

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.

Y poultry experience covers about eight years. I have kept the single comb Brown Leghorns and Buff Leghorns. My house is just an ordinary one, with windows on the south side. In the morning I usually feed soft feed of some kind, and feed it hot. Then I feed oats, wheat or some similar grain, hosed in the sand, so they will have to dig for it. Corn I fed at night, and meat scraps once or twice a week. We have never grown fowls for market till last year, when I was able to dispose of our last of June hatch at 15 cents per pound. We have had good success in raising chicks. We feed boiled eggs once a day till the little ones are two weeks old, with bread crumbs at the other meals, with corn and oatmeal. We have had little loss



A FLEMISH MILKMAID.

from diseases. We keep our coops clean, with plenty of lime around them. We have found the Buff Leghorns very good layers, and last year we had cockerels that dressed two pounds at eleven weeks old. Having seen the experiences of many, in their success and failures in crossing, we tried two crosses last year. The first was a Buff Leghorn cock on Golden Wyandotte hens. The chicks matured early, and the pullets are excellent layers. The second was a Buff Leghorn cock and Light Brahma hens. The result was not so favorable as in the first case. The chicks matured very slowly, and, while the full bloods and the chicks of the first cross had plump and very meaty breasts, these latter were all skin and bones. I am inclined to think that it pays best to breed from standard breeds of some kind, and for me, none are so satisfactory as the Buff Leghorns.

B. W. Fellows.

Discussing the Cow.

(Condensed from the Farmers' Review stenographic report of the Michigan dairymen's meeting.)

Professor C. D. Smith opened the discussion on the cow. He spoke first on the selection of the cow. Where we used to select a cow on the total amount of milk she would give we now pay more attention to the relative amount of butter she will make. She is a good cow if her percentage of butter fat is large, provided she gives a fair amount of milk. The chief attention of the experiment station during the past two years has been toward this point. Is it true that the cows that have the typical dairy form make butter most profitably? Is it true that the lateral capacity of a cow is made manifest by exterior signs? I am ready to assert that such is the case. Our best cows at the station conform most closely to the best dairy type. However, few of us have time to become good judges of external signs of internal quality, so that most of us must buy our cows judging them by the weight of milk and by the test for butter fat.

Q.—Can we judge by the young animal what kind of a cow she will make in the future?

A.—When I picked out my wife, I did not do it when she was a little girl, but when she had grown up. And the same theory holds good in picking out a cow: you must wait till she is mature before you can tell definitely what kind of a cow she will be. We cannot predict with any certainty what a heifer will make. There are certain signs, of course, signs that tell whether she has the best type of the dairy type, but you can not depend on the details that may develop.

The next point was the stabling and feeding of the cow. A member said: It seems to me that with land at \$40 per acre we cannot afford to pasture cows at the rate of one cow for every four acres of land. We had better feed partly on the soiling plan.

Dr. Gurler.—Now, I live in the corn

belt in Illinois, and there we have had much trouble with the corn root worm. He lives on corn roots exclusively. It therefore becomes necessary for us to rotate corn, keeping it off of certain fields for a few years that this worm may be starved out. This having foregone the use of corn fully and freely would militate against the soiling system with us.

Mr. Monrad spoke on how to milk the cow. Get a good dairy maid. It would be a blessing for Michigan if the girls did the milking, for the men would then have to fix up the stables and keep them clean. I have seen a great many stables where one had to put on long boots to go into them. Why do I believe that girls should milk? Because they are gentler. My experience of six years taught me that to milk a cow properly you have got to be on good terms with the cow. I once had a white heifer that was a beauty, but she was wild. I kept my temper for a little over two weeks, and she was kicking all the time. Then I lost my temper and used the stool. I did not milk that cow any more. I sent her back to my brother who had a good many cows and did not need to milk them all. In fact, he only milked ten cows to get enough milk for family use.

But men may learn how to milk. If when you go home you will induce the young men to weigh the milk right along, you will find that it will make a great difference in the interest they take in the milking. Buy good milk-

NATIONAL FINANCE.

TREASURY CONDITIONS REVIEWED BY BOTH PARTIES.

The Decrease and Increase of Debt Are Carefully Analyzed—Always Republican Policy to Redeem Our Bonds—and Democratic Legislation.



The report of the Secretary of the Treasury for 1865 stated that on the 31st of October, 1865, the public debt, without deducting funds in the Treasury, amounted to \$2,808,549,437.55. Of this sum, \$1,144,072,100 were in 10-40 5 per cent, and 5-20 6 per cent, bonds, Pacific Railroad 6 per cents, due in 1881, and 5 per cents, due in 1871, 1874, 1880 the remainder being in temporary loans, Treasury notes, compound interest notes, 7-30 notes and United States notes, one, two and three year notes, and fractional currency.

The Finance Reports for 1868 state that the debt, less cash in the Treasury, was \$2,505,202,516.94.

The Reports for 1871 state that the total decrease of the public debt from March 1, 1869, to December 1, 1871, was \$27,211,892.16. During the same period the annual interest had been reduced \$16,741,436.04.

In the Finance Reports for 1873, on page XXIII, we find the following: "The country has exported, during the twenty years ending with the last fiscal year, gold and silver to the extent of more than a thousand million dollars over and above the amount imported."

The Finance Reports for 1876, Secretary Morrill, show that on June 30, 1876, including accrued interest, less bonds issued to the Pacific Railroad Companies and less cash in the Treas-

ury, the public debt was \$2,099,439,444.94, a reduction of the debt since August 31, 1865, of \$656,992,266.44, which was \$223,144,011.07 more than was absolutely required by the sinking fund.

In his report for 1887, Secretary Manning said: "The grand total of \$127,612,850 of 3 per cent. bonds were retired in 1887, and after every possible obligation had been provided for, the sum of \$55,258,701.19 surplus was still in the Treasury, which every day grows larger. A careful estimate shows that this sum will be increased to \$140,000,000 at the end of this fiscal year, under the operation of the present tariff and appropriation laws."

Secretary Manning further estimated that "the revenues by June 30, 1890, with the surplus revenue of 1889 and the surplus already accumulated, would be \$228,000,000, which might be used in the next thirteen months for the purchase of interest-bearing debts."

This report was the last one made under Mr. Cleveland's first administration, and this showing was due to a Republican Senate that would not reduce the duties on foreign imports, which a Democratic House had tried to secure.

In his report for 1889, Secretary Windom said: "The cash balance in the Treasury over and above all accrued liabilities, at the close of 1889, was \$71,484,042.39. If to this balance there be added the estimated surplus for the current fiscal year, the amount that could be added to the purchase of bonds to June, 1890, will be \$163,484,042.39."

Secretary Foster in his first report made the following statement: "The total reduction of the public debt including amounts applied to the sinking fund since August 31, 1865, when the debt was at its highest point, aggregated \$1,914,605,107.85, or \$990,510,681.49 more than was required by the sinking fund act."

From the time the war closed in August, 1865, to the close of Benjamin Harrison's administration, a period of 28 years, the public debt was reduced at an annual average of \$75,528,753, and in addition there to, the pension fund had been increased from about \$16,347,656 to \$134,593,052. The total interest-bearing debt as given by Secretary Foster, was on August 31, 1865, \$2,381,530,294.96; on August 31, 1892, it was only \$585,029,330. According to

these figures the interest-bearing debt had been reduced \$1,796,500,964.96 during 28 years under Protection. Although the pension law called for from \$130,000,000 to \$134,000,000 annually from the Treasury, yet President Harrison was able to reduce the public debt more than \$61,000,000 yearly during his entire administration.

This was the condition of the Treasury at the time of the election in November, 1892.

In the Monthly Statement of the public debt issued for the month of February, 1896, Secretary Carlisle makes the outstanding interest-bearing debt of the Government, on March 1, 1893, \$585,034,260; on March 1, 1896, \$522,615,170. From these figures, furnished by Secretary Carlisle himself, the public interest-bearing debt has increased \$27,559,910, between March 1, 1893, and March 1, 1896, an annual average of \$79,193,636; and for this amount the President and Secretary have sold to home and foreign bondholders 4 1/2 per cent, interest-bearing bonds, which run for 30 years. According to the Report of 1894, there was a deficiency in revenue of \$69,805,260.58. Undoubtedly the President will be compelled to sell as many bonds during the last year of his term as he has for the year past, which will make an average increase of the bonded debt, during his entire term, of about \$80,000,000 a year.

Under a protective tariff the public debt was reduced over \$75,000,000 annually for 28 years, while under the Wilson-Gorman tariff bill Cleveland and Carlisle have increased the bonded debt about \$80,000,000 a year. These figures clearly show the difference between protection and low tariff, but, unfortunately for the people, the effect of this latter policy has been far more disastrous to the industries of the country than it has been to the revenues of the Government.

DR. E. P. MILLER.

Under the McKinley tariff the duty upon boots and shoes was 25 per cent. ad valorem. The Free-Traders' idea being that the consumer pays the tax and desirous of relieving the burdens of labor, they lowered the wicked McKinley rate down to 20 per cent, rubbing their hand with glee and satisfaction because they had, in their imagination, reduced the price of both

and shoes to the wage-earner by 5 per cent. That was the theory. The fact was shown by Bradstreet's review of prices during 1895. Boots and shoes were 12.6 per cent. higher at the close of last year than they were at the beginning of the year. The reduction of 5 per cent, in the "tariff tax" was followed by an increase of 12.6 per cent, in cost. Theory is a great thing—in

Low Tariff and High Prices.

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Clever Young French Woman.

All France is talking of Mile. Jeanne Benaben's extraordinary attainments. This exceedingly scholarly young woman received the college degree of bachelor of arts two years ago, when she was 18. She then became professor of philosophy in a woman's college at Lyons, and this year was a candidate at the Sorbonne for the important degree of licentiate in philosophy. The examiners, though prepared for a prodigy, were amazed at the extent of her erudition and her serene composure in dealing with the vexed problems of Descartes, Kant and Comte. She was third on the list of 200 candidates, all of them older than herself, and is now a lecturer on the science of the mind in the college of Rouen.

Cost of Destroying a Slum.

London is spending nearly \$2,500,000 in cleansing and rebuilding one slum. American cities are just beginning to learn how serious is the cumulative evil of slum construction. They may with profit also learn how costly is the necessity of slum destruction. The object lesson offered by London may be studied with interest in our large cities, and especially in New York, where, through the efforts of the state tenement house commission, legislation has with much difficulty been secured which, if enforced, perpetuated and added to, will tend to prevent the growth of such conditions as London is now compelled to combat.—Century.

Two Sides to the Question.

Maternal Ancestor (profoundly shocked)—Arabella, I accidentally saw you kiss young Mr. Peduncle in the hallway last night. Don't you know such a thing is highly reprehensible? Miss Arabella (flaring up)—No, I don't, mamma. I don't think it's half as bad as it is for you to kiss that deceitful Mrs. Dookins when you know you don't like to kiss her at all.—Chicago Tribune.

The Hare and the Tortoise.

A hare was one day galloping across a field, when he met a tortoise who was a new candidate for office. The hare could not help smiling at the short feet and slow pace of the tortoise, who, being touchy on this point, promptly challenged him to a trial of speed.

On the day appointed the beasts assembled. The hare, however, trusting to his natural swiftness, had not trained—and had continued to smoke cigarettes, and on the night before the race sat up with a sick friend. He arrived at the course, accordingly, very late and with heavy, everhanging breath.

Seeing that the plodding tortoise was about to cross the finish line, the hare promptly opened bottles for the crowd, bought up the "pire, and the flag went to him on a foul.

Moral.—The race is not always to the slow.

The Paris museum contains more than 30,000 stone implements, all of which were gathered in France.

Great Britain pays the continent upwards of \$20,000,000 a year for sugar and makes not an ounce.

There are 13,000 school masters in Germany whose salaries fall below \$200 per annum.

Filliard table, second-hand, for sale cheap. Apply to address, H. C. AKIN, 611 S. 14th St., Omaha, Neb.

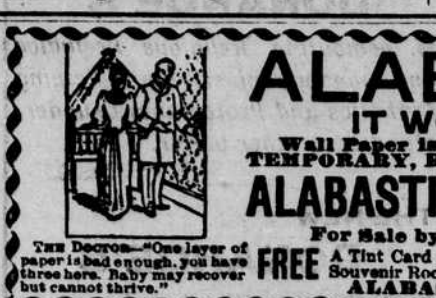


Gladness Comes

With a better understanding of the transient nature of the many physical ills, which vanish before proper efforts—gentle efforts—pleasant efforts—rightly directed. There is comfort in the knowledge, that so many forms of sickness are not due to any actual disease, but simply to a constipated condition of the system, which the pleasant family laxative, Syrup of Figs, promptly removes. That is why it is the only remedy with millions of families, and is everywhere esteemed so highly by all who value good health. Its beneficial effects are due to the fact, that it is the one remedy which promotes internal cleanliness without debilitating the organs on which it acts. It is therefore all important, in order to get its beneficial effects, to note when you purchase, that you have the genuine article, which is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only and sold by all reputable druggists.

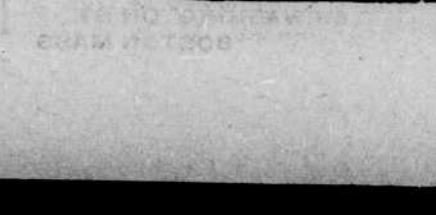
If in the enjoyment of good health, and the system is regular, laxatives or other remedies are then not needed. If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if in need of a laxative, one should have the best, and with the well-informed everywhere, Syrup of Figs stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.

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Boils

It is often difficult to convince people their blood is impure, until dreadful carbuncles, abscesses, boils, scrofula or salt rheum, are painful proof of the fact. It is wisdom now, or whenever there is any indication of

Impure

blood, to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, and prevent such eruptions and suffering. "I had a dreadful carbuncle abscess, red, fiery, fierce and sore. The doctor attended me over seven weeks. When the abscess broke, the pains were terrible, and I thought I should not live through it. I heard and read so much about Hood's Sarsaparilla, that I decided to take it, and my husband, who was suffering with boils, took it also. It soon purified our

Blood

built me up and restored my health so that, although the doctor said I would not be able to work hard, I have since done the work for 20 people. Hood's Sarsaparilla cured my husband of the boils, and we regard it a wonderful medicine." MRS. ANNA PATTERSON, Latimer, Kansas.

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It is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. \$1. cure liver ills, easy to take, easy to operate. 25 cents

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