

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.

NOT long since the writer was in a large restaurant, and on a side table was a large vessel in which was heaped twenty or more pounds of common cottage cheese, which was being rapidly sold for ten cents a pound, and we were informed that the sales amounted to hundreds of pounds weekly, and brought in no inconsiderable revenue as a by-product of a not distant creamery. This cheese is nothing but milk allowed to thicken and then is cooked and "wheyed off" and simply prepared, not even pressed into cakes. Here was a hint, says a correspondent of the Practical Farmer, that might have been made of service to many. Numbers of farms have a few cows, and there seems only one way to dispose of the milk, that of making butter. Why should not these women who spend hours a day in making butter to exchange for groceries at eight cents a pound make the milk into cottage cheese, and have it sold at some family supply house, or even find a few customers and furnish as they would butter. There is no great margin of profit as there once was in butter and cheese making, and if the by-products of the dairy room could be better utilized, or the milk itself turned into new channels, and made into some of what are known as the fancies, or even dairies, it would seem that it would be the more profitable way. Now that this country is to consume all its butter and cheese, it would suggest itself as a business proposition that the methods of manufacture take on wider range, and instead of just butter and cheese, we should have a variety of the cheeses, and put up in its many fancy forms. Last year, as low as was the price of cheese, this country imported a million and a half dollars' worth of fancy cheese from Europe. Why not make this variety at home?

Using the Separator.

In running a separator do not have the milk needlessly warm, says American Dairyman. Mr. Wagener, instructor in butter-making at Cornell University, teaches that 80 degrees is better than a higher temperature. He believes that probably the most important point in running a separator is the thickness of the cream, and says: Adjust your separator so that your cream will be as thick as you can churn. By this I mean as thick as can be and yet fall from end to end of a revolving churn and not stick to the sides when churning. Such cream will generally contain 35 to 45 per cent of fat. I consider this a very important point. Cream containing 40 per cent of fat will churn more quickly and leave less fat in the buttermilk at 55 degrees than will cream containing 18 to 20 per cent at 60 degrees. The secret of quick churning at the very low temperature—52 to 55 degrees, which we know to be the best—is to have your cream very rich. This is an advantage you cannot secure from cold settings, it being difficult to obtain cream of this class with much over 18 to 20 per cent of fat. The second point of great importance is to cool the cream at once to a low temperature—at least 65 degrees—and hold it there for a few hours before warming it up to ripen. Whenever, in summer time, we are troubled with cream that coagulates before it gets much acid, or with different churning, which some of us have, I feel sure that chilling the cream directly from the separator will help greatly. We shall get better grain, better flavor, and more satisfactory results in every way. I believe that this matter of careless handling of cream after it is separated is the rock upon which many butter-makers split.

Feeding Poultry on Farms.

The time has been when poultry was not thought deserving any attention at all from the farmer. It was as much out of his line as baking bread or sweeping the rooms of the dwelling house. The hens were allowed to go anywhere on the farm in the winter; but they remained near the cattle, seeking food wherever they could find a morsel. Sometimes the farmer's wife, with her sympathy for helpless creatures, would laboriously wend her way through the snow to give her pets a mess of corn; but so far as the farmer himself was concerned, he didn't consider them worthy of notice. But the present day the farmer is more prone to make his mistakes in overlooking the work and in using little judgment in feeding. He feeds liberally but depends too much on grain. A slight change in the food will sometimes accomplish much. When the hens have been given corn exclusively they require something that is radically different. Lean meat or a ration composed of bran or linseed meal may start the hens to laying, simply because such food is just what they require. Grain is deficient in mineral matter, and also abounds largely in starch. Foods that contain less starch and more mineral matter and nitrogen will be a change that will cheapen the cost of the food, because more eggs will be the result. Corn is not favored as a summer food, because it is too heating and too fattening; but there is an advantage in feeding corn to fowls that are intended for market. Do not attempt to fatten fowls on nothing but corn, as they suffer from indigestion. Let the fowls receive three meals a

day, and of a variety of anything that they will eat, allowing a mess of chopped grass or clover, and give the corn at night, as much as the hens will eat. Every other day give a mess of equal parts of bran and ground oats, with a gill of linseed meal in the mixture for a dozen hens. Keep the poultry house clean, and the fowls will fatten rapidly.

Diphtheria in Fowls.

This disease is common in the fall months, says Farm Journal. We have already had several inquiries indicating that it has come to the flocks of our readers. The first symptom usually noticed is heavy, difficult breathing and a stretching up of the neck. After awhile the comb turns purple and the bird suffocates. We do not know of any "sure cure" for this very troublesome complaint, but recommend a trial of the following: Take a large, long shoe box and make a partition a foot from the small end and cover the bottom of this small apartment with coal ashes. Mix a tablespoonful each of pine tar, turpentine and sulphur, adding a few drops of carbolic acid and a pinch of gum camphor. Heat a brick very hot and lay it on the ashes. Now put the bird or birds in the large apartment, drop a spoonful of the mixture on the hot brick and cover with a cloth. Watch carefully and be ready to remove the patients at once after two or three minutes' exposure to the fumes. It is easy to kill them by suffocation. An examination will show a whitish membrane forming in the throat. The formation of this may sometimes be checked by spraying the throat with peroxide of hydrogen or with this formula: 1 ounce glycerine, 5 drops nitric acid, 1 gill water. All affected birds should be separated from the general flock, and care should be exercised in handling them, as it is thought the contagion may be communicated to human beings. Those who use homeopathic remedies should give Mercurius Iodatum every two hours.

Breed a Good Horse.

Should the farmer breed a foal that promises well for the turf he may sell it at a good profit, but the moment he undertakes to develop it and profit by its racing qualities, he makes a deposit against which his checks will not be honored. But the farmer may breed a high class roadster, a coach horse, or a draft horse, and if the mating of the sire and dam is done intelligently, and proper care is given the foal, he will be assured of success. But the quality cannot be neglected. The sire and dam must represent what you want in the foal. Should the sire and dam not possess breeding, but are the result of accident, you are not assured that they will reproduce themselves. The cheapness of the services of a cross roads stallion should not recommend him. Look first for continued breeding in the line you desire then individuality, and the reasonableness of the price may be considered afterward. But you should remember that the services of a well bred animal with good individuality are worth more and can not be offered for the price of the scrub. The produce of the one promises a profit on your investment, while the other will prove deceptive and in all probability bring you in debt. Horses demanded by the present and future markets can not be grown in herds on the western ranches like cattle. "Free grass" will not make the massive draft animal, the high stepping coacher, or the stylish, shapely driver. Herd life will not contribute to that desirable disposition which adds so much to the value of an animal when called upon for service.—J. R. Rippey.

Good Poultry Exhibits.

We have noticed at some of the fairs this year that the poultry exhibits were especially fine. We presume the same is true of most of the fairs we did not visit. There certainly appears to be a steady improvement in the character of the birds shown. If all would visit the poultry departments of the fairs much might be learned. There are little improvements in feeding, watering and care that will more than repay the close attention needed to discover them. The poultry men are all the time hitting on new devices and some of them are very original. A little thing sometimes becomes a great convenience. The hard times have evidently not discouraged the poultry men. The large number of birds exhibited shows conclusively that the future prospects are regarded as fairly bright. It is probable that the hard times have had less effect on the poultry industry than most any other.

Geese are fattened in large numbers in some places of the European continent, especially in the neighborhood of Strasburg—a place celebrated for its fowls. There geese have a shepherd to tend them, as sheep have. The birds are reared by the peasantry, every one of whom is possessed of some stock of these valued fowls, and, says Rural Life (an old English work), the shepherd every morning wakes the echoes of the village by the sound of a trumpet, with which he assembles his feathered flock, which, in company of a herd of pigs, repair to the pasture on the common devoted to that purpose. In the evening the shepherd leads back his flock, but before they arrive at the village almost all the geese take flight, rise above the roofs and settle down in their respective homes.

Raising Lilacs.—It is an easy way of raising lilacs to sow the seed. The pods are gathered in the fall and sown in the spring. They soon sprout, but make only two or three inches of growth the first year. It is these seedlings which give the new sorts, and to them we are indebted for the many shades of color, running from white to purple.—Ex.



A PUMPKIN LARK.

AY, Bill, 'spose we fellows give Widow Gray a regular surprise party Thanksgiving eve. "I heard those Maitland boys bragging to little Tom Gray what a splendid Thanksgiving they were going to have, and Tom said, 'I guess we used to have as good a time as anybody when father was alive; but mother says we mustn't expect a turkey or a mince pie this year."

"I lay awake last night ever so long, and planned it all out. You and I will go up to 'Squire Fiske—father says he's got a big heart—and I shouldn't wonder, if he tell him how hard Widow Gray works to get along and keep the boys at school, if he'll give the turkey, and then the biggest thing of all will be off my mind.

"Then I went at least six pumpkins, and here comes in the fun—these 'surprise pumpkins' will be such pumpkins as you've never seen in all your life. You just come up to our barn to-night, at seven o'clock, and bring your pocket-knife, sharpened up, and I'll show you what I mean by 'surprise pumpkins.' And seven o'clock that November night found as jolly and happy a half-dozen boys as you'd wish to see, collected in Mr. Emery's barn. Six of the biggest pumpkins—one oval in shape—and six boys and six knives busy at work on the straw-covered floor.



THIS WAS THE PROGRAMME. First the pumpkins were cut in two parts, about two-thirds from the base; then both parts were scooped out, leaving the yellow rind about an inch in thickness; then a green willow wither or switch was cut the right length and put into the smallest part of the divided pumpkin (the cover), for a handle. Then the boys put a thin coat of varnish over their work, and left to dry on a shelf in the barn a row of splendid new-fashioned orange-colored dishes and covers!

The next three days were busy days, I can tell you, for the surprise party; but 'Squire Fiske gave the turkey and the "fixings"—celery and cranberries—and Joe's mother made a real Yankee plum-pudding; and Will's sister made two such pies, as Will said—mince and squash—and the other boys' mothers and sisters made doughnuts

and cookies and all sorts of "goodies" for the Thanksgiving tea.

On Thanksgiving eve, at eight p. m., might have been seen a torchlight procession moving across the meadow from Mr. Emery's barn, and along the lane that led to Widow Gray's cottage at the other end of the village. And this was the programme:

Two boys with Chinese lanterns; two little Chinamen bearing on a pole between them a real Chinese tea-chest filled with tea and sugar; wheelbarrow, alternately wheeled by Joe Emery and Will Somerby. On each side of the barrow two pumpkins containing pies, doughnuts, etc. One pumpkin in front with celery and cranberries; large oval pumpkin in the center with turkey, decorated with laurel sprigs; spaces filled up with white potatoes and sweet potatoes; at the head of the barrow, on pole, a little banner—"A Thanksgiving greeting from the friends of Mrs. Gray."

Now, don't you think Joe Emery's was a new and jolly "pumpkin lark?" B. P.

Let Us Be Thankful.

HOME from Hamlet and city, Home o'er river and sea, The boys and girls are coming To keep Thanksgiving with me, Hugh is a judge, they tell me, And John is a learned divine. They were always more than common, Those sturdy lads of mine.

Laura, my pride, my darling, And my little Rosalie, And the children all are coming To keep Thanksgiving with me. The great world's din is softened Ere it reaches this abode, This mountain farm, that lieth Under the smile of God.

So open the doors and windows, And let in the golden air, Sweep out the dust and cobwebs, And make the old home fair. For swift from Hamlet and city Swift over river and sea, My boys and girls are hastening To keep Thanksgiving with me. —Agnes Kincaid.

Thankful.

"I don't see what makes people go to football games on Thanksgiving Day," remarked his wife. "It hasn't anything to do with the spirit of the occasion."

"Oh, yes, it has," was the reply. "I never went to a football game in my life that I didn't feel tremendously thankful that I wasn't one of the players."—Ex.

The above goes very well with the experience of the little girl, who, locked up the dog in a dark closet while the family were at church Thanksgiving Day, so that he might be thankful when they came home and let him out.

Turkey Humor.

Old Turkey—Are you trying to lay anything this year?
Young Turkey—No, I shall be satisfied if I can only keep ahead until after Thanksgiving.



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|----------------------|---------------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| Cream of Chestnuts | CROUTONS | HOMINY | BRUSSELS SPROUTS |
| Fricassee of Oysters | Apple and Celery Salad | Cheese | Wafers |
| Olives | Thanksgiving Plum Pudding | Cranberry Sauce | Hard Sauce |
| Roast Turkey | Giblet Stuffing | Squash Pie | Mince Pie |
| Mashed Potatoes | Diced Turnip | Fruit Nuts | Confectonery |
| New Cider | Apollinaris | Roast Duck | Currant Jelly |
| White Velvet Sherbet | | | |

His Grip on Fame.
The Chap Book tells a story of a well known hunchback in London who in his own drawing room introduced John Drew to a gentleman named Montefiore. She eulogized Mr. Drew's abilities and the genius of his acting, the Drew family's talent, and after she had said all that was possible about him she thought it was necessary to say something nice about Mr. Montefiore. She hesitated a moment, and then turning to Mr. Drew, remarked, "You may remember that his favorite uncle was frightfully mangled on the underground last year."

Two bottles of Piso's Cure for Consumption cured me of a bad lung trouble.—Mrs. J. Nichols, Princeton, Ind. March 26, 1895.

General Horace Porter, in his "Campaigning with Grant" in the Christmas Century, deals with General Grant's demeanor during the battle of the wilderness. General Porter says that even during the most critical moments, General Grant manifested no perceptible anxiety, but that he was visibly affected by the sight of blood. During the second day of the battle Grant smoked about twenty strong cigars, his highest record in the use of tobacco.

When bilious or costive, eat a casacaret candy cathartic, cure guaranteed. 10c, 25c.

How to Use Fur.

If any one happens to have on hand some short, broad pieces of fur which are not heavy in appearance, she may utilize them, especially if they should be ermine, for the bolero fronts of an evening waist. One of the loveliest frocks I have seen this winter was trimmed in that way.

HIS IS THE TIME

of year... when men... and women... become weakened by... the weather... down generally... The first parts that the weather affects are the kidneys. The urea is not thrown off, but is forced back upon the lungs, and disease results—caused by weakness of the kidneys.

HERE IS ONLY ONE SURE WAY

known to medical men for promptly checking troubles of the kidneys and restoring these great organs to their normal strength, and that is by the use of



It has stood the test of time; it has saved thousands of lives; it has restored millions of sufferers to health; it has done what never attempted before; it has made men stronger and healthier; it has made women brighter and happier; it stands alone in all these qualities. Do you not think it would be wise for you to use it and thus avoid the dangers of the season? Insist upon having it.

Alligator Fashion.
"I like the looks of the high starding collar," said Cholly. "The only objection I've against it is that when you chew gum you have to hold your jaw still and move the whole top of your head, you know."—Chicago Tribune.

Coe's Cough Balsam
Is the oldest and best. It will break up a cold quicker than anything else. It is always reliable. Try it. To give and grudge is no letter than not to give at all.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup
For children teething, cures the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25 cents a bottle.

There are 1,800 women postal clerks in England.

"It will go away after awhile."

That's what people say when advised to take something to cure that cough.

Have you ever noticed that the cough that goes away after awhile takes the cougher along? And he doesn't come back!

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral Cures Coughs.

Comfort to California.

Every Thursday morning, a tourist sleeping car for Denver, Salt Lake City, San Francisco, and Los Angeles leaves Omaha and Lincoln via the Burlington Route. It is carpeted, upholstered in rattan, has spring seats and backs and is provided with curtains, bedding, towels, soap, etc. An experienced excursion conductor and a uniformed attendant accompany it through to the Pacific Coast.

White neither as expensively finished nor as fine to look at as a palace sleeper, it is just as good to ride in. Second class tickets are honored and the price of a berth wide enough and big enough for two is only \$1.00. For a folder giving full particulars write to J. FRANCIS, Gen'l Pass'r Agent, Omaha, Neb.

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The best fruit section in the West. No droughts. A failure of crops never known. Mild climate. Productive soil. Abundance of good pure water. For Maps and Circulars giving full description of the Rich Mineral, Fruit and Agricultural Lands in South West Missouri, write to JOHN M. PURDY, Manager of the Missouri Land and Live Stock Company, Neosho, New York Co., Missouri.

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Rev. J. C. Naeke of Carroll, Iowa, writes on Nov. 11, 1896:

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Dr. Kay's Renovator

It is a positive cure for the worst cases of dyspepsia, constipation, liver and kidney diseases and all nervous or blood diseases. At this time of year it is invaluable as it renovates and invigorates the whole system and purifies and enriches the blood. The very best nerve tonic known. It has two to four times as many doses as liquid medicines selling for same price. Sold by druggists or sent by mail on receipt of price, 25c and \$1. Send for our booklet: It treats all diseases; sent free from our Western Office. Dr. B. J. Kay Medical Co., Omaha, Neb.

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