

INAUGURATION PLANS

GENERAL PORTER MAKING THE ARRANGEMENTS.

A. M. Blackburn of New York Appointed Chief of Staff—Those Who Will Be Aids-de-Camp—The Columns to March Twenty-four abreast—Washington News and Notes.

The Inauguration.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—Chairman Bell of the inauguration committee has returned from New York, where he had a conference with General Horace Porter, chief marshal of the inauguration parade, who has appointed A. N. Blackson of New York chief of staff and Colonel H. C. Corbin, U. S. A., special aide.

General Porter has decided that when once the big parade shall start it will not be allowed to stop until the disbanding point shall be reached. Both military and civic associations will be required to march in columns of twenty-four abreast instead of sixteen as heretofore and in close order, the purpose being to have 12,000 men pass a given point each hour.

HOME RULE FOR CUBANS.

Administration Working for This—Secretary Olney Busy.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—Whatever course Congress may finally take with respect to the Cameron resolution, the instant efforts of the present administration, at least, will continue to be exerted in behalf of an autonomous government for the Cubans. During the correspondence between this government and Spain, the Canadian system has repeatedly been referred to as a model which Spain would do well to follow in granting home rule to her Cuban colonists. The objection, however, has been made, and with some reason it is admitted, that a system which would work admirably with her majesty's subjects in Canada might utterly fail if applied to the Cubans. That Spain has intimated that under certain conditions she would not be averse to granting a reasonable measure of home rule to the Cubans is beyond question. She, however, insisted that nothing less than a disastrous defeat in battle will cause the insurgents to heed such propositions, and it is regarded in Madrid as useless to attempt any of the reforms suggested until they strike a decisive blow. This government, however, does not fully agree with that view of the case, and undoubtedly it is making some progress in its contention for peace on a basis alike reasonable and honorable to the Cubans, as well as to Spain.

One of the principal motives which has actuated this government in the course it has taken in the matter is the protection of the persons and property of citizens of the United States now engaged as tobacco and sugar planters in Cuba.

Although the planters generally are said to sympathize with the Cuban cause, information has reached this government that as a rule, they entertain serious doubts as to the ability of the native Cubans, if wholly successful, to maintain a stable and satisfactory government. What the planters most desire is annexation to the United States, but as the administration has made evident that it regards this as out of the question, the planters next favor an autonomous government under the executive supervision of Spain.

Should Spain consent to allow Cuba to legislate as to her own internal affairs, the United States, as stated by Mr. Olney to Congress, would consent to become responsible to Spain for the faithful observance of the conditions of the treaty between the two countries. The idea of this government is that this agreement could be made a part of a new treaty between the United States and Spain, the necessity for which is admitted by both governments.

The Spanish authorities, it can be stated, share the feeling strongly entertained by the United States, that the present treaty has long outlived its usefulness. It was ratified and proclaimed in 1795, and bears every evidence of its antiquity. At that time, Florida and Louisiana belonged to Spain, and a good part of the treaty relates to the boundaries between the United States and the Spanish colonies which have now become American states.

So far as Spain is concerned, there is reason to believe she will welcome a new treaty as a means of securing changes which the present war has shown to be vital, but will insist on delaying such treaty revision until Cuba is pacified, in a large measure at least.

The commercial features of a new treaty will be of importance, owing to the enormous trade between Cuba and the United States.

It is said that under the new treaty nothing could be done to restrict filibustering, although this has been one of the most serious causes of trouble developed by the war, since it is a subject covered by international law rather than by treaty.

MR. HATCH DEAD.

The Ex-Congressman Passes Away, Surrounded by His Family.

GOT ABOUT \$2,000.

The Amount of the Haul Made by the Blue Cut Train Robbers.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 25.—No arrests have yet been made of the Blue Cut train robbers, but the officers are at work on several promising clues and expect soon to capture the bandits. The robbers searched the express car coolly and leisurely. Messenger Frier was forced to surrender the key to the local safe, in which are stored packages for delivery at points along the run. It is an iron box about three feet long by one and one-half feet wide, and one of the robbers reaped a harvest, but the exact amount of money taken the United States Express company refuses to state. It is thought to be about \$2,000.

The train robbers tore open the envelopes and threw aside all those which did not contain money. They laughed and shouted with glee when they discovered bills in any of the packages, and joked with the messenger about their "rich haul." In an envelope they found several gold coins, and one of the robbers tossed them high in the air and catching them deftly, said: "Yellow boys; that's the stuff." There were more money packages than usual in the small safe on account of the holiday business.

Directly across the car from the small safe was the large iron through safe. In this safe large amounts of money are often carried, but as a protection for the express company the manager is not given the combination. The safe can be opened only at the end of the run. The robbers were finally induced by the messenger to abandon it, and escaped.

WALLER IS A CANDIDATE.

The Ex-Consul Desires C. H. J. Taylor's Place.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—It is announced that Ex-Consul Waller of Kansas, who became an intensional character because of his confinement in prison for an alleged attempt to incite an insurrection against the French protectorate in Madagascar, is an applicant for the office of Recorder of Deeds for the District of Columbia. The place is now held by Charles H. J. Taylor of Kansas, and pays \$4,000 a year. A colored man has received this appointment for several administrations, which accounts for 39 applications, mainly from colored men, which Major McKinley must pass on. Until recent years considerable patronage was connected with the office, but the civil service rules have been established there, without regard to the demands which are made upon a colored office-holder by his friends.

CLEVER SWINDLERS.

Two Men Work Offshoots for Money for Postoffices for Themselves.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 25.—About six weeks before the recent election two men took rooms at the Chittenden. They represented themselves as connected with the National Democratic state committee, and wrote to several gold Democrats that President Cleveland was about to remove 100 Ohio postmasters and had placed in their hands the task of selecting 100 successors, who were presumed to be gold Democrats. J. J. Runyan of Mt. Gilead was selected as one of the successors, and he sent \$100 in currency to the men for insurances contained in three strictly confidential letters. Runyan waited a reasonable time for his commission and then called the attention of the authorities to the fact that he had been swindled, after he had unburdened himself to a friend, who had also purchased \$100 worth of experience.

Stone's Respite of Perry Condemned.

MANSFIELD, Mo., Dec. 25.—The news of Governor Stone's action in granting a respite to Ed Perry, condemned murderer of the Sawyer family, whose execution had been set for the 30th inst., has been the subject of much adverse comment. It is certain that Governor-elect Stephens will immediately receive an emphatic protest from the citizens of Douglas county. The protest will be based principally upon the ready acquiescence of the people in allowing Perry to escape the vengeance of a mob in seeing that he got a fair trial. The fact that Tom Love of Springfield, secretary of the Democratic state committee, and a warm personal friend of the new governor, has Perry's case in hand has given strength to the already prevalent belief that a great influence is being brought to bear to save Perry's neck.

Jealous of Maceo.

HAVANA, Dec. 25.—Reliable information has been received that Maceo passed the trocha December 4 by land and not by sea. It was his intention to deliver a great blow for the Cuban cause near Havana and then to proceed eastward. It is alleged that he made Maximo Gomez and others indignant and that they abandoned him to his own fate without assisting him, being jealous of the influence acquired by him by his able management in the province of Pinar del Rio. It is further alleged that the white element among the Cubans looked with unfriendly eyes upon him because he was a mulatto.

Mr. Bryan's First Lecture.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 25.—Mr. W. J. Bryan made his first appearance on the lecture platform at the Grand opera house last night. The house, which seats 3,000 people, was filled. Mr. Bryan was cheered when he appeared on the stage. Mr. Bryan spoke for one hour on essential principles of good citizenship, presenting his remarks under the title of "Ancient Landmarks." At the end, hundreds crowded around to shake his hand. Mr. Bryan referred to the silver question only incidentally.

Twelve Passengers and All but Four of a Bark's Crew Lost Off Mexico.

SAN DEAGO, Cal., Dec. 24.—A fierce storm occurred in the Gulf of Cameroche December 11 and 12 and among other casualties reported, is the wreck of the bark Jamaica, with twelve passengers and most of the crew lost. The captain strapped 100 Mexican dollars upon him and clinging to a barrel, tried to reach shore. The survivors saw him sink, owing to the weight of the metal. One passenger after another sank, the boats proving entirely unmanageable. Only three men and a boy escaped. The vessel sank soon after she was abandoned.

OLNEY IS SUSTAINED.

EDMUNDS UPHOLDS THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

The Ex-Vermont Senator Says that Passage of the Cameron Resolution Would Be Contrary to All the Principles That Regulate Intercourse Among the Nations—The Effect Upon Cuba.

Olney's Action Approved.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—In response to a request for his views on the pending Cuban resolution and Secretary Olney's declaration of the President's position, ex-Senator George F. Edmunds of Vermont said to-day: "Secretary Olney not only acted properly, but it was a patriotic duty for him to make the statement he did. As the official of the government intrusted with the management of our foreign relations, it was his duty to clearly state the result of such action, and I have no doubt that if he had taken the opposite view to that which he did the men who are now denouncing him would have been the first to say he was acting in a perfectly proper manner. He did the only proper thing, and would have been neglecting his duty had he done differently."

Regarding the resolution Mr. Edmunds said: "The passage of such a resolution would be so destructive to all the productive and business interests of this country as well as so contrary to the just principles that regulate intercourse among nations, that I cannot suppose congress would, after consideration, take such a step. The right of congress in its legislative character to declare war is expressly given by the constitution, but the power to make peace and to preserve it is given by the constitution to the President, acting in most cases by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. To say the least, therefore, the right of Congress to recognize the establishment of a new state in the family of nations against the judgment of the executive branch is extremely doubtful, and to do so would, under existing circumstances, necessarily produce evils, the extent of which can hardly be estimated. It would, I think, do no good to the Cubans, for the foreign enlistment act would have precisely the same effect if Cuba were an independent nation. It prevents giving any kind of aid to the enemies of a nation with which we are at peace. Until there shall be war with Spain the people of this country have no right to give military aid in any form to the Cubans."

"To recognize as a separate and independent state anything so mythical as the republic of Cuba would put this country in a very undesirable position, and one in which no civilized nation would like to be placed. Should the resolution pass both houses and be approved by the president, it would result in clothing the special myth with a reality it never possessed, and our government would receive the minister of the new state and send a minister and consuls to the enemies of a nation and towns, if they have any. The republic of Cuba has no stability, no autonomy, no organization, no capital. We may pity the condition of the people and deplore the atrocities which are being committed on the island, but to go the length proposed is something which no self-respecting nation could do."

"Should the president veto the resolution and it be passed over the veto, it would be a declaration of Congress, which, perhaps, would have same effect as if the president had signed it, if he, as the executive, should deem it had that lawful effect. But if the president should be of the opinion that the recognition of a new power was a purely executive function, and refuse to carry out the instructions of congress, there would be nothing left for congress to do but to either submit or impeach him for high crime and misdemeanor in refusing to obey what they regard as a valid law. But I have no idea that the resolution will pass, so that question is hardly likely ever to arise."

New York Cuban Meeting.

NEW YORK, Dec. 23.—The demonstration in favor of the Cuban insurgents under the auspices of the Society of American Friends of Cuba, last night, was a remarkable one. Four thousand men marched from East Eighty-seventh street to Cooper Union, led by Frank Meyer, a survivor of the Virginius massacre. The parade was divided into ten columns.

A Young Senator Wanted.

MEXICO, Mo., Dec. 23.—W. W. Fry, chairman of the state judicial convention, said to-day: "The Democracy of this state should be represented in the United States senate by a young man. Senator Vest has served his time with honor to the state and Cookrell is advanced in years. We have the best of material among the young men of the state. There is Sam R. Cook and others we might name, who would fill the place with honor. The state and the times are ripe for a new man from the people."

Many Settlers Concerned.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—Solicitor General Conrad has filed a motion with the Supreme court to set aside the judgment entered and grant a new hearing in the case of the Northern Pacific railroad vs. Leonard P. Colburn, in order that the United States may have an opportunity to intervene. He stated that the case involved the rights of many thousands of settlers.

Oklahoma Farmer Murdered.

GUTHRIE, Okla., Dec. 23.—William Nichols, a farmer living two miles east of the city, was murdered last night. His throat was cut from ear to ear with a knife. He was a bachelor and was suspected of intimacy with a neighbor's wife. Suspicion points to two neighbors.

Ryan Wins in Seven Rounds.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 23.—Tommy Ryan of Syracuse won the fight from Billy McCarthy of Australia in seven rounds before the Empire Athletic club last night.

THE UNION PACIFIC.

Senator Pettigrew is for Government Ownership.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—The urgent deficiency bill as reported was passed by the senate to-day with minor amendments. It carried \$884,886, the larger part of which is for the continuation of the work of the navy department.

Mr. Pettigrew called up his resolution appropriating \$10,000,000 to take up the trust notes of the Union Pacific railway. He said that this step was imperative to protect the interests of the government against those who held the notes, whose purpose was to absorb the branch lines of the Union Pacific. He declared his belief that the Union Pacific was not insolvent and that the floating debt was created for the express purpose of complicating and embarrassing the government liens.

Mr. Gear of Iowa, chairman of the committee on Pacific roads, asked if Mr. Pettigrew favored the operation of the roads by the government.

The South Dakota Senator answered that certainly the government could not possibly manage the Pacific roads worse than they had been managed. It would do away with the pool, combinations and discrimination which made the American railroads a target for criticism. He urged that the government should embrace this opportunity for an experiment in government ownership of a great continental line. He believed the government should take possession and operate the Union Pacific road and its branch lines.

Mr. Platt of Connecticut spoke of the imperative necessity of considering the important question of settlement with the Pacific railroads. The indebtedness, reaching \$115,000,000, was in danger of being lost, and yet this seemed to disturb no one. He hoped it would be one of the first subjects considered after the holidays.

Mr. Morgan of Alabama said the statements made by Mr. Pettigrew were of a most grave character. In effect, they meant that certain individuals had made a fraudulent combination to load down these Pacific roads so as to absorb them. It was difficult for any single mind to grasp the "labyrinth of fraud and rascality" that had made this subject a perfect "saturnalia of fraud." It was a twin brother to the Credit Mobilier frauds, carried on by the same methods of bribery and corruption.

THE ILLINOIS NATIONAL.

The Big Bank Wrecked by Many Heavy Losses.

CHICAGO, Dec. 23.—The listed assets of the Illinois National bank are said to include, in addition to the \$2,475,000 loaned to the Calumet Electric company, \$500,000 advanced to Robert Berger, a son-in-law of President George Schneider; \$500,000 advanced to G. A. Weiss, another son-in-law, and over \$800,000 of doubtful debts. Berger is a partner in the firm of E. S. Dreyer & Co., which also went into the hands of a receiver yesterday, and Weiss is a brewer.

The losses by the failure will fall upon 1,971 individual depositors and 350 national, state and private banks. Included among the depositors are the treasurers of the city of Chicago and the state of Illinois. The deposits of the treasurers of the city of Chicago and Cook county will aggregate \$1,000,000. The amount on deposit by the state treasurer was comparatively small.

Among the depositors were many large corporations and receivers. They included the receivers of the Northern Pacific railroad and the receiver of the Whisky trust. The deposits of E. S. Dreyer & Co. include the funds of the West park board. The amount at the time the bank closed was about \$310,000.

Robert E. Jenkins, one of the directors of the bank, said: "The directors did not know the size of the loan on the Calumet Electric. The discovery of the condition of the loan was as much of a surprise to me as to the public. The same is true of the loan to Dreyer & Co. The directors were unaware of the loans, which appear to have carried the bank down, or were until the latter part of last week. I do not care to say who I believe was to blame for the directors being kept in the dark as to the magnitude of these loans."

Quite a little run was made to-day on the Illinois Trust and Savings bank, but depositors are handed thirty-day notices except where they can satisfy the officials that the money they desire is for a legitimate purpose. Outside of this the excitement attendant upon the collapse appears to have died out, though runs of more or less magnitude were made on several banking institutions, notably the Garden City Banking and Trust company.

Arrangements for the Inauguration.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—Tickets to the ball to celebrate the inauguration of President McKinley will cost \$5 each. The committee of decorations has decided to erect illuminated arches across Pennsylvania avenue at the intersection of each cross street.

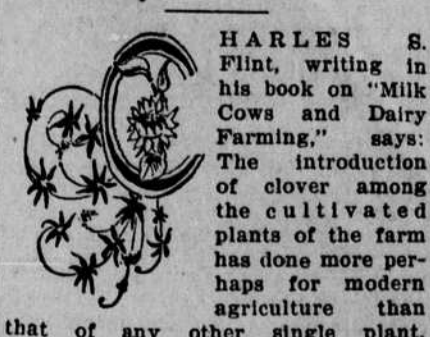
Tully Scott's Mother Dead.

BERLIN, Kan., Dec. 23.—Mrs. David Scott, mother of Tully Scott, the Democratic leader, died here yesterday after an illness of several months. She left a husband and five children, the latter all grown.

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.



HARLES S. Flint, writing in his book on "Milk Cows and Dairy Farming," says: The introduction of clover among the cultivated plants of the farm has done more perhaps for modern agriculture than that of any other single plant. It has now come to be considered indispensable in all good dairy districts. White clover is also widely diffused over this country, to which it is undoubtedly indigenous. As a mixture in all pasture grasses it holds a very high rank, as it is exceedingly sweet and nutritious, and relished by stock of all kinds. It grows most luxuriantly in moist grounds and moist seasons, but easily accommodates itself to a great variety of circumstances.

With respect to the mixture of grasses most profitable for the dairy farmer, no universal rule can be given, as they depend very much upon the nature of the soil and the locality. The most important point to be observed and one in which we as a body are perhaps most deficient, is to use a large number of species, with smaller quantities of each than those most commonly used. This is nature's rule, for in examining the turf of a rich old pasture, we shall find a large number of different species growing together, while if we examine the turf of a field sown with only one or two different species, we find a far less number of plants to the square foot, even after the sod is fairly set. No improvement in grass culture is more important, it seems to me. As an instance of what I should consider an improvement on our ordinary mixtures for permanent pastures, I would suggest the following as likely to give satisfactory results, dependent, of course, to a considerable extent on the nature and preparation of the soil.

Meadow Foxtail, flowering in May and June, 2 pounds; orchard grass, flowering in May and June, 6 pounds; sweet-scented vernal, flowering in April and May, 1 pound; meadow fescue, flowering in May and June, 2 pounds; red-top, flowering in June and July, 2 pounds; June grass, flowering in May and June, 4 pounds; Italian rye grass, flowering in June, 4 pounds; perennial rye grass, flowering in June, 6 pounds; timothy, flowering in June and July, 3 pounds; rough-stocked meadow grass, flowering in June and July, 2 pounds; perennial clover, flowering in June, 3 pounds; white clover, flowering from May to September, 5 to 10 pounds.

For mowing lands the mixture would, of course, be somewhat changed. The meadow foxtail and sweet-scented vernal would be left out entirely, and some six or eight pounds added to the timothy and red clover. The proper time to lay down lands to grass in the latitude of New England is August or September, and no grain crop should be sown with the seed. Stiff or clayey pastures should never be overstocked, but when fed pretty close the grasses are far sweeter and more nutritious than when they are allowed to grow up rank and coarse; and if, by a want of sufficient feeding, they get the start of the stock and grow into rank tufts, they should be cut and removed, when a fresh grass will start up, similar to the aftermath of mowing lands, which will be greatly eaten. Grasses for curing into hay should be cut either at the time of flowering or just before, especially if designed for milk cows. They are then more succulent and juicy, and, if properly cured, form the sweetest food.

Grass cut in the blossom will make more milk than if allowed to stand later. Cut a little before the blossoming, it will make more than after the blossoming, and the cows prefer it, which is not an unimportant consideration, since their tastes should always be consulted. Grass cut somewhat green and properly cured is next to fresh green grass in nutritive qualities. And so a sensible, practical, farmer writes me: "The time of cutting grass depends very much on the use you intend to make of it. If for working oxen and horses I would let it stand till a little out of blossom; but if to feed out to new milk cows in the winter I would prefer to cut it very green. It is then worth for the making of milk" Almost double that of cut green later. Every farmer knows the milk-making properties of rowen, which is cut before blossoming time.

Grains for Poultry.

With the majority of poultry keepers, grain constitutes the principal part of their feeding ration, at least in money value, says a writer in the Poultry Keeper. Of the grain used in this country, probably Indian corn outweighs the rest. It is fed whole, cracked, ground, raw or cooked. Corn contains very little bone-forming material, while it is very rich in fat-forming and warmth-giving substances. Although corn produces eggs with yolks of dark colors and rich flavor, it is not recommended for layers unmixed with their grains. For fattening purposes it can not be excelled and should be fed in various forms to keep up the appetite. Oats are a good nerve food and are not fattening, but their sharpness is an objection to them, as is the amount of waste or useless matter in the husks, especially in poor, light grain. The first objection may be removed by grinding them very fine, but this is difficult to do. Oatmeal is an excellent food, but is rather expensive.

If oats are to be fed whole or ground husks and all, the heavier they are the cheaper. Forty-pound oats contain but little, if any, more weight of husks than twenty-eight or thirty-pound oats. Very light or small oats will often not be eaten unless they are soaked and made larger. This does not add to their nourishment, but compels biddie to get out what little there is in them. If hens that should lay are too fat a diet of oats will reduce the fatness. Ground oats and boiled potatoes make an excellent food for producing fertile eggs and vigorous chickens. Wheat and its by-products, screenings, bran and middlings, may form a part of an economical ration in many parts of our country. If screenings are used they should be fed raw so the fowls should not be compelled to eat the dust, poisonous seeds and other foulness contained in them. Moistened bran is apt to produce scours, especially during the winter, and if fed at all should be alternated with whole grain. Though wheat is rich in material for growth, easy of digestion and stimulates egg production, it should be fed less freely than corn, as too much of it produces diarrhoea.

Milk And Its Changes.

Ordinary milk alters in character after being kept for some time, says American Dairyman. It usually loses its sweetness and perfect fluidity, and becomes soured and curdled. The rapidity of these changes depends upon certain circumstances, the chief of which, however, appears to be the temperature. Milk kept at or a little below blood heat seems to change very quickly. That a favorable temperature alone cannot produce the changes referred to may be proved by the following experiment, says Biologist Houston of England: If milk be drawn direct from the udder into the sterilized vessel, extreme care being taken to prevent even the slightest contamination, and the mouth of the vessel plugged with clean cotton wool, the milk may be kept for days—yes, weeks—without in the least turning sour, even during the warmest summer weather. If the plug be removed for a minute or so, and then replaced, the milk will gradually lose its sweetness, thus clearly showing that unfiltered air contains something that, if permitted to reach the milk, has the remarkable power of causing souring, and perhaps other changes, to take place in it. Now, what is in the air that possesses such potent influences, upon the keeping properties of milk? Again an experiment will best answer this question. If a covered and sterilized dish containing a layer of nutritive gelatine be exposed to the air, either indoors or in the open, for, say, a minute, there will fall upon the surface of the jelly minute particles of dust, together with extremely minute spores of molds, and still more minute living particles of different kinds, collectively known as bacteria. By covering the dish and keeping it at a suitable temperature, there will appear—within forty-eight hours or less—upon the clear surface of the jelly a number of specks, each of which represents a colony of bacteria that has arisen by rapid multiplication from a single germ that originally settled on the jelly when the dish was exposed to the air. Immediately milk is drawn from the cow it is subject to this kind of contamination. Bacteria of different kinds and the spores of molds are constantly falling upon it, and the freshly drawn milk provides an exceptionally favorable medium for the growth and development of these fungal organisms. Milk is, unfortunately, a ready vehicle for the transmission of germs that give rise to more or less serious ailments in consumers of milk. Typhoid, tuberculosis, diphtheria, and scarlet fever may be mentioned as dangerous diseases that are too frequently disseminated by milk. In most cases the contamination comes from without, but there are cases where the milk is germinated before it leaves the milk gland of the animal. It is stated on high authority that a large number of milk cows suffer from tuberculosis udder, and it is needless to say that such a state of affairs is a continuous source of danger to public health.

A Capon as a Mother.

Rearing chickens by artificial schemes was a subject of much importance before the brooder was invented, says Norbert H. Covert in American Poultry Advocate. The poultrymen in those days, as well as those of today, knew that the chickens reared by a hen bear no proportion to the number of eggs she produces. Therefore many artificial schemes for rearing them were attempted. The most successful, though by no means the most humane, is said to be where a capon is made to supply the place of a hen. He was rendered very tame; the feathers were plucked from his breast and the bare parts were rubbed with nettles. The chickens were then put to him, and by them running under his breast with their soft and downy bodies his pain was so much allayed, and he felt so much comfort to his featherless body that he soon adopted them, and fed them like a hen, and assiduously performed all the functions of the tenderest parent.

Missouri Poultry Products—Some statistical records from the state of Missouri show the aggregate sales of corn and oats for 1891 to be \$4,606,706; lead and zinc, \$4,740,200; coal and iron, \$3,753,393; poultry and eggs, \$4,213,961. Here we see the little side issue in excess and a close rival in money value with those industries which require skilled labor, expensive machinery to operate, and investments of large capital.

So far as is possible in making the poultry house arrange it so that it will face the south or southeast and have plenty of light.