# LABOR AND WAGES.

## AS AFFECTED BY TWO TARIFF PERIODS.

**The American Economist Produces Some Facts and Figures to Prove That Fallacy of Democratic Claims—Some Startling Pictures.**

Since the beginning of the present year the Free Trade newspapers have been busily engaged in reporting what they were pleased to term "advances" in wages, though in no single instance has it been stated to what previous rate of wages the "advance" related. With a view to ascertaining the facts the American Protective Tariff League has undertaken an investigation to determine the average number of hands employed in different industries, during the first half of the years 1890, 1892, 1894 and 1895, together with the percentage of wages paid, the rate of 1890 being taken as a full standard.

We have received almost 500 reports from 85 different industries, the largest number of industries that ever reported to any census made by the League. As forty of the replies were either unsigned, only partly filled out, or both, we omitted them entirely from our calculations, leaving the following particulars representing the information given by 456 different employers of labor. The first list gives in detail the number of hands employed:

**Hands Employed.**

| Industry. | Average number of hands employed, Jan. 1 to June 30. 1890. | 1892. | 1894. | 1895. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Blacksmithing | 8 | 7 | 4 | 4 |
| Bleaching and dyeing | 323 | 432 | 415 | 541 |
| Boilers, engines and locomotives | 6,005 | 5,951 | 3,548 | 3,396 |
| Box and pump factories | 16 | 12 | 8 | 3 |
| Box making | 100 | 212 | 102 | 105 |
| Brass goods | 375 | 386 | 368 | 417 |
| Brick and tile | 51 | 46 | 28 | 13 |
| Building and contracting | 35 | 40 | 31 | 30 |
| Carpets | 361 | 380 | 317 | 440 |
| Chewing gum | 15 | 30 | 50 | 100 |
| Coal and coke | 2,331 | 2,774 | 3,213 | 2,767 |
| Copper refiners | 115 | 178 | 221 | 112 |
| Cordage | 620 | 670 | 356 | 356 |
| Cotton | 4,976 | 5,243 | 2,563 | 5,400 |
| Cotton and jute | 300 | 300 | 220 | 250 |
| Cut nails and spikes | 315 | 305 | 217 | 198 |
| Dredging | 72 | 84 | 33 | 66 |
| Drugs (wholesale) | 90 | 90 | 80 | 85 |
| Earthenware | 200 | 200 | 200 | 100 |
| Educational | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| Egg packing | .... | 20 | 15 | 10 |
| Farming | 13 | 16 | 13 | 12 |
| Felt and lumber mills | 280 | 327 | 218 | 388 |
| Fiber and fiberware | 103 | 117 | 80 | 84 |
| Furniture | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| General laborers | 50 | 75 | 10 | 20 |
| General merchd'se | 33 | 51 | 14 | 11 |
| Glove manufacturing | 415 | 465 | 320 | 420 |
| Grain and feed | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Hardware | 939 | 1,080 | 963 | 988 |
| Hardware, plumbing and steam fitting | 12 | 11 | 9 | 8 |
| Harness | .... | 50 | 15 | 15 |
| Hat manufacturing | .... | 250 | 175 | 70 |
| Hop growing | .... | 20 | 25 | 24 |
| Hosiery | 50 | 130 | 241 | 350 |
| Hosiery and underwear | 350 | 400 | 250 | 300 |
| Hotel | 11 | 10 | 8 | 8 |
| Iron and steel | 13,044 | 15,423 | 8,650 | 15,704 |
| Knit goods | 800 | 1,000 | 892 | 953 |
| Lamp manufacturing | 125 | 125 | 65 | 125 |
| Lawyer and planter | 45 | 55 | 30 | 21 |
| Leather board | 63 | 60 | 56 | 66 |
| Lumber | 2,415 | 2,340 | 2,112 | 1,988 |
| Machinery, etc | 4,330 | 4,455 | 3,365 | 3,949 |
| Men's furnishings | 440 | 495 | 340 | 390 |
| Metal goods | 15 | 15 | 6 | 5 |
| Mill furnishings | .... | 50 | 20 | 25 |
| Milling | 795 | 980 | 750 | 545 |
| Mining | 2,377 | 2,376 | 1,526 | 1,738 |
| Newspapers, printing and publishing | 643 | 713 | 672 | 689 |
| Packing | 1,850 | 2,410 | 2,550 | 2,188 |
| Paper | 2,239 | 2,567 | 2,271 | 2,334 |
| Pottery | 900 | 920 | 60 | 630 |
| Pumps and windmills | 166 | 178 | 183 | 206 |
| Railroads | 16,573 | 19,456 | 15,021 | 15,271 |
| Revolvers | 400 | 400 | 200 | 200 |
| Ribbon manufact'ng | 140 | 100 | 115 | 140 |
| Roofing (metal) | 60 | 70 | 65 | 75 |
| Roofing slate | 242 | 240 | 231 | 150 |
| Salt | 25 | 20 | 18 | 4 |
| Sashes, blinds, &c | 24 | 20 | 16 | 12 |
| Saw mill and pumps | 30 | 35 | 28 | 35 |
| Sewer pipe | 67 | 119 | 43 | 77 |
| Sheep raising | 40 | 35 | 4 | 2 |
| Ship works | 1,188 | 440 | 400 | 273 |
| Slate quarry and factory | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 |
| Silk manufacturing | 800 | 792 | 701 | 850 |
| Smelting | 48 | 58 | 1 | 1 |
| Soap manufacturing | 42 | 42 | 38 | 43 |
| Stationers | 15 | 20 | 25 | 30 |
| Stove manufact'ng | 180 | 185 | 110 | 106 |
| Sugar | 1,648 | 1,944 | 1,912 | 1,526 |
| Turpentine | 70 | 60 | 50 | 40 |
| Wagons and carriages | 385 | 410 | 306 | 313 |
| Wall paper | 60 | 75 | 15 | 20 |
| Water wheels | 30 | 40 | 35 | 45 |
| Wine manufacturing | 15 | 15 | 7 | 5 |
| Wire | 671 | 908 | 1,103 | 1,054 |
| Woolens | 7,553 | 8,565 | 7,293 | 7,714 |
| Woolens and cottons | 621 | 619 | 85 | 295 |
| Worsted goods | 1,332 | 1,456 | 1,303 | 1,665 |
| Worsteds and woolens | 382 | 376 | 237 | 264 |
| Yarns | 350 | 295 | 418 | 442 |
| Yarns and cloths | 900 | 1,050 | 500 | 750 |
| Yarns and cordage | 75 | 90 | 60 | 75 |
| Totals | 82,881 | 92,411 | 68,330 | 80,086 |

These returns show that the same industries employed 9,530 more hands in 1892 than in 1890, an increase of 12 per cent. In 1894 they employed 24,081 hands less than in 1892, a decrease of 26 per cent; in the early part of 1895 they employed 11,756 more hands than in 1894, but 12,325 less hands than in 1892 and 2,795 less even than in 1890. For 1895 the employment of labor shows an increase of 17 per cent, as compared with 1894, a decrease of 13 per cent as compared with 1892, and a decrease of 3 per cent as compared with 1890.

Next we give the percentage of wages paid in 455 different industrial establishments:

**Wages.**

| Industry. | Average percentage wages paid, January 1 to June 30. 1890 | 1892 | 1894 | 1895 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Blacksmithing | 100 | 100 | 78 | 78 |
| Bleaching and dyeing | 100 | 140 | 110 | 150 |
| Boilers, engines and locomotives | 100 | 101 | 81 | 80 |
| Bottle manufacturing | 100 | 125 | 75 | 90 |
| Box and pump factory | 100 | 100 | 90 | 80 |
| Box making | 100 | 100 | 80 | 80 |
| Brass goods | 100 | 98 | 91 | 96 |
| Brick and tile | 100 | 90 | 75 | 43 |
| Building and contracting | 100 | 105 | 92 | 96 |

**Free Trade Means No Money.**


| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Carpets | 100 | 108 | 79 | 89 |
| Chewing gum | 100 | 100 | 100 | 110 |
| Coal and coke | 100 | 95 | 83 | 76 |
| Copper refiners | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Cordage | 100 | 100 | 40 | 40 |
| Cotton | 100 | 103 | 92 | 94 |
| Cotton and jute | 100 | 100 | 70 | 80 |
| Cut nails and spikes | 100 | 95 | 75 | 70 |
| Dredging | 100 | 107 | 69 | 93 |
| Drugs | 100 | 100 | 85 | 90 |
| Earthenware | 100 | 100 | 73 | 72 |
| Educational | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Egg packing | 100 | 100 | 90 | 90 |
| Farming | 100 | 100 | 83 | 77 |
| Felt and lumber | 100 | 123 | 83 | 128 |
| Fibre | 100 | 110 | 62 | 74 |
| Furniture | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| General labor | 100 | 110 | 60 | 50 |
| General merchandise | 100 | 142 | 95 | 62 |
| Gloves | 100 | 115 | 108 | 114 |
| Grain and feed | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Hardware | 100 | 102 | 74 | 81 |
| Harness | 100 | 100 | 60 | 60 |
| Hops | 100 | 100 | 100 | 75 |
| Hosiery | 100 | 100 | 100 | 117 |
| Mining | 100 | 103 | 62 | 75 |
| Packing | 100 | 95 | 89 | 89 |
| Paper | 100 | 101 | 78 | 73 |
| Pottery | 100 | 100 | 94 | 89 |
| Printing and bookbinding | 100 | 98 | 81 | 83 |
| Pulp | 100 | 130 | 109 | 108 |
| Pumps and windmills | 100 | 100 | 93 | 88 |
| Railroads | 100 | 102 | 98 | 103 |
| Restaurant | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Revolvers | 100 | 100 | 90 | 90 |
| Roofing and siding | 100 | 116 | 111 | 53 |
| Roofing slate | 100 | 113 | 97 | 97 |
| Ribbons | 100 | 65 | 60 | 93 |
| Hosiery and underwear | 100 | 100 | 80 | 75 |
| Hotel | 100 | 100 | 80 | 70 |
| Iron and steel | 100 | 103 | 85 | 89 |
| Knit goods | 100 | 99 | 85 | 87 |
| Lamps | 100 | 100 | 90 | 95 |
| Lime | 100 | 100 | 41 | 27 |
| Leather board | 100 | 100 | 95 | 100 |
| Lumber | 100 | 100 | 82 | 81 |
| Machinery | 100 | 95 | 75 | 80 |
| Men's furnishing | 100 | 100 | 85 | 88 |
| Metal goods | 100 | 100 | 90 | 90 |
| Mill furnishing | 100 | 100 | 75 | 50 |
| Salt | 100 | 100 | 75 | 70 |
| Sash, blinds, doors | 100 | 100 | 80 | 80 |
| Saw mills and pumps | 100 | 105 | 87 | 165 |
| Saw mills | 100 | 103 | 86 | 79 |
| Sewer piping | 100 | 125 | 36 | 114 |
| Sheep | 100 | 100 | 67 | 50 |
| Ship building | 100 | 100 | 92 | 65 |
| Silk | 100 | 105 | 89 | 113 |
| Slate quarries | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Smelting | 100 | 90 | 80 | 80 |
| Sugar | 100 | 100 | 86 | 67 |
| Tools | 100 | 106 | 71 | 91 |
| Turpentine | 100 | 80 | 70 | 60 |
| Wagons and carriages | 100 | 114 | 70 | 81 |
| Wall paper | 100 | 100 | 90 | 90 |
| Water wheels | 100 | 100 | 85 | 85 |
| Wine | 100 | 125 | 100 | 100 |
| Wire | 100 | 95 | 95 | 94 |
| Woolen goods | 100 | 100 | 94 | 89 |
| Woolens and cottons | 100 | 100 | 13 | 50 |
| Worsted goods | 100 | 90 | 71 | 91 |
| Worsted and woolens | 100 | 104 | 70 | 77 |
| Yarns | 100 | 100 | 79 | 92 |
| Yarns and cloth | 100 | 100 | 78 | 88 |
| Yarns and cordage | 100 | 100 | 90 | 90 |
| Averages | 100 | 105 | 84 | 86 |

These facts show that the average of wages paid in 1892 was 5 per cent higher than in 1890; in 1893 it was 16 per cent less than in 1890 and 21 per cent less than in 1892; while for the 1895 period the average rate of wages paid was 14 per cent less than in 1890, 17 per cent less than in 1892; and only 2 per cent greater than in 1894. While those reported "advances" in wages have been diligently announced in the cases of the few industries that have been enabled to make them, nothing has been heard of the far more numerous other instances wherein the wage earners have not been so fortunate.

Previous investigations made by the League were:

McKinley census, October, 1892, showing over $40,000,000 invested in new or enlarged industries within two years; also that work has been provided for 37,285 additional hands.

Industrial census, October, 1893, showing a loss of 47.20 per cent in the volume of trade, as compared with November, 1892; a decrease of 60½ per cent in the number of hands employed; a decrease of 69 per cent in the amount of wages paid, and a decrease of $2.35 in the average weekly earnings.

Industrial census, October, 1894, showing a decrease of 56 per cent in the output of factories, as compared with 1892; a falling off of 30 per cent in the number of hands employed; a falling off of 45 per cent in the amount of wages earned; a decrease of $55 in average annual earnings.

These results can be briefly tabulated as follows:

**McKinley Census of 1892.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Extra hands employed | $37,285 |
| New capital invested | $40,000,000 |

**Industrial Census, October, 1893.**
Since November, 1892.

| | |
|---|---|
| Decrease in labor | 60½ per cent |
| Decrease in wages | 69 per cent |
| Decrease in business | 47.2 per cent |
| Number of hands out of work | 101,763 |
| Total loss in weekly wages | $1,232,851.36 |
| Average decrease in rate of wages | $2.35 per week |

**Industrial Census, October, 1894.**
Since 1890 Census.

| | |
|---|---|
| Decrease in labor | 30 per cent |
| Decrease in wages | 45 per cent |
| Decrease in product value | 44 per cent |
| Decrease in cost of material | 44 per cent |

**Wage and Labor Census, September, 1895**

| Comparison with | Labor employed. More (+) or less (—). | Wages paid. More (+) or less (—). |
|---|---|---|
| 1890 | — 3 per cent. | +14 |
| 1892 | — 13 per cent. | —17 |
| 1894 | + 17 per cent. | + 2 |

From this latest investigation it is apparent that the industrial condition of the United States has retrogressed more than half a decade. Six years have elapsed since the taking of the sensus of 1889, and we find that 3 per cent less labor is employed now than then, also that labor earned this year at the rate

**Buncoing the Sugar Planters.**


of 14 per cent less wages than in 1889. These results, as applied to the whole country, appear in the following exhibit:

| Census of 1890. | Investigation of 1895. |
|---|---|
| Hands employed | 4,712,622—3 per cent. 4,571,243 |
| Wages earned | $2,283,216,529—less 14 per cent $1,963,563,215 |

The result of a Democratic administration and a Free Trade fanatic Congress is that labor was earning $300,000,000 less this year than in 1889. We have to thank the more conservative Democratic Congressmen that the result was not worse. Contrast this half decade of Democratic destruction with the pro-

**Hiding the Real Danger.**


gress of the country during three decades of Protection:

**Growth of Capital Invested.**

| | |
|---|---|
| 1860 | $1,000,855,715 |
| 1870 | 2,118,208,769 |
| 1880 | 2,790,272,606 |
| 1890 | 6,524,475,306 |

**Increase of Persons Employed.**

| | Men. | Women. | Children. Not returned. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1860 | 1,010,349 | 270 807 | * |
| 1870 | 1,615,598 | 323,770 | 114,628 |
| 1880 | 2 019,035 | 531,639 | 181,021 |
| 1890 | 3,745,310 | 845,428 | 121,194 |

*Not returned.

**Total Wages Paid.**

| | |
|---|---|
| 1860 | $ 378,878,966 |
| 1870 | 775,584 343 |
| 1880 | 947,953,795 |
| 1890 | 2,283 216,529 |

**Cost of Material and Value of Product.**

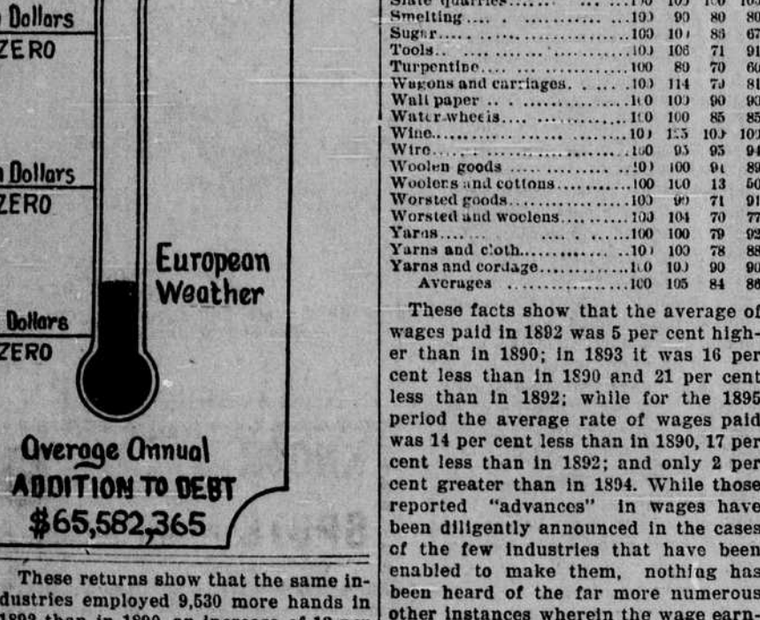
| | Cost of Material. | Value of Product. |
|---|---|---|
| 1860 | $1,031,605.093 | $1,855,861,676 |
| 1870 | 2,488,427,242 | 4,232,325,442 |
| 1880 | 3,3 6,823,549 | 5,369,579,191 |
| 1890 | 5,162,144,076 | 9,372,437.283 |

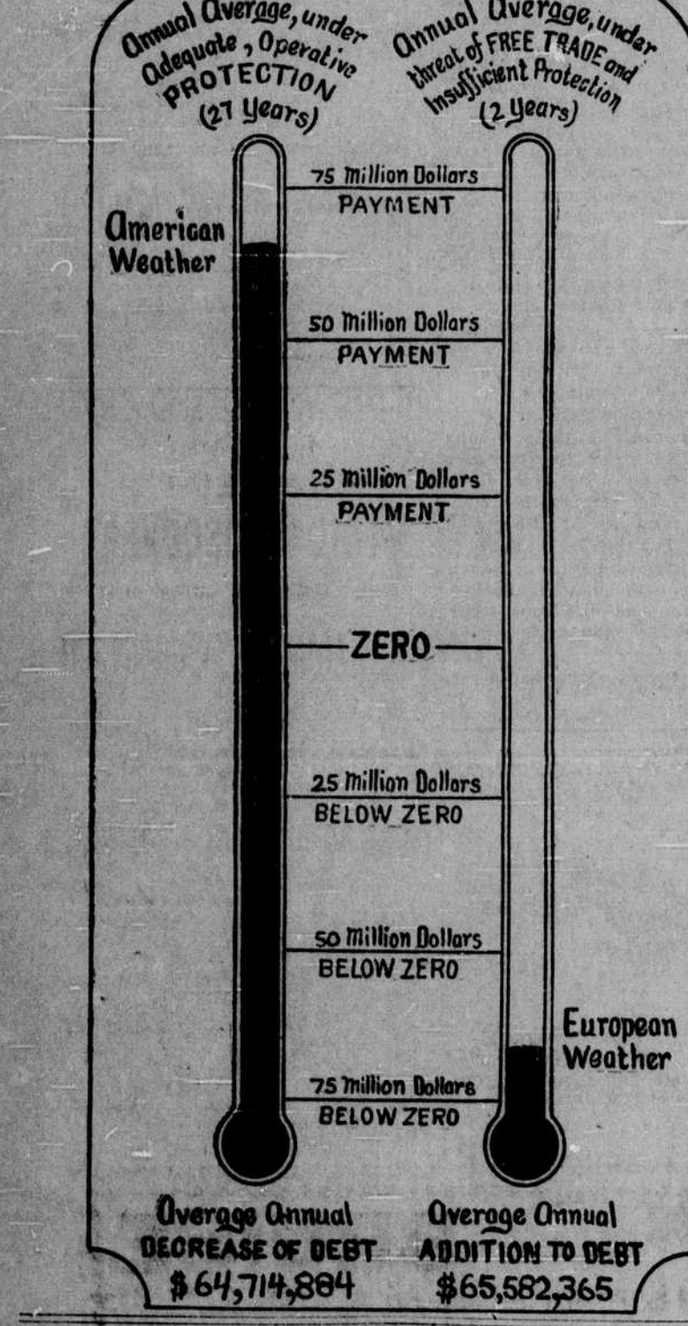
There are two items in the above tables that stand out in bold relief of all others:

| | Hands Employed. | Wages Paid. |
|---|---|---|
| 1890 | 4,712,622 | $2.283,216,529 |
| 1880 | 2,732 595 | 947,953.795 |
| Increase in ten years | 1.980,027 | $1,335,262,734 |

Nearly two millions of people given employment in a decade. Two hundred thousand per year. This was Protection. And the threat of Free Trade has thrown us back half a dozen years till labor is less busy now than it was in 1889, and its earning capacity is less by three hundred million dollars a year.

Here the suggestion naturally follows that our consumption of goods must be on the basis of our consumption in 1889, at least as far as the wage earners are concerned if they are in receipt of $300,000,000 less than in 1889. This being the case, the effect of our present importations of foreign goods could only be fairly gauged by comparing them with our imports of 1889. That we are not consuming as much as we did from 1890 to 1893 is well known, but if the demand has fallen back to that of 1889 then our manufacturers will certainly have to curtail their output very shortly. We have, in fact, learned from representatives of several industries that this is likely to be the case.




# DAIRY AND POULTRY.

## INTERESTING CHAPTERS FOR OUR RURAL READERS.

**How Successful Farmers Operate This Department of the Farm—A Few Hints as to the Care of Live Stock and Poultry.**

IN building silos cheapness of construction does not interfere with usefulness if the one essential, making the walls air-tight, is attended to. As evidence of this we quote the following description of the silos of the well known dairyman John Gould of Ohio as given by L. S. Hardin in Home and Farm:

Mr. Gould rather favors building the silo in the barn, as that saves a roof and gives outside protection, the silo being merely a big box. The room taken up supplies so much more feed than the same space occupied by the hay that the apparent loss is a real gain. Here not stone foundation is needed. All that is required is to dig a trench the size of the silo, large enough to receive a 10-inch square sill and bed it in mortar underneath and on the sides to firm it. Set up the 2x6 inch studding 18 inches apart from center to center and line up on the inside with inch lumber 10 inches wide, crosslocked at the corner and so securely that it will be impossible to pull it apart. Cover on the inside of the first lining with cheap tarred paper, then run on another layer of the same kind of lumber; put it on with a half lap, so as to break the joint in the first layer and nail well with 10-penny wire nails. To make sure that the corners are tight have a 3x3-inch scantling sawed through cornerwise and nail these into the corners with a backing of paper well painted with gas tar. The silage is taken out with small doors unhinged, set in from inside. The pressure of the silage holds them securely in place, and these are taken out one by one as the feeding of the silage progresses. When the walls of the silo are finished and painted with a paint made of 3 quarts of gas tar and 2 quarts of gasoline well mixed—taking care that no fire comes near it in mixing or applying—the floor may be made by drawing the soil from the center of the silo up to and pounding down against the side walls until the floor is in the form of a kettle. Wetted when pounded, and of clay, this makes one of the best floors. Mr. Gould has two silos of this kind built eight years ago, holding 200 tons of silage that did not cost $100. He uses no coverings or weight to the ensilage, but when the heat begins to appear he scatters evenly over the top of silage 10 or 15 pails of water, which causes an air-tight mold to form, which answers every purpose and he says causes the waste of less than a wagon bed full of silage. Surely any farmer could make such a silo as here described at less than $50 apiece, of 100-ton capacity; this would be 7 or 8 acres of corn fodder per silo.

### Danger from Milk.

The Massachusetts society for the promotion of agriculture has recently published in book form the results of its thorough investigation as to the infectiousness of milk from tuberculous cows. The object was to determine, especially, whether the infectious element of tuberculosis ever existed in milk from tuberculous cows whose udders are apparently healthy. Some of the results, briefly, are as follows: Eighty-eight guinea pigs were inoculated with milk from 15 cows; tuberculosis was found in twelve of these pigs, after using milk from six different cows. Ninety-five rabbits were inoculated, and six of them found with tuberculosis. Milk of tuberculous cows was fed to 48 rabbits, and two showed tuberculosis. Twelve pigs were fed on the milk and five produced positive results, with suspicion in two others. Twenty-one calves produced eight with tuberculosis. Circular letters were sent out to physicians and veterinary surgeons, asking whether they had ever seen a case of tuberculosis that could be traced to the milk supply. Answers were received from 991, of which 58 had seen or suspected the existence of such cases. This is less than 6 per cent, which the trustees regard as remarkably small. The conclusions of the report are as follows:

1. While the transmission of tuberculosis by milk is probably not the most important means by which the disease is propagated, it is something to be guarded against most carefully.

2. The possibility of milk from tuberculous udders containing the infectious element is undeniable.

3. With the evidence here presented, it is equally undeniable that milk from diseased cows with no appreciable lesion of the udder may, and not infrequently does, contain the bacillus of the disease.

4. Therefore all such milk should be condemned for food.

### Egg Production.

A writer on poultry topics, A. M. Halstead, says:

Some years since a tabulated statement went the rounds of the press, showing that a hen could not possibly lay more than 600 eggs in her natural life. The number was parceled out as follows: The first year after birth, 15 to 20; second year, 100 to 120; third year, 120 to 135; fourth year, 100 to 115; fifth year, 60 to 80; sixth year, 50 to 60; seventh year, 35 to 40; eighth year, 15 to 20. This table was assumed and based upon a microscopic investigation of the ovarium of a hen, by some European savant. For once, science was wrong. Recently a number of persons have kept careful count and have found an egg production of nearly 1,000, during the eight or nine years of a hen's life. I, myself, have had a yield of over 350 eggs per hen in two years, averaging 175 yearly from a flock of Crevecoeurs, and my Brown Leghorns yearly exceed that record. Two years since, from a flock of 61 hens at first, of which two died in February and March, and 34 were killed for the table prior to July, I gathered between January 1 and September 1, 6,257 eggs. Taking 43 as the average number of hens through the season, this gives an average of 145 eggs per hen per season of eight months. Of these 61 hens 25 were Brown Leghorns, 6 Light Brahmas, 4 Plymouth Rocks, and the rest were crosses and mongrels. Had the flock been all Leghorns I have no doubt but that the average would have been fully 175 eggs per hen.

This production of eggs may be forced by suitable feeding, and, in breeding for profit, it should be done. Assuming the table given above to be correct, in proportion of the eggs laid at certain ages of the fowl, it follows that to get the full value of the egg production we must keep hens until the fourth year. If, by proper feeding and attention, we can cause her to lay three-fourths or more of that possible number during the first two years, we can then fatten her for market, and fill her place in the yard by younger fowls, to go through the same forcing process. It is folly to feed and keep a hen for four years, when the bulk of her product may be obtained from her in half that time. I should, therefore, advise fitting her for market, as soon as she has finished the best of her second season's laying, which is usually about June. The cocks may be kept till three years old, if desired, but usually two years will be found the most profitable age to market them.

In the "old time" it was a good flock of hens that averaged 50 eggs per annum. Now, an average of 100 is esteemed a low figure, 150 per head being considered the necssary number to entitle a flock to be called good layers. We frequently hear of instances where an average of 200 and upwards have been produced by small-sized flocks, but these are exceptions to the rule.

### Keeping Off Lice.

M. W. Neihart, of Nebraska City, gives the following in the Nebraska Farmer as his method of keeping his poultry house free from lice:

"My chicken houses all contain earth floors. I drive stakes in the ground for roosts to rest on, bore holes through roost pole (which is a 2x4 ripped in two, making a pole 2x2), and into top of stakes allowing a wire spike to go through roost and into the stake. This will hold the roost in place.

"Don't allow the roosts to touch your building anywhere. I leave these stakes about two feet high. Now you know full well that these mites always leave the chicken towards the dawn of morning and remain on the roost and in the building until evening, when they again attack the fowls as they settle down to rest. Results you know and I need not repeat them, but will say that these blood suckers are the direct cause of bringing into the flocks of our land what is commonly called cholera. Out of hundreds of cases of supposed cholera examined by myself I have yet to find my first of this dreaded disease.

"But to turn to our subject. Now all you have to do is pick up your roost, take it outside (for convenience), have a common machine oil can filled with gasoline and saturate pole completely, also go inside and run some on top and down the stakes. Repeat this a few times and you will completely destroy those mischief makers. Your house is no doubt overrun with these mites, but only doctor your roosts and you will have them exterminated."

Shorthorns vs. Scrubs.—A shorthorn steer properly cared for can be made to weigh 1,500 pounds in three years, while a scrub will require five years to secure 1,200 pounds, and as a result the shorthorn gains 500 pounds annually and the scrub 240 pounds annually. Estimating shorthorns at 5¼ cents a pound, the gain is annually $26.25, and estimating the scrub at 4¼ cents a pound, the gain is annually $10.60, or $15.65 gain in favor of the shorthorn. But let us note how the case stands with both at the end of the year. I have stated that the shorthorn gains 500 pounds a year, hence in the three years it weighs 1,500 pounds and is worth $78.75; the scrub gains 240 pounds a year, and in three years weighs 720 pounds and is worth $30.60, hence the difference in the value of the steers at the expiration of three years is $48.15 in favor of the shorthorn. In other words, the shorthorn at the expiration of three years is worth twice as much as the scrub and $17.55 over.—Robert Mitchell.

Life of the Horse.—Speaking on the subject of the longevity of the horse a writer in one of our Boston exchanges says: "The natural life of a horse must depend partly on its breeding, but quite as much on the kind of work it is set to do. An animal never driven fast and thus strained or injured by hard roads will last to 25 years and do good service. But if driven hard on stone or asphalt roadbeds its feet will give out and the animal will soon become worthless. Eli Wakelee of Ansonia, Conn., has a team of horses 34 and 35 years old which are yet in good condition and do good work. He had their photograph taken recently, and will hang it in his parlor. Mr. Wakelee has worked this team in double harness all spring and summer, plowing, dragging and mowing with them, and they are yet in prime condition, sleek and glossy as most horses that are young. He has worked them more than twenty-five years, and it is evident that the team has never been misused."