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



HE disease is one which calls for skilled advice whenever this is attainable, and one in which a fatal result may easily be produced by improper treatment. Any methods and remedies which cannot be applied with

safety by the farmer himself would manifestly be out of place in this arti-The directions here given, however, if carefully followed, should be the means of saving many animals which otherwise would be lost.

As a result it is found that the sooner the disease appears after calving the more likely it is to prove fatal. The suddenness and severity, or comparative mildness, of the onset also supplies an indication as to the result. In all cases it is important that the first symptoms should be recognized in order that treatment may be commenced early. In the case of cows which have already suffered from a previous attack, and even in the case of others which present conditions very favorable for the disease, such as already described, preventive treatment should commenced before parturition. This consists in limiting the supply of food during the time that the cow is dry, and keeping the bowels open by one or more doses of salts. The most suitable purgative for a cow is one to one and a half pounds of Epsom or Glauber's salts with an ounce of ginger and about a pint of molasses in a large quantity (two quarts or more) of tepid

After calving a free flow of blood to the udder should be encouraged by frequent milking even if the calf is allowed to suck, and the animal of course should be protected from exposure to severe weather or to unusual cold or heat, although a certain amount of daily exercise is desirable. If the first symptoms of the disease should appear the purgative medicine should be given again at once.-Bulletin of Arkansas Experiment Station.

Lingeed Meal.

If you have a little money that you want to spend in a profitable manner, a good way to do it is to lay in a supply of linseed meal for the coming winter. It is much cheaper now than it will probably be in the winter, and it is an excellent thing to have in the fall when the fall calves are expected. I never knew of a case of trouble at calving when a little meal had been fed for a short time before, and while this is not so necessary in summer as it is in winter, when the feed is almost exclusively dry, still a little is a very good thing to use at such a time. neighbor of mine some time ago

asked me what was the best thing to give a cow that had failed to drop the that line, but I could tell him what would prevent it, and recommended linseed meal. The medical profession generally recommends a dose of physic as a first course in certain cases of ailments that affects animals, and while om salts may have their place, yet it is much better, I think, to use lined meal and do away with the need of such medicines. The above menned medicines are called "cathartics," which is derived from a word in me ancient language which means to kick. The idea is that when these edicines are taken into the stomach and intestines they irritate the linings ch a degree that in the efforts to expel the foreign substance a watery secretion is poured out in such profu-sion that the desired end is accomplished, or it is "kicked" out. Now, it seems to me that it is better to use some feeding stuff that has a value as a means of giving nourishment and will at the same time act as a cathartic does, than to use a catharic which only acts by irritating the system into which it is taker.—National Stockman.

This breed of fowls is very old, older, some say, than the Roman Empire. They are described by old Romen writers, and so clearly, that there seems no doubt that they were the most prominent breed of that early age. From that time to this they seem to have held characteristics distinct from other breeds. Writing of this breed Manly Miles says: "They are what would be termed at the present day pre-eminently an English breed of fowls, and are, as they always will be, a general favorite wherever known. The English regard them as superior to all other breeds as a table fowl, and they probably are unsurpassed by any and equaled by none, except, perhaps, the game. Yet it has the advantage when compared with the latter, producing a greater proportion of breast mest, being so very broad, deep, full-broasted and plump in general contour. The average weight of the cock is from nine to ten pounds, though they oc-casionally weigh over eleven pounds the hens weigh from seven to eight

"One peculiar marking of the Dork-ing is the fifth toe, which is placed above the fourth, distinct from the others and curves slightly upward. The head is rather large, though not coarse, beak stout and slightly curved; the comb of the colored varieties being either rose or single; the white variety always having the rose comb. The ear-

lobes and wattles, like the comb, are bright red in color, the wattles being large, of medium length, the back broad and long, the breast deep, broad | From the Westminster Gazette. and full, the wings and general makeup of the fowl being compact and

plump. "They are quiet and docile in habits, and not extensive foragers, though they always thrive best with a good run, such as the liberty of a farm. The principal varieties with us are the Colored, Silver Gray, White and Cuckoo though the latter is less common with us than the English, being

rarely seen in this country.
"It is generally conceded by most poultry breeders that while the Dorkings may be called fair layers, with good care, yet they are inferior in the egg-producing quality to most of our standard breeds, taking the year through.

"As a table fowl the Dorking stands unsurpassed, being peculiarly delicate in flavor, tender and juicy, with an abundance of breast meat. Their large size, early maturity, and rapid growth also tell much in their favor, while their beauty of form and plumage are not the least of their merits. Gentle in disposition, they make the best of pets, and seem to enjoy being petted, almost as much as a cat does, being fully equal to the Brahma in this respect. They also make the best of mothers, never leaving their chickens until they are old enough to take care of themselves in a measure, and are in this respect better than even the Cochins and Brahmas, as they remain longer with their broods than most other breeds. Their eggs are large and round, and nearly equal in size at both ends.

"The Dorking breed of whatever variety, should always have a dry soil, otherwise they will not thrive well. The breed is valuable to cross with the Brahmas and Cochins. The result of this cross usually excels the Dorking in laying qualities."

Corn and Pumpkins for Hogs.

When I feed hogs for health, as well as profit, I want the pigs farrowed early in the spring-say in March or April-for early pigs will grow faster and do better than late ones. I would feed the mother liberally on kitchen slops, and wheat shorts, and corn meal, together with a moderate allowance of whole corn, and always give her ample room to range around in a lot well set in grass so be can have a good supply of green food, which I regard as essential to health, both in mother and pigs. As soon as the pigs will eat, which will be at from two to four weeks old, I feed them separate from their mother in a pen where they can go in and out at will. I would wean the pigs at ten to twelve weeks old, and keep them on good pasture during the summer and fall, and get all the growth possible from grass and clover. Meantime I would give only a moderate supply of corn, for heavy feeding of corn is not conducive to health; and I must always be sure they have a good supply of pure water, for nothing is more injurious to the health of hogs than to be compelled to drink filthy, stagnant water. In September, as soon as new corn is hard enough to feed economically, I would commence feeding it very mederately until it is hard enough to shell. I would then increase the amount until they were nearly on full feed. By this time I would have a lot centa. I told him that I did not of ripe, sweet pumpkins, and feed libknow as I had never had any trouble in erally of these once every day, and, if a governess in the reign of Charles II., cet apples, give them a feed of these about three times every week; but never neglect to feed liberally of ripe pumpkins. Hogs 'must" have something more bulky and less concentrated than corn if the feeder expects to keep them in a healthy condition for any great length

I find pumpkins the cheapest and best feed to give in connection with corn of anything I ever tried, and hogs will fatten much faster when so fed than when confined exclusively to corn, and as pumpkins are so easily and cheaply raised, it will readily be seen that pork thus made is much cheaper than when produced exclusively on corn, and the hogs in a much more healthy and natural condition, hence more profitable; and as profits is what we are all after I would recommend this plan for health and profit. When hogs are so fed and have the run of a grassy lot or field, they will be in fine condition for market in November or early in December, and the pork thus made is cheaper and healthier than that made from hogs carried over winter and marketed at eighteen to twenty months. Pigs, when fed on my plan, will be eight to nine months old when ready for market, and if of a good breed (like the Berkshires) will weigh from 275 to 300 pounds.-I. N. Barker.

Watch the Sheep .- When you see a sheep biting itself lose no time in looking for the cause and removing it. It may be ticks or fleas, or some trouble with the skin; but, whatever it is, it is taking your profit away. The sheep should be dipped in any good standard dip without loss of time. The profit from a lamb or a sheep is so small that one may think it does not pay to do this for one sheep. But remember that our great corn crop of two hundred thousand million ears goes through the farmers' hands, one ear at a time, and if one ear is not worth saving, on this principle, the whole crop might be thrown away, one ear at a time. The great ocean is made up of single drops of rain, that have fallen one by one. And a shepherd that despises one single lamb will never have a profitable flock. -Am. Sheep Breeder.

The health of your manure must be studied the same as the condition and health of your seed. If you permit it to become foul your crops will become foul.

There is no shame in paying, no shame in receiving, an honest compliWHY I HATE WOMAN.

quite large and broad. The neck is A Correspondent Gives a Lot of Reason of Which Not All Are Reasonable.

> A correspondent, whose sex we decline to divulge, sends us the following twenty-one answers to the above question. "Why I Hate Woman:"

Because she stabs me in the eye with her parasol, offers no apology and looks as if I did it.

2. Because she pushes for a place in trains and omnibuses and, being in, never makes any room for any other

3. Because, in public, her prattle is audible and unceasing, and includes the biographies and characteristics of all her friends by name.

& Because she discusses frocks with her sister opposite, and describes falrics and fixings as if at her dress maker's.

5. Because she climbs to the tops of omnibuses, to descend from which demands grace and decency

6. Because she thinks the only way to make an omnibus stop is to prod the driver, if she cannot reach the con-

7. Because, being of that class for which omnibuses are not, she spoils her coachman and ruins her horses by her ignorant or inconsiderate use of them.

8. Because, being of any class, she loves a "remnant day" and dotes on bargains.

9. Because she displays her bag loses her handkerchief and carries her purse in her hand.

19. Because she recites, plays violins and rides on bicycles. 11. Because she reads accounts of

weddings and lists of presents in ladies' newspapers. 12. Because she walks three in a

row upon the pavement and expects every one else to make way for her. Because she worships priests and deacons, as well as Illustrious persons and cavalry officers.

14. Because she is "fluent but not lucid," and more concerned about the number of her facts than the truth of them.

15 Because, in nine cases out of ten she can neither sew, nor read aloud nor make tea.

16. Because she is always writing letters and wanting me and others to answer them.

17. Because she is the slave of fashion; and that not only in clothes, but in art, music, manners, religion, flowers, jewelry, language and furniture.

18. Because she does not value anything simply because it is "good" (following a fashion set in the days before woman existed), but because it is "worn," or "done," or even "talked

19. Because if she is "nice," she is sure to be conventional; and if she is not conventional, she is generally not

20. Because if you tell her a secret, she passes it on at once to other friends -"I don't mind telling you, dear, but it mustn't go any further."

21. Because she is often careless as to food, and thinks checpness the first requisite in wine.

An Old-Time New Woman.

Women who pride themselves to-day apon their all around ability and knowledge of everything must sit in humility before the accomplishments recorded of Mrs. Hannah Woolley, who, moved to write "A Guide to the Female Sex." In the volume her own education was thus summarized: "The things I pretend greatest skill in are all works wrought with a needle, all transparent works, shall work, moss work, also cutting of prints, and adorning rooms or cabinets or stands with them, all kinds of beugle works upon wyres, all manner of pretty toys, rocks made with shells or in sweets, frames for looking glasses, feathers of crewel for the corners of beds, preserving all kinds of sweetmeats, wet or dry, setting out of banquets, making of salves, oyntments, waters, cordials, healing any wounds not desperately dangerous, knowledge in discerning the symptoms of most diseases, and giving such remedies as are fit; all manner of cookery, writing and arithmetic, washing black or white sarsenets, making sweet powders for the hair or to lay among linen." Nor was this all. Mrs. Woolley knew French and Italian and Latin, which she counseled her sex to study, "since it may hence appear, ladies, that you have no Pygmean souls, but as capable of gigantick growth as your male opponents.'

Riches Drove Ills Love Away.

George Wohlstadt, an importer and dealer in birds in New York City, has just been made the defendant in a suit for breach of promise. The plaintiff is Miss Etta Wagner, a member of the London Galety Girls company, which is now playing in the west. She asks for \$20,000 damages, claiming that Wohlstadt's refusal to keep his promise to marry her has caused her to "suffer great distress of mind and body," and has otherwise damaged her to that extent. The change in Wohlstadt's feelings is said to have been that if we manufactured in our own brought about by his receiving a legacy of \$50,000 from his father, who died in Germany.

A Terrible Possibility.

The question of the expediency of disbanding the militia company was being agitated one town-meeting day in a certain hamlet not a thousand miles from Boston. The tavern-keeper, a most pompous individual, who had courteously preserved silence during several noisy harangues, threw a final terrible bomb into the camp of the conoclasts by the solemn interrogatory, delivered in his most impressive

"Gentlemen, let me ask you this: What could we do without militia in case of a resurrection?"

GRAND OLD PARTY.

PROTECTIVE POLICY.

The People Know Why Prosperity Is Returning to This Country-The Party That Keeps the Old Flag at Its Mast-



Canadian Competition Increases.

We believe that American farmers are beginning to look with a little anxiety along the Canadian border, as they find that our imports of Canadian farm products are increasing. From an official report just issued by the State Department we have compiled the following table, showing our imports of Canadian farm products received from Ontario. Quebec and the Maritime Provinces, during the three months ending March 31, 1895.

IMPORTS FROM ONTARIO. QUEBEC AND MARITIME PROVINCES.
For three months ending March 31, 1895.

1895.	
Apples\$	32,731.62
Barley	221.116.46
Beans	190,248.27
Dried apples	1.000.00
Eggs	87,798,94
Grain	9.726.93
Hay and straw	53,301.26
Hides and skins	181,467.77
Horses	153,742.98
Meat	1.751.70
Onions and turnips	12.340.09
Potatoes	86,163,39
Poultry	6,768.00
Seeds	55.029.32
Sheep and lambs	46,430.92
Tobacco leaf	61,703.77
Wool	359,977.71
	TOTAL STREET, STATE

It appears that during the 1895 year. since the Gorman tariff went into effect, we bought from European coun-SLEDGE HAMMER BLOWS FOR tries foreign goods worth \$88,608,977 more than we bought in 1894. Having increased our purchases by this large sum of money in a single year we naturally turn to the figures of our exports, expecting to find that we have increased our sales of American goods by about the same amount of money; but what do we find? Here are the

figures: EXPORTS TO EUROPE. 1894 .....\$700,870,822 1895 ..... 627,975,133

Decrease, 1895..... \$72,895,689 It seems that during 1895 we sold to European countries \$72,895,689 worth less of our American products and manufactures than we did during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894. \*In the 1895 year we spent over \$88,600,000 more money in European countries, and they spent \$72,900,000 less money in this country. We certainly bought more from them, but, instead of their returning the compliment, they bought less from us. Our loss for the year's deal under the Gorman tariff, which is only the first step toward free trade, exceeded \$160,000,000. Thus another freetrade theory is smashed.

Horses, Cattle and Wool.

Can you furnish me a statement showing the number of horses and their value imported into this country under the Gorman-Brice bill? Also, the num-ber of cattle and their value imported under the recent suspension of duties as to them when there was a little flurry in the price of beef. Would love to have statistics on wool trade

since that bill went into effect.
Lebanon, Ky. C. A. JOHNSON.
Our imports of horses and cattle during the fiscal year, ending June 30,

1895, when the Gori	man tar	in was in
effect for ten months	s. were	as follows:
IMPORTS OF		
Twelve months,		
ending	Num-	
June 30, 1895.	ber.	Value.
Free	1,263	\$417,664
Dutiable	11,833	637,527
Totals	13,096	\$1,055,191
IMPORTS OF	CATT	LE.
Twelve months,		
ending .	Num-	
	- SZ (10 C)	The state of the s

\$ 99,104

Foreign Wool Marketed in the United States 200 Million 7206, 133,906 Pounds 150 150 Fiscal year ending June 30 100 Gorman Tariff .50 Poundal \$5,152,55 iscal year 1894 for Russia, Turkey, South america China , Questralia, 89 leriff FREE WOOL VERSUS FOREIGN WOOL.

million and a half dollars for three Dutiable ......... 134,825 months, or at the rate of \$6,257,396.52 It is clear that Canadian farmers are coming in direct competition every principal article that our farmers can furnish for the home market. The largest imports were of wool, next coming barley, beans, hides and skins, horses, eggs, potatoes, leaf tobacco, hay and straw, seeds, sheep and lambs, apples, onions, and turnips and poultry. When the Canadian farmers begin to supply the American towns along the border line with Canadian farm products, then the American farmers who used to look to these home markets for an outlet for their produtcts must turn elsewhere and go further south, paying more freight before they can sell their goods, and also coming into competition with other farmers, and naturally depressing the value of farm stuffs everywhere through a glut in the market. Later in the year the exports were undoubtedly larger. Give the home market to the American farmer.

Buying and Selling.

One of the greatest of the free-trade war cries has always been that "if we did not buy we could not sell," meaning country all the goods required for our own market without importing any from foreign countries, then foreign countries would not buy any of our farm products or domestic manufactures. Many people have been foolish enough to believe this theory. Now let us look at the facts.

Taking the statistics of our import and export trade for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1894 and 1895, as supplied by the bureau of statistics of the treasury department, we find that our imports from European countries during the two years were as follows:

IMPORTS FROM EUROPE. .....\$383,686,842 ...... 295,077,865 Increase, 1895, ..... \$38,608,977 tails?

666.749 Totals .... 149,781 In regard to suspension of duties we

inquired of the secretary of agriculture, who replied as follows: U. S. Department of Agriculture, Office of the Secretary, Washington, D. C., Aug 17, 1895.

You ask me to advise you of the exact date of the recent suspension of duties on foreign cattle, when it went into effect, how long it was in effect and what countries it affected."

I am not aware that there has been any suspension of duties on foreign cattle, except the provision which has been in the last two Tariff laws admitting pure bred animals for breeding purposes free of duty.

Very respectfully.

J. Sterling Morton, Secretary. Wool statistics show, for the same fiscal year, that we imported 206,133,906 pounds of foreign wool, being 150,981,-348 pounds more than in the previous fiscal year ending June 30, 1894. The amount of money paid for foreign wool for the last year was \$25,556,421, being \$19,448,983 more than in the preceding fiscal year.

Our imports of woolen manufactures

during the year ending June 30, 1895, were worth \$36,542,396, being \$17,150,-546 more than in the preceding year. Our exports of woolen manufactures, which were worth \$774,580 during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, declined to \$670,226 during the 1395 year, thus showing a loss in our export trade of manufactured woolens of \$104,354 as the result of free wool and the effort to capture the trade of the markets of

Preparatory.

the world.

Parrott-Young Quawker is thinking of having his voice cultivated. Wiggins-I wonder if that's the reason he irrigates his throat with cockHow's This!

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We, the undersigned, have known F.

J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

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Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internal-ity, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testi-monials sent free. Price, 75c per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

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The devil never feels ashamed of himself in the company of a stingy man.

It is better to borrow trouble than to Pardon doesn't necessarily include for-

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