



THE DAIRY

Its Advantages Over Other Kinds of Husbandry.

A Vermont gentleman of large experience and observation, Mr. J. W. Newton, draws the following comparisons between dairy farming and other farm pursuits:

The first advantage of dairying is that it takes less fertility from the soil than other branches of farming, sugar making alone excepted.

A ton of wheat takes \$7 out of the farm and sells for less than \$16. A ton of butter takes 50 cents worth of plant food from the farm and sells for \$400 to \$600. Comment is needless.

Second—Butter is a condensed product. Nothing can be made or grown on the farm which brings as much per pound. Farms remote from the market, and communities far from railroads can send butter from the farm or creamery with the least possible expense.

Third—Butter is a finished product. It is made ready for the consumer, either in the private dairy or local factory or creamery. The only exception is where cream is sent long distances to a central station from skimming stations scattered over a large section of country. But this exception only proves the rule.

Fourth—Dairying brings in a constant income. The man who sells crops of any kind has to wait until he can market his product once a year. There is little satisfaction in this. It is unbusiness-like to go without cash fifty-one weeks and then have a lot of money come in at one time. The dairymen has an income nearly or quite fifty-two weeks in the year.

Fifth—Dairying gives constant, remunerative employment. The grain or potato grower must spend a large part of the year in enforced and demoralizing idleness, but the dairymen finds profitable work through the year, and his work is most profitable during the winter time.

Sixth—On the dairy farm the work is better divided. The grain harvest comes so close to having that it often gets mixed up with it to the detriment of both; but when corn is grown and put into soil for dairy feed, and not so much or no grain raised, the harvests are several weeks apart.

Seventh—Skill and brain work get better pay in dairying than in any other branch of farming. To produce fine dairy products requires something besides hard work. The dairymen must have knowledge and skill and exercise great care.

Eighth—There is more room at the top, greater opportunity to improve than in any other farm work. Cows produce from 150 to 500 pounds of butter per year, and butter sells from 10 cents to \$1 per pound. No other branch of agriculture shows anything like this, or gives such a chance to rise.

Ninth—Take the country through, there is no kind of farm work so suited to women as dairying.

Tenth—Dairying leads to thoughtfulness for the comfort of animals and thus tends to morality. To do her best, the cow must be made as comfortable as possible in every way. She will tolerate no neglect or cruelty. She is a teacher of gentleness and kindness.

Eleventh—Dairying is the most progressive branch of farming.

Twelfth—Dairying pays better than any other branch of farming, both actually and prospectively. Look at the prices of farm products. Take wheat or sheep and wool, or horses, and see how prices have dropped.

Profitable Milk Production. Little savings here and there are what accomplish great things. We cannot make profit out of the average cow. She is of no use to any one. I do not believe one can get along successfully by having to purchase his own cows. No cow is profitable that produces less than 2,000 pounds of milk. Nor is there anything more pitiable than a 400-pound butter cow in the hands of a 150-pound man.

Do not say you ought to produce more milk to flood the markets with; but I do say you ought to produce the same quantity of milk for less money; that is, you ought to produce the same amount of milk with fewer cows and at less expense, and so make more money.

Those who buy cows seldom get the best; they buy the "good-looking," but are often deceived. And when they get these purchased cows home they are often disappointed, and as a consequence these cows, unused to such high foods, soon break down and in two or three years are used up. Better breed up from your own stock, and by watching carefully, you know what sort of an animal you have.

Feed and water are two important elements. You cannot build up an animal by starch and sugar feeds. These will starve her to death, being an unbalanced ration. To be profitable a balanced ration must be fed.

The individuality of the cow must be studied. One cow is inclined to milk production, 6,000 to 8,000 pounds of milk. Another produces 400 pounds of butter; another is a producer of beef. To be successful we must know what tendency the cow has, and act accordingly. Those who want to make butting, should keep only the butter cow; those who sell milk should not keep butter or beef cows, etc.

Don't feed too much corn for milk. Wheat bran or middlings are the safest and the best foods for the cows. I would make either of them a principal food for cows up to six years at least. There are no better foods. Pea meal is excellent. Every ton of milk sold takes of about \$3 worth of fertility from the farm. The butter-maker sells but little fertility. One or two pounds of linseed meal a day is a good ration. Good brewers' grains are excellent

feed. But ensilage is better than all. The timothy hay of commerce is a mighty poor food, especially when late cut. It is a poor milk producer. Clover is much better and one of the best balanced of foods. For "clover sick" soils apply wood ashes or muriate of potash and ground bone.—H. F. Cooke.

A Milk House. A subscriber wants information about a good milk house. We know of no better plan than to build double walls, as you suggest, but we would not fill in air space in the walls with any sort of material, sawdust or otherwise, preferring to put resin paper onto each side of the studding. It is possible, do not have any windows or doors on south or west sides, preferably on north side only. Line up on the inside with matched flooring. Probably the best way to ventilate would be to have a box shaft at one end coming down to the floor, and with a side opening like a small fire-place, only having a door or slide to it, so that it can be closed, if necessary, in whole or in part. Sometimes in muggy weather the draft may be hastened by hanging a lighted lantern in the shaft. If you have eight or ten cows and need to buy a creamer it will pay you best to purchase some of the \$75 separators, and then you can do good work the year round. To make granulated butter, churn slightly acid cream at 58 degrees if possible, and as soon as it begins to "break" dash into the churn a quart or more of weak, cold brine; then as soon as the buttermilk shows clearly, but before the butter has begun to mass in lumps, put two gallons of water at 55 degrees into the churn and agitate slowly, then allow the butter to rise on top of the mass, and draw out the diluted buttermilk from under the butter, and you have granulated butter which you can now put into any form or package you may choose.

Effects of Food on Milk. A paper in the Transactions of the Highland and Agricultural Society, by Mr. John Speir of Glasgow, Scotland, considers the question of the effect of food on milk and butter quite exhaustively, and the following is a summary of the results of the experiments made by the writer, which experiments are to be continued during the present year:

1. That at least two foods—young, fresh grass and grains—have the power of lowering the percentage of fat in the milk, and other two—vetches and deoerated cotton seed cake—have a tendency to increase it.

2. That most changes of food seem to be followed by an increase of fat in the milk, but that there is a strong tendency for the milk to return to what may be called its normal condition.

3. That the solids other than fats in the milk seem to rise or fall in much the same manner as the fats, although to a less degree.

4. That an increase of oil in the food does not seem to give any increase of fat in the milk.

5. That the effect of food is more marked in the quality of the butter produced than in the quantity.

6. That some foods seem to produce milk from which a much greater percentage of the fat can be recovered by churning than others.

7. That the greatest difference in the effect of the food was seen in the quality of the butter.

8. That some foods produce butters which retain much more water than others, and butters which have a large percentage of water in them seem usually to be of second or third class quality.

According to Merit There are too many poor milk cows on the farms of this county—cows that do not pay for their "board and keep." The North Carolina experiment station proposes a plan that it is believed will result in eventually raising the standard of the milk cows of the whole country, for, if adopted, it will result in the turning over to the butcher of all poor cows in the country. The plan proposed is to buy and sell milk cows absolutely on their merits, the quantity and quality of their milk being determined by tests. The rule is to pay for the cow at the rate of \$12 per gallon of milk given per day that is high enough to show 3 1/2 per cent of fat. To this price add or subtract \$1 for every one-fourth of 1 per cent of fat, which is above or below the 3 1/2 per cent. Under this rule it will not pay to sell a poor cow as a milk cow, and she will be dried up and fattened. Undoubtedly the plan is feasible and the end it seeks greatly to be desired.

Cheese-Making in Switzerland. In Switzerland, the making of cheese is not left to hazard and to the whim or ignorance of the peasant. Not only is its consumption very large, but the exportation of cheese from the little republic last year amounted to \$11,000,000. For these reasons, the government takes a paternal interest in this industry, and to this end has established cantonal schools, the pupils of which are taught the theory and practice of cheese-making, by eminent professors. The course of twelve months, and the curriculum includes hygiene, physics, chemistry, pasturing, manufacture and accounts. Not content with this, the federal government sends young men abroad to study, and at present forty students are in Italy investigating the methods of the production of the famous Parmesan, and Modena cheese of that country.

Dairy Notes. The Rhode Island Station says that milk fever in cows is a brain disease, and is inherited by many cows. An English professor, writing on the chemistry of milk, says that the yield of milk depends on the milk glands, and the particular surroundings of the cow as regards treatment, etc., and only secondarily on the kind of food and the condition of the blood.

The Wool Market. Wool is more stagnant than ever, prices being but a fraction higher than the lowest ever touched. This condition is not to be wondered at, considering that half the woolen machinery of the country is idle. Our best advices are that the farmers throughout the country, instead of selling, are holding their wool in anticipation of the higher prices which will certainly prevail after the election of a republican president.

A DEMOCRATIC DODGE.

SQUIRMING AWAY FROM THE TARIFF ISSUE.

Apologists of the Administration Backing Their Brains for Excuses—The Country's Tremendous Pressure for Protection.



One of the most noticeable things in connection with the present political situation is the unmistakable desire on the part of the members of the democratic party to get away from the tariff issue in the coming political contest and to fight out the battle on the financial question. That some importance must be attached to the financial and money question generally no one will doubt. But republicans everywhere will do well to note that the importance of that question has been very largely augmented by the action of the members of the free trade party in their frantic desire to get away from the consequences which have naturally resulted from their violent assault upon the industries of the United States.

It will be remembered that the present free trade and prosperity ruining administration was scarcely inaugurated before its friends and apologizers began to complain that the disaster and devastation which promptly spread over the country was not the result of the threat of free trade, but was due to the unstable condition of the national finances and the uncertainty respecting

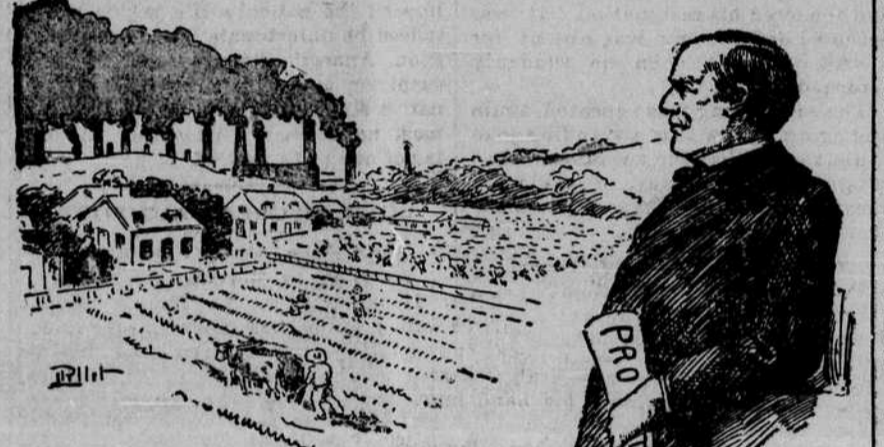
This has been the invariable policy in the past when the enactment of a tariff that would afford protection to the American, not to the Australian, wool producing industry was fully assured. Nobody will begrudge the sheep farmers all the advance in the market that they can secure because the democratic policy of "free raw material" selected them as a special object for ruin and destruction.

The McKinley Idea. The free trade which England teaches and cajoles us to follow she fails to practice at home, and looks forward with fond expectancy to the time when that same freedom of intercourse, that close commercial union, shall exist in all the British empire as is rigorously maintained by the citizens of the United States. Here we have unrestricted trade among ourselves, no impost duties, no discriminating tax between the states. The markets of California are open to the manufactures of Maine. Ohio sends her manufacturing and other products freely and without restraint to every state of the Union. The products of one state are as free to the citizens of another state as those of his own. We impose duties only on the products of foreign labor and capital.

Hon. Wm. McKinley. Senator Thurston's Argument. We feel that it is no longer necessary to make an argument for protection in the United States. That argument is being made by the silent water wheel, by the still spindles, by the smokeless chimneys; that story is in every American home, graven on every American mind, and now, the American people are ready to act, they are eager to act, they are burning to act, and they are going to act at the St. Louis convention and at the polls in next November.—Hon. J. M. Thurston, U. S. Senator, of Nebraska.

Will Do Our Own Work. The demand for a return to reciprocity is as universal and vigorous as is the demand for a restoration of other

HOW M'KINLEY FEELS TOWARD THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.



"The glory of his country and the welfare of its people are the touchstone of his principles and his conduct."

er features of the McKinley tariff. This combination will form the basis for the construction of a protective tariff that will, we trust, be enacted by a special session of congress in less than a year from now, and without any suggestions from Bermuda potato growers, Australian sheep farmers, French chambers of commerce, Austrian manufacturers of British bulldozers.

More Free Trade Trusts. The manufacturers of bolts and nuts, following the example of the nail makers and manufacturers of shovels and the combined producers in several other branches of the highly protected iron and steel industry, have formed a combination, the first effect of the movement being an increase of prices by 50 per cent.—New York Times, Dem.

Senator Hill Not in It. There will be no tariff legislation in this congress, nor in an extra session, if one should be held, nor in the two years during which the next congress will be in session.—Hon. David B. Hill, U. S. Senator, of New York.

How does Senator Hill know? He won't be a member of congress after next March, to obstruct its business.

Mary and Her Lamb. Salzer's Fall Seed Catalogue tells you. It's worth thousands to the wide-awake farmer. Send 4-cent stamp for catalogue and free samples of grains and grasses for fall sowing. John A. Salzer Seed Co., LaCrosse, Wis.

The patent leather slipper never loses its hold on feminine fancy. FITS stopped free and permanent cure. No matter how long you have had the cure. Restores free and permanent cure. Restores free and permanent cure. Restores free and permanent cure.

It is very easy for an unucky man to drift into neglect to pay his bills. (With apologies to the San Francisco Call) AND EVERYWHERE THAT MARY WENT THE LAMB WAS SURE TO GO.

Will Get There. It will be noticed that nobody is promising a "campaign of education" this year. Experience has given the people all the education they need to enable them to vote intelligently. All they want now is the ticket and the opportunity.—Journal, Kansas City, Mo.

Improved Elastic Stocking. The ordinary elastic stocking which is used as a preventive in the frequent cases of varicose veins, has been wonderfully improved upon by a recent invention termed the "Lattice" elastic stocking and legging, where an open-work, lattice-like arrangement is followed with the best possible results, not only where the immediate comfort is concerned, but in the subsequent action upon the vein. At the same time all the necessary protection and support is given, and it may also be mentioned that the red rubber used is a special preparation which has been proved to be the softest and most comfortable obtainable.

Trans-Mississippi Inventors. Amongst the Trans-Mississippi inventors who received patents during past week were Joseph J. Burke, Wilbur, Nebraska, lawn-mower knife-sharpener; Emil R. Draver, Alliance, Nebraska, sifting apparatus; Richard Evans, Mitchell, South Dakota, cutter bar for harvesting machinery; James D. Wiltfong, Glenwood, Iowa, bedstead brace and mattress support; Frederick J. Weeks, Lyons, Iowa, railway time and station indicator; William H. Scott, What Cheer, Iowa, pick; and Joseph A. Rekenhauer, Cushing, Iowa, siphon for corn cultivators.

Amongst the noticeable inventions are found a combination fuse block and lightning arrester; a perpetual calendar for watches; a safety pin; a beefsteak tenderer; a toy balloon; a gear combination to propel bicycles; an apparatus to produce moon effects upon stages; a walking toy; a pneumatic cushion for crutches; a racing sulky; a tack hammer provided with a magazine feeding the tacks to the hammer head; a simple milk can cleaner; a tool for packing piston rods; a sounding post for musical instruments; and a campaign handkerchief.

Inventors desiring free information relative to patents can obtain the same in addressing Sues & Co., United States Patent Solicitors, Bee Building, Omaha, Nebraska.

How to Keep Pies. When pies are to be kept over until the second day after baking, it is a wise plan to brush the under crust with a beaten egg, then to put the tin or dish on the ice for half an hour. After that put in the filling of the pie and bake quickly. This will keep the crust from getting soaked.

Travel With a Friend. Who will protect you from the enemies—malaria, indigestion, malaria and the sickness produced by rocking on the waves, and sometimes by inland traveling over the rough beds of ill laid railroads. Such a friend is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Ocean mariners, yachtsmen, commercial and theatrical agents and tourists testify to the protective potency of this effective safeguard, which conquers also rheumatism, nervousness and biliousness.

Keep Him at Home. Mrs. Yeast: "I wish I could think of something to keep my husband home at nights." Mrs. Crimsonbeak: "Get him a bicycle." Mrs. Yeast: "That would take him out more than ever." Mrs. Crimsonbeak: "Oh, no, it wouldn't. My husband got one day before yesterday and the doctor says he won't be out for a month."—Yonkers Statesman.

A Child Enjoys. The pleasant flavor, gentle action, and soothing effect of Syrup of Figs, when in need of a laxative, and if the father or mother be costive or bilious, the most gratifying results follow its use; so that it is the best family remedy known and every family should have a bottle.

No Trouble to Explain. "Little boy," said the meditative old gentleman who had just bought a paper, "why is it you always say, 'Horrible murder on the North Side,' or 'on the South Side,' or 'on the West Side,' but when somebody kills himself you never say what 'side' it happened on?" "Cause everybody knows its suicide," answered the dirty-faced newsboy. "Mornin' paper! All 'bout the hor'ble murder on the North Side!"

My doctor said I would die, but Pisco's Cure for Consumption cured me.—Amos Keiner, Cherry Valley, Ills., Nov. 23, '93.

One of His Worst Attacks. "When a man becomes a parent for the first time," said Asbury Peppers, without the slightest excuse, "as I said, when a man becomes a parent the fact at once becomes apparent by his undignified actions, which I may venture to say do not become a parent. Pass the butter, please."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Hall's Catarrh Cure Is taken internally. Price, 75c. It gives them on. A teacher giving lessons on physical force, when he had finished, asked, "Now, boys, can any of you tell me what force it is that moves people along the streets?" He was greatly surprised, and the class highly amused, at receiving from one of the boys the unexpected answer, "Please, sir, the police force."

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A Story of Colorado Gold. The most unique and instructive book yet published about the gold and other features of Cripple Creek District has just been issued by O. W. Crawford, publisher, Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill. Every page is illustrated with original pictures in three colors, made for this work by Mr. E. S. Rice, the sketch genius of the Rockies. It is a complete exposition of Cripple Creek Gold, telling where it is found, how it is found, where it is milled, how it is treated, how it is paid for; all about mines, titles, camping in the mountains and Cripple Park's wonderful Apollinaris Springs, which the Indians called Quileeka and of which they said, "If you drink the waters always, you will live always." In printing and illustration it is a work of high art. We are not surprised to learn that the second edition is in press, for it is a book from which the oldest miner may get information and entertainment as well. Price, 50c, but if you will send five names, and addresses of friends and 25c. stamps or silver, to the publisher, it will be sent postage paid.

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