

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.

UNtil every farmer has a silo, it is in order to preach the silo, so we beg those who have silos to bear with us if we seem to repeat self-evident truths. Remember what an awful lot of preaching it takes to save a few sinners, and have patience; or do better, help us spread the truth.

1. The silo stores away corn more safely and more permanently than any other plan. Silage is practically fire-proof, and will keep in the silo indefinitely.
2. Corn can be made into silage at less expense than it can be preserved in any other form.
3. The silo preserves absolutely all but the roots of the corn.
4. Silage can be made in the sunshine or in rain. Unlike hay, it is independent of the weather.
5. When corn is ready for the silo, there is but little farm work pressing.
6. Corn is worth more to the dairy as silage than in any other form.
7. At least one-third more corn per acre may be fed on silage than on dried corn, stalks or fodder.
8. Corn is fed more conveniently as silage than in any other form.
9. Silage is of most value when fed in combination with other food richer in protein. It is not a complete food.
10. Owing to its succulence and bulkiness, silage is the best known substitute for green grass, and is therefore especially valuable as a winter food.—Jersey Bulletin.

Keep the Best Breeders.

The best birds should not be sold but be retained as breeders. This is the way that improvement in quality of the stock can be kept up. It is a great mistake to sell the flower of the flock and then be forced to take what is left for the breeding pens. It does not matter how tempting the offers may be, or how much money may be offered for such an offer being made by another breeder is proof conclusively that the same fowl would be just as valuable to the owner for his breeding pens.

Often the breeder is hard pressed for money. He takes a pair, trio, or breeding pen to the show, and there some visitor or exhibitor with cash to spare is highly impressed with their excellence and beauty, and determined to be the possessor of such fine specimens, offers a very high price for them. The owner feels the need of money, and thinks to himself that this is an unusual chance to make money which may not occur again in a lifetime; that these much admired birds are the direct progeny of inferior ones; that the same skill in mating which has produced such fine birds can be exercised again in the same direction. This reasoning is illogical, and the one who parts with the best specimens of his production on such reasoning is taking a back step, as he cannot feel assured that a superior progeny will be the natural result from inferior parents.

Of course there is a strong temptation to part with the best of the flock when a big price is offered, or to gain a good customer. Many novices may yield to the tempting offer, and cherish the hope that the same breeders or their like may produce as good results again. But we caution one and all to banish such delusion and not part with the best breeders for love or money, if you aim at attaining high rank in fancy fowl breeding. Although cases have occurred when apparently inferior breeders have produced specimens greatly their superior, and cases will occur when a vast improvement will be manifest in each succeeding progeny, still the policy of selling the prime birds of the stock and keeping the inferior ones for breeders is unwise and cannot be too strongly deprecated.

It is well to bear in mind the fact that by continuously mating the flower of the flock, or with equally as good or better specimens of other strains, we are tending to progression step by step. Finely bred animals of every kind can only be kept up to the mark of excellence by unremitting selection and attention. But if we use inferior birds for breeders, certainly we make no progress, and may lose ground already won.—Ohio Poultry Journal.

Preventing Scours in Calves.

I milk my cows for the butter that is in the milk, and I cannot afford to let the calves have it. I therefore feed skim-milk. The great trouble in feeding this way is scours, but I have learned that this difficulty can be entirely prevented by the use of rennet extract, to be given with the skim-milk as we get it from the deep-setting cans. We make a business of dairying, and the calves must take their chances with the skim-milk, and everyone knows the difficulty in feeding this bare skim-milk. If we increase the quantity a little or have it too cold the calf's digestion is upset and scours follow. I accidentally stumbled onto the use of rennet extract in liquid form, which can be bought at \$1.50 per gallon, and is of such strength that one teaspoonful is enough for ten calves getting four quarts each of milk at a feed, to prevent any danger from scours. With this adjunct skim-milk can be fed with as great safety as new milk, and now I can put my calves on skim-milk in about five days. I feed the milk at a temperature of about 80 degrees at first,

but after two months I reduce it to 65 or 70 degrees. The rennet extract never fails to prevent scours.—C. L. Gabrielson.

The Langshan Fowl.

History tells us that in February, 1872, Major Cross, of England, received his first importation of Langshans from China. The following November he exhibited them at the Crystal Palace, and six years later the fowl was introduced into the United States by the late Mrs. R. W. Sargent, of Kittery, Maine.

Both in this country and in England, the introduction of the breed brought forth a regular storm of opposition, no doubt on account of the boom it at once created. But to-day the Langshan is all the better for the warfare, and fears no rival.

As chicks the Langshans are strong and vigorous, coming out black, the head and breast with different shades of canary, and the legs of a light color. When they assume their first feathers, they often retain a few white nest feathers, which, however, entirely disappear with their moult in the fall.

As pullets they are early layers, some having been known to lay at the age of five months, although laying at such an age is rather uncommon. For best results at winter egg production, they should be hatched in April or May. They do equally well in all parts of the United States, and can now be found in every state in the Union.—Mr. Boyer, in Farm Poultry.

Andalusians.

The breed appears to have originated in the province of Andalusia, in Spain. It was once classed as a variety of the common Spanish fowls, but was later accepted as a separate breed. The breed produces larger birds than the other varieties of Spanish fowls, and they are also said to be hardier.

The chicks feather rapidly and easily. This helps them to resist the storms and cold, and appears to aid them in coming to maturity. They produce eggs abundantly, and are also considered good table fowls. The comb and shape of the body resemble the other Spanish varieties. The plumage is a bluish gray, nearly black on the back, and glossy. The neck hackle is dark slate, often nearly black, the tail bluish gray; the beak and legs are of a dark blue tinge, nearly a slate color. Sometimes the plumage is penciled by darker shades.

The fowls mature early, and the cocks are fighters. The hens do not seem inclined to sit as a general thing, being considered non-sitters. There are reports of the hens having produced as high as 23 eggs per year. The flesh is of a fine flavor, tender and juicy. The birds are plump-bodied and do not consume as much food as some other breeds.

Night Caps on Fowls.

Some years ago an old lady living in Massachusetts cast about her for means to prevent the combs of her fowls from freezing. Her pens were dilapidated and she did not feel able to repair them. At last the idea struck her of making flannel night-caps for her birds, and this she proceeded to do. Every cold night after the fowls had gone to roost this good old lady would go out and carefully put on the night-caps. This got to be very tiresome before spring came, and the next winter the good dame concluded to repair the house in such a way as to obviate the necessity for making poultry night-caps.

Germicide Power of Milk.—The suggestion which was made by Fokker, that freshly drawn milk was a germicide, surprising as it may be at the time it was made, has been abundantly verified by more recent work. The experiments of Freudreich, as already pointed out, confirm the position advanced by Fokker, and in more recent years others have reached the same conclusion. Indeed, we have learned to recognize that animal secretions in general have more or less of a germicide power, and it is no longer a surprise to us to find this true of milk. The germicide property of freshly drawn milk has, however, been more recently investigated by F. Basenau, who is inclined to question the matter, finding that for a certain pathogenic germ which he studied, milk has no germicide power. Any practical value to this germicide power does not as yet appear. It is known that fresh milk is a very poor medium for the growth of certain pathogenic bacteria; for instance, the cholera germ is quite rapidly destroyed in fresh milk. To what extent this germicide property destroys the cholera germ, however, we do not yet know. According to recent work it appears to be due rather to the multiplication of the lactic organisms.

Dairy Products in New York.—Here are figures of consumption of dairy products in the city of New York: Butter, \$18,155,658; cheese, \$10,068,391; milk, condensed milk and cream, \$16,249,254.50. The total amount expended by New Yorkers on dairy products in a year is, therefore, \$44,473,203.50. That is enough money to build 1,111 and a fraction miles of railroad at \$40,000 a mile, which is a fair figure. In other words, New Yorkers eat enough dairy products in a year to build a railroad from there to Chicago. But it should be understood that it is eastern New York, and not Manhattan Island that is meant, for the figures include the consumption of Brooklyn and adjacent places.—Ex.

Potatoes or Corn for Stock.—Tests in feeding show that it requires about four and one-half times as much weight of potatoes as of cornmeal to secure equal results from hogs, and the potatoes must be cooked. Considering that the tops of potatoes cannot be used as food, while corn produces a large proportion of fodder, corn is a better farm crop than potatoes, but in proportion to yield and value of the grains and tubers potatoes are the most profitable. It is fodder that gives corn such an advantage over other crops.—Ex.

A Generous Child.

A few days ago I ran in to see a woman friend of mine—one of those dear conventional women who take life seriously, and wouldn't do an unusual thing for half your kingdom. While we were talking my friend's little daughter came into the room. She sidled shyly up to her mother. "Mamma," she said, "may I go down to Mamie's just a minute?" The day was cloudy and the mother demurred. The little girl insisted. "I have to go, mamma," she said. "Why, dear?" asked her mother. The little girl hesitated a moment and then, to her ultra-particular mother's dismay she cheerfully explained: "Why," she said, "I lent Mamie my chewing gum last night, and I want it myself now."—Washington Post.

A Grim Jest.

Youth's companion: Deathbed jokes are generally not authentic. The celebrated one attributed to Tom Hood, for instance—that he protested against blaming the undertaker who had blundered into coming before the great wit was dead, and said that the man had "only come to urn a lively Hood"—is known to be decidedly apocryphal.

Nevertheless, a remark somewhat of the same sort, which is attributed to Lord Chesterfield in his last illness, is undoubtedly authentic. Chesterfield was very ill, and his death was only a matter of a few weeks; but his physician advised that he be taken for an easy drive in his carriage, and he went out.

As the equipage was proceeding slowly along it was met by a lady who remarked pleasantly to the great invalid: "Ah, my lord, I am glad to see you able to drive out."

"I am not driving out, madam," answered Chesterfield; "I am simply rehearsing my funeral!"

The Atlantic Monthly for November will contain among other features three short stories of exceptional quality: In Harvest Time, by A. M. Ewell; The Apparition of Gran'ther Hill, by Rowland E. Robinson, and The Face of Death, by L. Douglass. There will also be an installment of Gilbert Parker's serial, The Seats of the Mighty, and Charles Egbert Craddock's The Mystery of Witch-Face Mountain is concluded.

The recent series of papers in the Atlantic has attracted more wide attention than George Birkbeck Hill's A Talk over Autographs. The fifth and last of the series appears in this issue. Lafcadio Hearn's contribution bears the suggestive title After the War, and is quite as readable as his other delightful studies of Japan.

Poems, exhaustive book reviews and the usual departments complete the issue. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston.

Notes by a Layman.

"Never operate if you can help it," said an old and eminent surgeon. "Let nature cure if possible."

"Operate with confidence as son as possible, and let nature cure afterward," said a younger doctor.

The other doctors are wrangling to this moment over this issue.

The man whom one takes to be a country doctor, wearing a sack coat and a white necktie, awkward in gesture, not glib of speech, and diffident of manner, is often found to be one of the "star" city specialists, who is listened to with the most respectful attention.

Deafness Can Not Be Cured.

By local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When the tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surface.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by Catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by druggists; 75c. Hall's Family Pills, 25c.

When Nearing an Iceberg.

The captain of an ocean steamer in most cases finds out when his ship is nearing an iceberg from the men in the engine room. When a steamship enters water considerably colder than that through which it has been going its propeller runs faster. Such water surrounds the vicinity of bergs for many miles. When the propeller's action, therefore, is accelerated greatly, without the steam power being increased, the word is sent up to the officer on the bridge that icebergs may be expected, and a close lookout is established.

Young people will find much to interest and please them in the November number of Frank Leslie's Pleasant Hours for Boys and Girls. There is a capital short story by Oliver Optic; an article giving some excellent hints for boys on buying and using a gun, by Wilf P. Pond; an interesting description of an incident of the war, by J. Frederick Thorne; a valuable paper on "Children in Japan," by A. B. de Guer-ville; an illustrated poem about an arithmetical puzzle, by Clifford Howard; a story for very little folks; a description of a new and exciting game for boys; several illustrated jingles, and a number of puzzles; while the two serial stories of Edward S. Ellis and Jeanette H. Walworth continue with increasing interest. A unique feature of this magazine, which starts in the November number, is the editor's talks about the new books for boys and girls, in which he points out what is best in the late juvenile publications. The number is splendidly illustrated.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

None Were Wasted.

The resources of a properly trained Biddy are practically inexhaustible. A short time ago I bought some very expensive hothouse grapes for a member of the family who had been sick, but they were found to be water. I asked the maid to take them away. The next morning I went to her and told her to take the fruit to the sick room. "Sure, ma'am, O can't. 'Tis meself thought ye wanted them 'trow'd away!" with the peculiar stupid look an Irish girl puts on and takes off with ease. "Thrown away, Bridget!" I exclaimed angrily. "How could you be so stupid? Don't you know that kind of grapes are awfully expensive?" "Don't be put out, ma'am," Bridget said soothingly. "Sure, not one was wasted. O at every good grape meself!"

Trips Undertaken for Health's Sake.

Will be rendered more beneficial, and the fatigues of travel counteracted, if the voyager will take along with him Huester's Stomach Bitters, and use that protective and enabling tonic, nerve invigorant and appetizer regularly. Impurities in air and water is neutralized by it, and it is a matchless tranquilizer and regulator of the stomach, liver and bowels. It counteracts malaria, rheumatism, and a tendency to kidney and bladder ailments.

How to Roast the Succulent Oyster.

Select large oysters and have them scrubbed thoroughly, then place them in the oven in a large tin with the round side of the shells down, so that when they open the liquor will not be lost. As soon as they do open remove the upper shell, sprinkle them with salt, pepper and chopped parsley, add a little butter and serve hot, as possible on a bed of watercress. Oysters served in this way make an excellent first course at dinner if accompanied by thin slices of brown bread and butter.

Do You Speculate?

Then send for our book, "How to Speculate Successfully on Limited Margins in Grain and Stock Markets." Mailed free. Comstock, Hughes & Company, Riato Building, Chicago, Ill.

The Emperor's Cousin.

Prince Albert of Prussia, the second cousin of the German emperor, has been made chief of the regiment of dragoons bearing his name. The prince is, with one or two exceptions, the tallest man in the army, being 6 feet 6 inches in height, and finely proportioned. He is by all means, since the death of Emperor Frederick, the handsomest member of the Hohenzollern family.

Fighting Tobacco Users.

By prompt and decisive action the management of railroads have run out of their employ all men who prefer getting drunk to holding steady situations, or who think they must drink liquor. Now the superintendent of the Boston & Maine railroad has commenced war against tobacco consumers, and has issued a circular to his men which says: "Your attention is called to the fact that you are not allowed to use tobacco in any form whatever while on duty, nor on trains, or in the stations when off duty with uniform or badge on. This rule is imperative and must be regarded at all times." This may seem a little severe, and may force some men to take a day off occasionally for the purpose of chewing.

Parties desiring special, reliable and free information regarding Chicago or other eastern markets are recommended to correspond with Comstock, Hughes & Co., Riato building, Chicago, whose advertise-ment appears in this issue. They are thoroughly reliable and will answer all letters promptly and confidentially.

Try to give pleasure, and you will receive more than you give.

From Now Until Spring

Overcoats and winter wraps will be in fashion. They can be discarded, temporarily, while traveling in the steam heated trains of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway. For solid comfort, for speed and for safety, no other line can compare with this great railway of the West.

Mothers appreciate the good work of Parker's Ginger Tonic, with its reviving qualities—a boon to the pain-stricken, sleepless and nervous.

If you can't break an apple you'll die an old maid.

When you come to realize that your corns are getting, and no more pain, how grateful you feel. All the work of Hindercorns, etc.

It takes two to quarrel, but only one to make up.

PITS—All fittestopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No fits or for the brain's sake. Marvelous cures. Treatise and \$2 trial bottle free to all cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 501 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

The man whose heart is set on things perishable loses all when they perish.

"Ransom's Magic Corn Salve." Warranted to cure or money refunded. Ask your druggist for it. Price 15 cents.

Courage not controlled by prudence is foolishness.

I cannot speak too highly of Fiso's Cure for Consumption.—MRS. FRANK MORRIS, 215 W. 22d St., New York, October 29, 1894.

It's bad luck to cross a funeral procession.

Pain often concentrates all its misery in

RHEUMATISM

Use at once **ST. JACOBS OIL** if you want to feel it concentrate its healing in a cure.

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"I firmly believe that Piso's Cure kept me from having quick consumption."—Mrs. H. D. DARLING, Beaver Meadow, N. Y., June 18, 1895.

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Boston's Famed Bread

For one large loaf of bread use three pints of sifted cornmeal, three pints of rye flour, one cup of good hop yeast and one cup of molasses. Mix very soft with warm water, pour the mixture into a round pudding tin and allow it to stand until light. Bake with a steady fire for three hours.

Huggan's Campher Ice with Glycerine. The original and only genuine. Cures Chapped Hands and Feet, Cold Sores, etc. C. G. Clark Co., Boston.

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If the Baby is Cutting Teeth. Be sure and use that old and well-tried remedy, Mac Wisnaw's SCORCHING STRIP for Children Teething.

We shall soon be hearing of the self-made woman.



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Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers, and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

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