

## 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.

HERE is nothing more essential than the careful selection of birds for breeders. This is forced on our attention by the low averages in egg production made by most of our flocks. The average yield is probably not more than half what it would be were the birds selected, even to the extent that horses, sheep, cattle and hogs are. In the kinds of live stock named there is altogether too little selection, but in our poultry there is none at all, except by the fanciers, and we fear that even they do not do a great deal in selecting individual fowls.

We take a flock, and compare them with another flock, and the flock that does the best is chosen. Now in the rejected flock there may be birds that will outlay anything in the successful flocks, but their good record is obscured by the poor records of their companions. The only way to select the best breeders is to have a separate yard for each fowl, keep a record of her eggs for the first two years, and if she proves excellent, mate her the third year and use her eggs for hatching. This is a troublesome and an expensive method, and will require many years to select a flock of good layers, but it is the only correct method. A flock thus bred would in a number of years yield 50 eggs per annum more than the usual. If the number of hens be 100 this would mean 5,000 eggs extra for the year, and the value of these would be clear profit.

Stopped Egg Eating. I have about 40 hens and they have been doing fairly well this winter. But about three weeks ago the eggs began

to grow blue grass with success as a part of our permanent pasturage. We wish those of our readers living in Wisconsin, Iowa and like localities that have blue grass pastures would report them. Please state also whether the land be low or high, wet or well drained.

The impression prevails in most of our more northern localities that, though blue grass may be used exclusively, that is, alone, for a pasturage in Kentucky, it will not do to rely too much on it further north, but that it should be put in with a number of other grasses.

Another point is that blue grass will often drive out other kinds of grasses. Is that true of all latitudes, and if not, at what latitudes does blue grass surrender to the more widely disseminated native grasses.—Farmers' Review.

**Building Up Dairy Associations.** We heard the secretary of the Illinois Dairymen's association ask the question, "How is the membership to be increased?" The question is not one that can be answered by producing some social panacea. It would appear that there is no one way that will prove effective, but that every way will have to be worked to its fullest capacity. There seems one method that has not been tried at all, but that should yield good returns.

Several months before the holding of the next annual meeting, every farmers' club in the state should be written to, asking them to send one of their number to represent the dairy interests in their vicinity. When we say farmers' clubs we mean also farmers' institutes, and every kind of farmers' organizations that take an interest in such matters. We need to have the entire state represented in the dairy convention, and there should be at least one delegate from each county.

**Coloring Butter and Oleomargarine.** The practice of coloring butter is so universal that it is no longer regarded as being to any extent an attempt to deceive. Innocent as it is, it may have to be given up in some states for the sake of depriving oleomargarine of the same privilege. It is evident that the farmers lose more in allowing oleomargarine to be colored than they gain in being permitted to color butter. They

## HIGH CLASS SERVANTS.

Russia Has a Variety That Should Be the Envy of All.

If the laws which a special commission appointed for the purpose in Russia, to regulate the dealings between mistresses and domestic servants, have any effect, Russia, in a short time, will be provided with a servant class which it will be impossible to match all the world over. The servant in Russia is at the same time a jewel of rare virtue and a troublesome vixen, who does everything in her power to make the life of her master and mistress full of anxiety. Gentlemen of Russia are not the pleasantest masters in the world to serve. Night after night, for instance, they will stay out late at their clubs or card parties, and, since latches are almost unknown, the maid or cook is expected to sit up and open the door the moment it shall please them to return. Yet in the morning she will be up as early as any English girl, as fresh as a daisy, and going about her duties singing lustily. If the cook during the day is set to mind the children she will throw herself heartily into the duties of nursery-maid, will romp and dance with her charges, will dress the dolls and play skipping-ropes as long as her mistress may desire. The nurse is always prepared to roast a duck, to clean a room, to polish her master's boots, to do anything, in fact, to make herself useful. On the other hand, if you possess a particularly good box of cigarettes you will find that they will rapidly disappear. Who can be taking them? Without doubt the cook. Among other privileges that they claim may be mentioned the right to drink as much vodka as they like (and certainly more than is good for them) when outside your house. If sometimes they forget where they are they expect you to put up with any temporary inconvenience that their inability to work may cause. They hold the right, moreover, to celebrate all birthdays, or name-days (every servant in Russia has two or three such days a year), with a brilliant ball, and to keep high revel until 4 in the morning. All this, however, the special commission which has been appointed will put to rights; the power of the masters will be moderated; the demands of the servants will be kept in check. Since among us in the west the servant question is becoming more and more difficult, in a short time cheerful, faithful, well-trained servants will probably be a stable export from Russia.

**An Obliging Traveler.** From Harper's Round Table: There has been a great deal of complaint both in London and New York of the way a certain class of shopkeepers try to force their wares upon passers-by. One man, a traveler, has managed to get the better of one of these shopmen, a clothing dealer, who had a way of almost dragging people into his place. One day shortly after his arrival in London the traveler stopped for a moment to examine a coat hanging in front of a clothing establishment, when the shopman rushed out and asked, "Wouldn't you try on some coats?"

"I don't know but I would," responded the traveler, consulting his watch. "I've got some time to spare. Yes." And he went in and began to work. No matter how often he found his fit, he called for more coats, and after he had tried on thirty he looked at his watch again, resumed his own garments, and walked off, saying: "I won't charge anything for what I've done. I believe in a man who'll oblige another when he can do it. If I'm ever this way again, and you've got any coats to try on, I'll do all I can to help you!"

What the shopkeeper said we are not told, but it is not hard to imagine what he thought.

**Public Schools.** The public school is the inheritance of the people, and within its walls no word or practice should be uttered or performed that can wound the religious susceptibilities of any child who attends it. To act in any other spirit is deceptive, unjust, un-American and seditious, inasmuch as it tends to breed sectarian strife.—Rabbi J. L. Levy.

## SCRAPS OF SCIENCE.

At Great Falls, Mont., electric power is so cheap that all public and domestic work is done with its aid.

A new and wonderful substitute for common brittle glass is announced by a Vienna journal devoted to the glass and porcelain trade. The substitute is said to have all the properties of common glass except that it is flexible. It is made of collodian wool.

It is believed that the shooting stars are small solid bodies, revolving round the sun. As they are traveling in a contrary direction to the earth the velocity with which they enter our atmosphere is very great—on an average about 30 miles a second.

The greatest depth, writes Prof. Seeley in his "Story of the Earth," at which earthquakes are known to originate is about thirty miles. It has also been calculated that a heat sufficient to melt granite might occur at about the same depth.

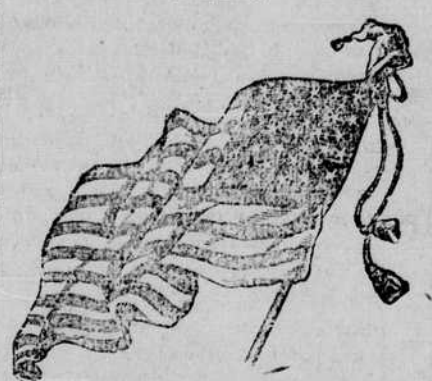
It may be of interest to learn that of the 14 new stars discovered within the last 300 years four were discovered by Mrs. Fleming of the Harvard observatory—namely, one in the constellation of Perseus, in 1887; one in Norma, in 1893, and one each in Carina and Centaurus, during the present year.

M. Piltchikoff, in describing recent photographs of lightning, names three types of flash—band lightning, tube lightning and water-sport lightning. The first two he found to occur in all storms, the third he met with once only. From the measured width of the band lightning on photographs and the computed distance he estimates the actual widths to be from about 15 to 30 yards.

## LARGER EXPORTS?

ANALYZING REPORTS OF OUR INCREASED DEMAND.

The New York National Economist Gets Democratic Figures Before the X Rays of Truth—How Bennett Captured the Markets of the World.



Free traders have been very joyful over an increase in our exports of American manufactured goods. As long as this is not brought about by the sacrifice of our home market it is, indeed, an encouraging sign. Last year, 1895, we sold in foreign countries \$23,351,802 more of our manufactures than in 1894. This includes an increase of \$14,249,971 in our exports of mineral oil, refined or manufactured, leaving only \$9,101,831 of increase for all other manufactures exported. But the larger value of our mineral oil exports has been of no value to American labor because it represented shipments of 42,114,075 gallons less oil in 1895 than in 1894. The refining or manufacturing of 42,000,000 gallons less oil for export has deprived labor of work. The increase in value merely represents an increase in the profits of the oil combine, which advanced the price of oil so sharply last year. It did no good to American labor. Our labor suffered through having less oil to refine or manufacture, and our labor also suffered through having to pay more money for oil when earning lower wages.

Excepting the oil exports, we have \$9,101,831 worth more of American manufactures shipped abroad last year than in 1894. Against this we must set the increase in our imports of foreign manufactures, thus leaving the following exhibit:

Exports of Manufactures:	
Total increase, 1895 over 1894	\$23,351,802
Mineral oil, refined or manufactured, decrease in quantity, gal.	42,114,075
Increase in value	14,249,971

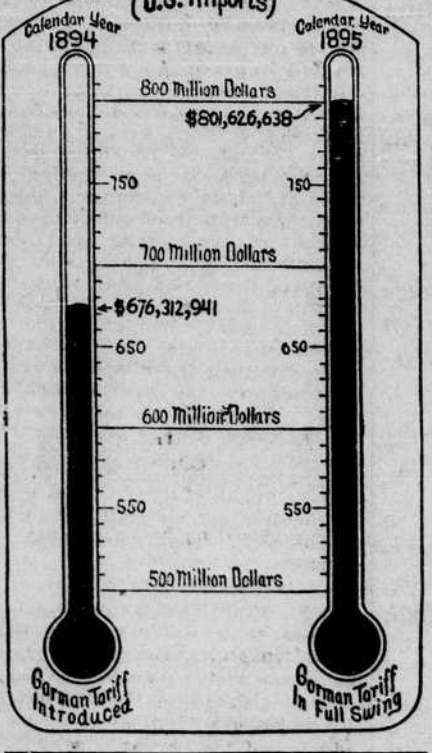
Increase in all other manufactured exports	\$9,101,831
Increase in all manufactured imports	92,613,090

Net loss to the United States \$83,511,259. It is advantageous to us to increase our exports by \$9,101,831, it must be correspondingly more advantageous to the foreign countries that increased their exports by \$92,613,090. Deducting our small gain from their greater gain leaves a net loss of \$83,511,259 to our manufacturers through the capture of our markets by foreigners, over and above the amount of their markets that we captured.

It should be noted that our manufactured exports do not include such a product as flour, which is certainly equally as much a "manufacture" as oil. In 1894 we exported flour worth \$58,924,706, but in 1895 only \$50,292,886, a decrease of \$8,631,820. Had this manufactured product been included in the democratic treasury statement, our total excess of exports last year would have dwindled down to \$470,011, as compared with increased imports of manufactures worth \$92,613,090. It is just as well to be more thoroughly explanatory than the free traders are.

**Senator Pritchard for Protection.** The Wilson bill had for its object the promotion of the interest of those who live in foreign lands. It preferred the

## Products of Foreign Countries Marketed in the United States



coal of Nova Scotia to that of Kentucky, West Virginia and Tennessee. It preferred the cheap wool of Australia to the wool of the farmers living in Illinois, Iowa, Ohio, Texas and the other great wool growing states of this union. It preferred the iron, corundum, kolin and marble of foreign countries to that of Vermont, Pennsylvania, North Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia and Alabama.

It preferred the baled hay of Canada to that of Illinois, Tennessee, Kentucky, North Carolina, Ohio and the other great agricultural states. It interrupted the tide of immigration and capital which was pouring into the South from New England and other sections under the beneficent influences of the McKinley law, and drove back to their respective homes in a great measure that desirable class of citizens who engage in mining iron, kolin, talo and marble, which so abundantly abounds in Tennessee, Alabama, Virginia, Kentucky, Georgia and North Carolina. By its operation thousands of laboring men were thrown out of employment. It resulted in the withdrawal of millions of dollars from the only avenue of business by which it could be reached by the laboring men of our section.—Hon. Jeter C. Pritchard, U. S. S., of North Carolina.

Where He Bought More.

—Value for year ending—		
June 30, 1894.	Dec. 31, 1895.	
American Imports	Last McKinley 1st Gorman	
From—	year.	
Europe	\$295,077,865	\$451,514,024
N. America	166,962,559	139,012,043
S. America	100,147,107	117,306,447
Asia	66,186,397	87,049,476
Oceania	21,457,923	18,253,341
Africa	3,479,338	6,786,323
All other countries	1,683,433	1,741,836
Totals	\$654,994,622	\$801,663,490
Free-Trade increase in imports	\$146,668,868	

The End of It. Bennett of the New York Herald Starts to Capture the Markets of the World.



And Meets with a Royal and Overwhelming Reception.

Where We Sold Less.

—Value for year ending—		
June 30, 1894.	Dec. 31, 1895.	
American Exports	Last McKinley 1st Gorman	
To—	year.	
Europe	\$700,870,822	\$634,503,492
N. America	119,693,212	114,174,471
S. America	32,212,310	34,131,572
Asia	20,872,761	19,221,535
Oceania	11,914,182	13,846,401
Africa	4,923,859	8,519,116
All other countries	653,246	465,888
Totals	\$892,140,572	\$824,862,475
Free-Trade decrease in exports	\$67,278,097	

Free-Trade increase in imports \$146,668,868. Free-Trade decrease in exports 67,278,097.

Total Gorman Tariff loss in 1 year \$213,946,965. "If we do not buy, we cannot sell."

How about this?

John Bull's Balance Sheet.

—Value for year ending—		
June 30, 1894.	Dec. 31, 1895.	
With United States	Last McKinley 1st Gorman	
He sold	year.	
He sold	\$431,059,267	\$389,789,256
He sold	107,372,995	184,474,336
Balance	\$323,686,272	\$205,314,918
John Bull's increased sales	\$77,101,341	
John Bull's decreased purchases	41,270,013	
John Bull's profit	\$118,371,354	
"If we do not buy, we cannot sell."		

How about this?

Senator Sherman's Point.

During the first year of the Wilson law the agricultural imports, all of which are such as are produced in the United States, the most common products of our farms, were of the value of \$107,342,522. During the last year of the McKinley law the imports of the same farm products were of the value of \$51,414,844. So under the Wilson law the imports of agricultural products, which we produce in the greatest abundance, were doubled in amount as compared with the amount imported under the McKinley law.—Hon. John Sherman, U. S. S. of Ohio.

## Bank

President Isaac Lewis of Sabina, Ohio, is highly respected all through that section. He has lived in Clinton Co. 75 years, and has been president of the Sabina Bank 20 years. He gladly testifies to the merit of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and what he says is worthy attention. All brain workers find Hood's Sarsaparilla peculiarly adapted to their needs. It makes pure, rich, red blood, and from this comes nerve, mental, bodily and digestive strength. "I am glad to say that Hood's Sarsaparilla is a very good medicine, especially as a blood purifier. It has done me good many times. For several years I suffered greatly with pains of

## Neuralgia

in one eye and about my temples, especially at night when I had been having a hard day of physical and mental labor. I took many remedies, but found help only in Hood's Sarsaparilla which cured me of rheumatism, neuralgia and headache. Hood's Sarsaparilla has proved itself a true friend. I also take Hood's Pills to keep my bowels regular, and like the pills very much." ISAAC LEWIS, Sabina, Ohio.

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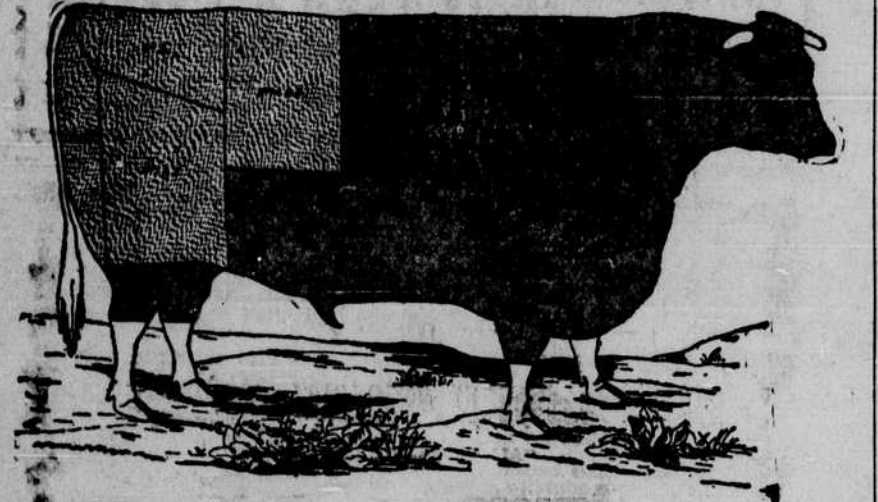
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## HOW PARISIAN BUTCHERS CUT BEEF.

FIG. 1.



First quality. Second quality. Third quality. Intermediate cuts between 1st & 2nd quality. Intermediate cuts between 2nd & 3rd quality.

The difference in appreciation of cuts of meat by different large markets is astonishing. We illustrate the mode followed in Paris. The animal illustrated is supposed to be a Norman ox, weighing, when dressed, 457 kilograms (1,017.50 pounds). No. 1 in the cut is the veiny piece, weight 44.09 pounds; 2, ditch bone, weight 66.14 pounds; 3, thick flank, 44.09 pounds; 4, sirloin, 110.23 pounds; 5, fillet, 15.43 pounds; 6, buttock, 33.07 pounds; total of first quality, 318.05 pounds.

No. 7, shoulder blades, 154.32 pounds; 8, end of neck, 11.02 pounds; ribs, 99.20 pounds; total of second quality, 264.54 pounds. No. 10, chuck, 55.12 pounds; 11, neck 77.10 pounds; 12, brisket, 165.34 pounds; 13, leg and shin, 65.11 pounds; 14, cheek, 22.04 pounds; 15, inner sirloin, 22.04 pounds; kidneys, 33.10 pounds; total of third quality, 429.91 pounds.—Farmers' Review.

to get scarce, and what we did get were partly covered by yolk of eggs that had been eaten by the hens. We soon found that the hens had the habit very bad, and at first we decided to kill off a few of the worst mischief makers. We disliked to do this, except as a last resort. So we tried another way, and are pleased to say that it has proved a success. Our hen house had one large window. We covered this with a carpet, allowing the lower edge to be raised in such a way that the light would fall on the roosts, but the part where the nests were remained in quite deep shadow. The interior of the nests were in still deeper gloom, so much so that it would be quite impossible for the hens to strike the eggs with sufficient accuracy to break them. At first we got the nests too dark, and the hens could not see to get up into them. We soon adjusted the shadow to the degree desired. Other readers of the Farmers' Review may have trouble in this way, and if so, they will probably find this plan of value.—Mary Ann, in Farmers' Review.

**Ignorance an Obstacle.** The greatest obstacle in the improvement of the poultry interests is the general ignorance of present conditions and results. There seem to be few who know what they are doing. Ask a man how many eggs he got last year, how much it cost to keep the hens, and so forth, and it is exceedingly rare that an answer can be secured. The truth is he cannot tell; hence there is no probability of improvement. If we can get people to keeping close records, we can get them to improve their flocks. We are glad that some readers of the Farmers' Review are beginning to take a deeper interest in knowing what results they are getting.

**Sowing Clover.**—Clover may be sown broadcast either in August or September, but much better and surer earlier in the spring, with most of the cereal grains, or the cultivated grasses; or it may profitably constitute a crop by itself. On well prepared loams 10 to 12 pounds of good seed will frequently give a full covering to the land, while on clay 12 to 16 pounds are necessary per acre. When sown with the grasses, four to six pounds on the first and 8 to 12 pounds on the last soil will suffice.—Ex.

**Pure Water for Hogs.**—The supply of water for this swine should be pure. This is one of the safeguards against cholera. In all probability the germs of the disease are often carried by the water.