air, the greater is their loss of organic matter. until, in time, they become valueless. All this loss is saved by using the silo. Southern Planter.

A Novel Incubator.-Elias Stanton of Kirklaad has discovered a novel incubator in the shape of a manure heap. He heard the peep of the chickens several times without finding the stolen nest. Mrs. Stanton was called to investigate and soon solved the mystery. The eggs had been laid in a place where the heat of the manure was sufficient to batch several fine motherless chicks. -Utica Herald.

Grooming removes dust and secretions, thereby soothing the animal and enabling the porce of the skin to perform their proper functions. Careful and regular grooming has an important influence on the health of the horse, besides adding greatly to his appearance.

A field of rye wheat will be found quite an advantage in furnishing good pasturage to the ewes in the lambing FRESCO ENTERTAINMENTS.

They Do Not Cost Much and Are Attractive Because Unique. A tree luncheon is a festivity which has an Arcadian flavor to it, and which depends chiefly for its success upon the village carpenter. The cook is a secondary power. The first requisite is a large, shapely tree, with branches spreading gracefully at quite a distance from the ground. Midway between the ground and that part of the trunk, where the branches begin to spread, a large platform should be built out, supported at the corners opposite the trees by strong beams. It should be surrounded by a rustic fence having a little wicket gate. From the ground to this gate stairs should lead and the stair-rail should be of the same rustic variety as the fence. This platform is capable of many transformations. A hammock swung in it makes it the coolest of lounging places. The children and their toys convert it into an admirable summer nursery. Books and a small writing table make it an outdoor reading room. But it is as a spot for a lunch party that it is most attractive. Four small tables, arranged so as to allow free passage of the servant among them and each seating four, all decorated with outdoor flowers group. When four times four girls are added, together with dainty viands and a white-capped maid, the effect is complete. The woman who lives on a farm where berries are plentiful, can give the most unique berry teas or luncheons. She must provide her guests with protecting aprons, heavy fingerless calfskin gloves, sun bonnets and tin pails. With this complete berrying costume they make a tour of the berry patch, each one being assigned a row which he or she picks bare of all its ripe berries. Then on the plazza the fruit is picked over amid much merriment and finally is served in the big farm-house parlor, with its accompaniments of wafers or sandwiches and iced tea. The woman whose summer estate boasts of a big

HE FOUND OUT.

barn, or who can hire one from one of

her native neighbors, need never be at

a loss for a picturesque means of en-

tertainment. Where is the dancing

girl whose heart will not bound at the

mention of a barn ball? Even the non-

dancing youth is languidly excited by

It. Of course, the barn must be cleared

out for the purpose. If rushlights and

tallow "dips" are the illuminants so

much the better. The floor must be in

perfect dancing condition. Great

sheaves of wheat or bunches of corn

stalks tied together should decorate

the corners. The rafters must be hung

with last year's ears of corn, strings of

red peppers and other rustic decora-

cured to furnish the dance music the

triumph of this bucolic ball is assured.

tions. If the native fiddlers can be se-

The Policeman Was Kind Enough to Give Him a Practical Illustration.

"If you don't object, I'd like to ask you sunthin'," said an old man with a cane and satchel, as he stopped a policeman on Monroe avenue.

"Ask your question," was the reply. "I live up in Macomb county, and I have a son Bill who comes here purty often. The last time he was here he come home with his coat ripped up the back and dead broke, and said a policeman had given him the collar."

"Well?" "Wall, what did he git?"

"He got the collar, probably, just as he said."

"But what is the collar? That's what

I want to ask." 'Why, he was probably half tight and whooping along the street, and an offi-

cer took him by the collar-this wayand gave him a shake-that way-and rattled his heels together-just so-and "Say, hold on!" shouted the old man,

as he picked up his satchel and cane and worked himself down into his coat. "What's the matter?" "I've found out all I want to know!

If Bill got that kind of a collar and was locked up and fined \$5 to boot, I'll go home and raise his wages \$4 a month and give him every Saturday for a holiday."-Free Press.

Geneva's Great Fountain The fountain that the municipality

of Geneva has recently established at the entrance of the port of that city is certainly the largest fountain that exists upon the surface of the globe, since it is no less than 300 feet in height. It may be seen from a great distance in clear weather, detaching itself like a great white sail flapping through the effects of the wind. The city of Geneva possesses a most complete distribution of water under pressure, the motive power for which is obtained from an artificial fall established upon the Rhone at the point of the lake. The water for domestic purposes and for the running of certain motors is raised to a height of 215 feet above the level of the lake, For the distribution of motive force it is raised to a height of 460 feet. The reservoir is an open-air one, and is situated upon the top of Bessingers, at a building. A very ingenious regulator, invented by Mr. Turrettini, assures the uniformity of pressure in the piping. The lengh of the first pipe line is about forty miles, and that of the second about sixty. It is with this latter that the fountain conduit is connected. The latter is set in play only on Sundays. It is sometimes set in operation also on week days, in the evening. Instead of a single jet of great height, several are then utilized that do not rise so high. Powerful electric light projectors, placed in a structure near by. brightly illuminate them with their rays of varied colors, which transform them into a luminous fountain of the most beautiful aspect.

LIVING TRUTHS OF THE RE-PUBLICAN POLICY.

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



President Cleveland on the Main Issue "The millions of our countrymen who have fought bravely and well for tariff reform should be exhorted to continue the struggle, boidly challenging its bill for American breadstuffs, exto open warfare and constantly guard- clusive of wheat flour, from \$59,407,041 ing against treachery and half-heartedness in their camp.

"Tariff reform will not be settled until it is honestly and fairly settled in the interest and to the benefit of a patient and long-suffering people."

These bold, brave words were penned by Mr. Cleveland less than eleven months ago. They were thought worthy Chicago Inter Ocean. to be incorporated in the campaign text book of the Democratic Congressional Committee last fall. What has come repudiated by the voters, they now de- ican industries. sire to escape the issue of their own and This assertion is purely dispassionwith them.

But the Republican party and the A healthy treasury has become an to accept that challenge and wage the decreased to an alarming extent. great battle of next year on that line will conquer.

When the President's declaration of last August is recalled, and then the spectacle is witnessed of he and his party putting forth such tremendous efforts to make the money question the issue to the exclusion of all other questions, it must become apparent to thinking men that what they behold is but a great Democratic conspiracy to abandon "tariff reform" and force a false issue before the people.

Their newspapers, even, appear to be parties to the conspiracy, for they are constantly declaring that the tariff question is settled and woe to the party that attempts to open up that question. They are forever sneering at "McKinleyism," which they have made a synonym for protection, in the hope of making it odious before the people. But the more they sneer the stronger the principle becomes with the Republican party and the greater becomes the probability that the man whose name has been coined into a synonym for protection to American labor and American industries will be chosen to lead the Republican army to victory next

The Republican State Central Committees of Ohio, Kentucky and other justice to the tin plate industry as soon states where elections are to be held as the party favoring protective duties this fall could, with great profit to the party, circulate the Catchings letter. The two paragraphs quoted above should be printed in bold-face type. Democrats would not relish having it thrust upon them, but that is only an additional reason why it should be done .- J. L. K., in the Dayton Daily Journal.

Our Insane Tariff Polley. The report of the first year's exports and imports under the Wilson bill is at hand. It is interesting. During the fiscal year of 1894 we imported stik to the value of \$16,234,182, and in 1895, the fiscal year enging June 30, to the value of \$22,626,056; that is to say, we paid about \$6,400,000 more to foreign silk manufacturers and artisans for the year ending June 30, 1895, than during the corresponding prior twelve months. We imported cotton gods to the value of \$22,346, 547 in 1894; and to the value of \$33,195,338 in 1895; this represents distance of three miles from the turbine a loss to American industry of about 211,000,000. Our imports of woolen goods were worth \$19,391,850 for the fiscal year of 1894, and \$36,542,396 for that of 1895. This represents more than \$17,000,000 taken from American and paid to European capitalists and workmen. The list of increased imports might be extended indefinitely. The shrinkage in American wages and profits must have been immense.

The free traders told us that what we lost in wages under a low tariff we should gain in the reduction of prices. looked, and that is that, in most cases, The treasury report does not confirm the restoration has been only partial. this statement. It confutes it. A sure In but few cases where the wages of is their consmption of the almost neces- high as they were in 1892. Don't forsary foreign luxuries, tea and sugar. get this.—Gazette, Trenton, N. J., July We import all of our tea and most of 16, 1895.

GRAND OLD PARTY. our sugar. If the new tariff had brought inprosperity it would have brought increased imports of tea and sugar. But the imports of sugar exceeded \$126,000,-000 in 1894 and fell short of \$77,000,000 in 1895. Our tea imports were worth \$14,000,000 in 1894, and \$13,000,000 in 1895. The conclusion is unavoidable; while we are importing, and paying gold for, silks, woolens, and cottons that we ought to have woven for ourselves, we had to stint ourselves on sugar and tea.

The free traders also told us that what we paid out for imported manufactures would be returned to us for grain, meat, and other products of agriculture. For, said they, the foreigner must eat, and the more American money he gets for his work in European factories the more Americanraised food he will be forced to buy. The secretary of the treasury's report destroys its fiction. In the same year, from June, 1894, to June, 1895, in which we so wonderfully increased our imports of manufactured goods, we most woefully decreased our exports of farm products. Europe took less of our cheese by about \$2,000,000 in the year in which it increased our purchases of its silks by more than \$6,000,000. While we added \$11,000,000 to our bill for European cotton cloths, Europe cut down in 1894 to \$43,805,663 in 1895, and its bill for wheat flour from \$69,263,829 to \$51,651,928 in the same period.

There was a shrinkage of about \$4,-000,000 in our lard exports, of about \$5,000,000 in our seed exports, of nearly \$2,000,000 in our butter exports, and so on all along the agricultural line .-

Protection the Issue. Despite all Democratic efforts to beover the spirit of Cleveland and his fog the issue, the political battle of Democracy that they have crased to 1896 will be in the cause of protection. "exhort to continue the struggle" and Complicated questions of currency that are not "boldly challenging to open cannot be settled by a campaign, but warfare?" It can mean nothing more rightly belong to a conference of expert nor less than that, their record of tariff financiers, capable of separating the reform and their promises of more of false from the true, cannot displace the same kind of reform having been the great policy of protection to Amer-

their President's making. In this re- ate and logical. Since 1892, the time of spect they display good political judg- the present administration's rise to ment, and if they were permitted to power, disaster has involved the entire make the issues which shall be fought country, throttling enterprise and out before the people all would be well stagnating prosperous business ventures on every hand.

people will not permit them to escape empty one and the national debt has from the issue that was so bravely been increased by millions of dollars. marked by President Cleveland when Not only this financial distress, but he told Catchings that their party every day adds an appalling quota to a "should be exhorted to continue the monstrous treasury deficiency. Governstruggle, boldly challenging to open ment receipts lag far behind governwarfare." That the Republicans mean ment expenditures, and revenues have

Common sense tells the people that was plainly manifested at the Cleve- the tariff policy of the dominant adland convention. Republicans every- ministration is at the root of all these where are hoisting the banner of the commercial and industrial woes. Unparty, which is inscribed "Protection der protection everything flourished exo American Industries and American ceedingly; under moderate free trade Workingmen," and in that sign they everything has depreciated. — Daily Saratogian, Saratoga, N. Y.

Situation of the Tin Plate Trade.

The trend of affairs in Wales will probably afford a partial relief to the strained condition in the American tin plate trade, but the greatest relief that can be expected will hardly place the industry here on a proper footing. There is a great difference between the inducements needed to keep in the business a manufacturer who has his trade built up, and his works running on the most economical basis, and the margin of profit to be secured to a beginner who must build up his trade and spend money in experiments necessary to get the works down to economical and efficient operation. For this purpose an increase in the protective tariff is absolutely necessary. A return to the Mc-Kinley duty is not now needed. For the first introduction of the industry into the United States profits had to be assured to pay for costly experiments which have been made, and need not be made again, but a protective duty of 1% cents is really needed to put the industry on a fair plane, and it is hoped that proper steps will be taken to do again comes into full power.-Tin and Terne.

The Benefit of Free Wool.

Goods are being brought in here, according to trustworthy testimony, at prices which do not cover more than the cost of yarn out of which they are made. The grossest frauds in undervaluation are being perpetrated upon the customs laws, and these goods fraudulently imported are placed in competition with domestic goods and with foreign goods honestly imported. The magnitude of this curse is little appreciated by the average manufacturer and commission merchant, but it is probable that the present lightweight season will furnish object lessons which will strike home and open the eyes of those who now see dimly. Already the cry is heard through the goods district that the foreign manuerer has obtained the goods marn special grades of worsteds-it is arkly admitted that the domestic manufacturer has lost the market on worsteds from \$1.25 to \$1.75.-Textile

Manufacturers' Journal, July 20, 1895. The Free-Traders Forget It.

While our free-trade friends are pluming their feathers over what they choose to call an increase in wages, let them bear in mind that it is not an increase of wages, but a restoration of wages; and there is one point in this connection that should not be overtest of the prosperity of the Americans mill hands have been raised are they as

Wanted No Invidious Comparisons. One of the new members of congress was, a few years ago, a county judge in he state from which he hails (says the Washington Star). On one occasion in his court, a lawyer was pleading a case

and was making a speech which stirred the jury to its profoundest depths. In the course of his peroration, he said: "And, gentlemen of the jury, as I stand at this bar today, in behalf of a prisoner whose health is such that at any moment he may be called before a greater judge than the judge of this court, I—" The judge on the bench The judge on the bench court, I—" The judge on the bench rapped sharply on the desk, and the lawyer stopped suddenly and looked at him questioningly. "The gentleman," said the court with dignity, "will please confine himself to the case before the jury, and not permit himself to indulge in invidious comparisons."

In this Work-a-Day World

In this Work-a-Day World
Brains and nervous systems often give
way under the pressure and anxieties of
business. Paresis, wasting of the nervous
tissues, a sudden and unforwarned collapse
of the mental and physical faculties are
daily occurrences, as the columns of the
daily press show. Fortify the system when
exhausted against such untoward events
with hostetter's stomach Bitters, that most
heipful medicine of the weak, worn out and
infirm. Use it in rheumatism, dyspepsia,
constipation and malaria.

Four swarms of bees have taken possession of the Methodist church in East San Jose, Cal., and it is estimated that there are at least three hundred pounds of honey deposited between the outer and inner walls of the church. It is proposed to hold a honey carnival in the church and in that way secure enough money to pay for the damage done in securing the honey.

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