

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.

MAKE a building that will hold 50 cows, say 28 feet wide by 108 feet long and 14 feet high. The first story should be 10 feet for the cows, with a 4 foot loft for feed and litter.

can be built of light timbers, say 2 by 4 inch studding, balloon frame. As the roof is narrow the rafters can be light and need no purlins. Board it with neat siding and line it or plaster inside.

As to the second objection, every farmer with land enough to put on 40 or 50 cows to 100 acres will surely have a silo and cut his fodder and his hay, and with well arranged hanging tracks can take his cut feed across his barnyard into his cow barn with more satisfaction than in the old way of taking forkfuls of hay and sheaves of fodder through the dark and narrow entries.

One of the foremost considerations with the dairyman is the matter of cheap and effective food. In the West here, even at this comparatively early day, the cry is for more pasture room. As a matter of fact the absence of good pasture for the cows at about this time of the year, as a rule, is complained about a good deal more in this section than it is further East where they have learned to depend upon something better. It is now conceded by dairymen who have studied all sides of the question that the corn field will furnish more of the right kind of food for the dairy cow than will the pasture.

Manly Miles has this to say of the above named breed: This breed, sometimes called Silky, or Negro fowls, have a very peculiar appearance; their plumage being so unlike that of other fowls, as to be scarcely recognized as feathers; while the skin of the fowl is a deep violet color, almost black, the surface bones being of the same hue also, which gives it a rather uninviting look when prepared for the table.

Amateur Tests.—We once knew of a man that bought a good many cows every year for his city dairy. It was before the advent of the Babcock test, and for that reason he was very excusable in using a more primitive mode. He would get the milk of the cow offered for sale and set it over night in a goblet. If it showed a good thick cream in the morning, he bought the cow, provided her milking capacity was fairly good.

thick might really contain less butterfat than one four-sixteenths inches thick. Second, the cream in some milk rises very much slower than in other lots, due largely to the size of the butter globules.

Uncertainty of Scores. A writer in Ohio Poultry Journal says: There is no doubt but that the A. P. A. can recommend certain persons as judges, and require them, before that is done to be examined as to their qualifications for such position, but in that event will all societies and associations employ them? If they did not, would it not lead to another rebellion, in comparison to which the score card affair would be a pimple? Would it not furnish a pabulum for poultry writers to ventilate their literary attainments pro and con for a long time? The judge, to suit all, must be especially endowed with certain qualities, among which might be mentioned well versed in the business, which means tact and experience; he must be quick-agreeable, absolutely accurate, unvarying in judgment, have a retentive memory, possessed of patience, and to be able to measure up defeated exhibitors he must be a phenologist, a physiognomist, and a psychologist or hypnotizer. In fact, such a man cannot be found, and therefore, resort must be had to those possessing fewer virtues.

Years ago, says E. H. Davis in The Poultry Monthly, the poultry business was not as lucrative as it is at the present time. During the winter months, although our poultry was well sheltered and fed and great care used to keep the buildings clean, giving plenty of fresh water, etc., we found at the opening of the spring we had no remuneration for our labor, as cost of grain, scraps, potatoes, etc., far exceeded the income of eggs.

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These fowls are supposed to be natives of India, though some say they originated in China. They are bred in England to some extent. The cocks weigh about four pounds, and the hen about two and one-half pounds.

Scavenger Sheep.—The too common opinion in regard to sheep is that they are but scavengers, and fitted only to consume the weeds and other wastes on the farm; but out of nothing comes nothing. If there is no proper food, care and shelter provided, we must expect our sheep to pine away and perish.—Ex.

SPURRED ON BY A VISION.

The Dream Which Led a Cyclist to Join the L. A. W. at Once.

The admission of one of a party of cyclists that he did not belong to the League of American Wheelmen called forth a shower of surprised comment. He had no excuse to make for his remissness save procrastination. He believed it his duty to join, so as to aid in the cause of wheeling, but had neglected to sign an application simply because there was no immediate hurry about it. A blank was secured for him and he at once took the necessary steps to gain membership in the L. A. W.

"That reminds me of my experience," said one of the party. Only it took a vision in the night to bring me to the point of joining. Like our friend here, I delayed about it for no particular reason save that it could be attended to at one time just as well as another. One evening I started for New-England on the Fall River boat, bent on a vacation trip.

"Well, we started on the boat and in due time went to our stateroom. My sleep was a bit troubled and toward morning I had a dream which was so lifelike that it was really a vision. My dream was that I had brought my wheel, having checked it through to Fall River. On arriving there I handed it in my check and received a bicycle which somehow I did not notice closely. I mounted, but had not ridden more than a third of a mile when the wheel collapsed completely. I cannot imagine a worse smashup. It was the case of the one-hoss shay over again; frame, rims, spokes, pedal cranks, handle-bar, saddle, everything simply melted apart, as if they had been glued with mulligan.

"It struck me that I must have some other wheel than my beautiful '35 model, so I bent over to see if the bicycle really bore the number of my own. Then I discovered that the pieces lying on the ground were those of a rusty, clumsy old machine of antiquated make. I became indignant at this. 'I'll go right to the consul of the L. A. W. I said to myself, and have him go with me to the railway station where I received that wheel. If I, a stranger, went alone I might get scant satisfaction."

"Then it struck me that I had never joined the L. A. W., although I had months ago decided to do so. So I would have to fight my own battle, and perhaps, so it seemed to me, lost my \$100 wheel simply because I had neglected to pay \$2 to belong to the L. A. W. I went to the baggage-room—and there my dream ended. Of course, it didn't matter what happened after that, the object of the vision being to convince me of the need of my joining the L. A. W. speedily. On returning to New York I did so, and, of course, am extremely glad I did."

Cigars had been finished by this time and so a start was made on the return trip.

BOOKS READ BY NEW WOMAN. Consensus of Reports Shows a Change in Taste.

Does the "new woman" read a different class of books from her predecessor, the old-fashioned woman? This is the query I gave some librarians to answer, and I learned in return that the new woman does. "I don't mean to say," one replied, "that every woman who comes in to get a book eschews the romantic and new, but the surprising fact is that so many actually ask for the deepest works on political subjects. My assistant and myself were at first amused, now we regard it as a significant movement.

The change began, I gathered from a consensus of reports, about three years ago; since then it has rapidly broadened and deepened. All works on sociology and political science are called for as eagerly by one sex as the other. The favorites seem to be Prof. Ely's series on political science. All governmental questions are carefully studied, and anything that relates to the tariff is popular.

"To my mind," said an aged keeper of books, "the American woman, as she is represented in New York by her reading, is developing in a political way marvelously; not that it will have any effect in helping them to obtain suffrage, but such powers will make them powers behind the throne."

Take the French woman of De Stael's era and the English woman of to-day—they are amazingly learned in local political meanings. I do not consider that this reading is an evidence of the "new woman," but rather that the Americans do not wish to be behind women of other countries in their ability to compete intellectually with men on national subjects.

"Yes," said another librarian, "there is no denying that women are calling for heavy political works more every day, but," he thoughtfully added, "it has long been a question with me as to their reading them; I think, possibly, the husbands had sent for them."

DEMOCRATIC TRUTHS.

SLEDGE-HAMMER BLOWS FOR REAL PEOPLE'S PARTY.

The Revival of Business Has Unquestionably Been Brought About by Wise and Judicious Revision of Tariff Laws—Hot Shot.

F. C. Wheeler of the Great Western Tin Plate Company is quoted as saying that many tin plate mills will be compelled to shut down within three months or so. He says: "The advance in raw materials, as, for instance, steel, which has gone up \$10 a ton, and the lack of an advance in the finished product tells the reason why. A number of mills have contracts for steel made before the advance began. When these contracts expire there will be nothing for them to do but close."

In this connection an organ of McKinleyism says: "There is a strong organization among tin plate men, with headquarters in Pittsburg, now engaged in the distribution of literature pointing out the effect of the Wilson tariff upon the industry. A committee has been appointed to take charge of the desired congressional legislation. It is as usual with the beneficiaries of protection. As soon as the wind blows a little chilly they run to congress for more protection."

Raw materials, "as, for instance, steel," have gone up. What else, "for instance?" Not the metal tin, for that is less than 14 cents a pound (foreign value, for all we use is imported), against 15.7 cents average in 1894 and 20 cents in each of the four preceding years. The metal tin is about the only raw material except steel. The only advance of any importance, therefore, is in steel, and that is only 1/2 cent per pound, or less if the ton referred to by Mr. Wheeler is the long ton. But the duty under the present law on tin plate is 1.2 cents per pound, or considerably more than twice the advance in the price of steel. To be exact, the advance in steel is \$10 per ton, while the duty on tin plate is \$24 per ton, or \$4 more than it was under the republican protective tariff of 1894. Yet a strong organization of tin plate men is distributing literature demanding more tariff. They do not ask for less tariff on the steel, which is their most costly material, for they appreciate the force of Mr. Blaine's remark that the tariff beneficiaries must all hang together or they will all hang separately.

But there are facts which indicate that more tariff will not make the tin plate men entirely happy. A statement has been going the rounds of the press of late that cans made of paper pulp were taking the place of tin cans in some branches of the canning industry. And now the American Agriculturist announces that glass packages are to take the place of tin cans. It states that a new vacuum process of putting up fruits in glass has already been introduced from Europe among packers on the Pacific slope. This process is an improvement in more than one respect, but especially in that it insures the wholesomeness of the fruit or the article canned without increasing the cost.

With the introduction of these substitutes for tin in the packing industries there will be a vast falling off in the demand for tin plate, and it will not be possible to force up the price of that article by means of a tariff tax. What the case really seems to require is an act of congress prohibiting the use of glass jars, pulp packages or any other substitute for tin in the canning industries. Such a law would not give unbounded satisfaction to the makers of glass and the producers of paper pulp, but it would be quite as reasonable and just as a law raising the price of tin plate for the exclusive benefit of the producers of that article. The strong organization of the tin plate men, with headquarters in Pittsburg, should consider these things and change the plan of campaign accordingly.—Chicago Chronicle.

Importance of the Eighteenth District.

The democratic executive committee of this state is right in holding the election of a member of congress in the eighteenth district a matter of vital importance to the party not only in the state but in the nation. The result of that contest will afford a new indication of whether or not the voters of this nation are inclined to reverse the verdict against the democracy they rendered in the general elections of 1894. Though an unwise usurpation of the authority of the national convention resulted in the incorporation in the eighteenth district of an undemocratic currency plank the importance of victory is not thereby lessened. Mr. Lane, the democratic nominee, will not solve the currency problem when he reaches Washington. Upon that issue he will stand with an insignificant minority of his own party.

The real issue in the eighteenth district is the renewal of confidence in the democratic party. Mr. Lane's triumphant election will mean that in a typical congressional district the people have discovered how sorely they were humbugged by the lying clamor of republicans last fall. It will demonstrate that the hard times due to republican profligacy and foolish monetary legislation are no longer wrongfully ascribed to the democracy. It will show that credit for the renewal of prosperity is now given where it is due, to the effects of democratic legislation on the tariff.

The state committee will find it worth while to fight hard for democratic victory in the eighteenth that all these things may be made clear to democrats throughout the state and the nation. The confidence already awakened by the victories in Indianapolis and Chattanooga will be vastly enhanced by the election of a democrat to congress from

the Illinois district which the republicans so sweepingly carried last year.

It is unfortunate that the sudden and deplorable death of Cyrus L. Cook, the republican nominee, and the resulting disorganization of his party will give the republican managers a chance to minimize the significance of the democratic victory which was, in any event, inevitable.—Chicago Chronicle.

Harrison and McKinley Taxes.

Certain republican journals are now endeavoring to make the public believe that Mr. Harrison took no part in drafting the McKinley bill and is in no way responsible for the measure.

It is not the duty of the executive, though it may be well for a party leader, to interfere with the action of a committee of the house, but is emphatically his duty fully to examine a measure perfected by congress and submitted for his signature. If he signs a bill he becomes even more responsible for it than congress itself, for, possessing the veto power, he has tremendous influence upon legislative action.

It is now said in behalf of Mr. Harrison that he knew nothing of the McKinley bill, was indifferent to it at all stages of its progress through legislation and signed it without examination of its features, and, therefore, cannot be said to be responsible for it in any manner. General Harrison may well ask to be saved from his friends. The position they assume for him with reference to the McKinley bill is one which places him in the attitude of a slipshod executive, whose signature was matter of course and whose examination was not even perfunctory.

But Harrison's apologists forget that after the people had repudiated McKinleyism in the memorable elections of 1890, Harrison, in his annual message to congress, defended McKinleyism and advised congress that the people were ignorant of the blessing the repudiated measure would be to them and that no attention should be paid to their action. He committed himself completely, offensively and unwisely to the McKinley plan of high taxation at the custom-houses.—New York World.

Own Up.

A few days before the late municipal election in Indianapolis the Journal of that city, owned by the New family and the organ of Benjamin Harrison, said: "All over the country a Taggart victory would be claimed as a democratic victory and declaration that the voters of Indiana already repent that they rolled up the largest majority in the history of the state for the republican ticket in November, 1894." Taggart was elected. The result should be accepted as the Harrisonian newspaper and politicians of Indianapolis interpreted it in advance.

Showing Signs of Alarm.

When the returns are all in from the elections the republicans will probably realize that victory in 1896 will not be quite so easy to achieve as many republican statesmen and newspapers have been predicting. The notion that they can elect anybody, on any sort of a platform, next year, which has been prevalent in some republican circles is absurd and mischievous, and the quicker the party gets rid of it and takes an intelligent view of the situation the better it will feel after the election thirteen months hence.—Ex.

Wanted No Military Parades.

New York Journal: President Cleveland's declination of the offer of a military guard on his projected trip to the Atlanta exposition is sensible and praiseworthy. The exposition is distinctly a nonmilitary enterprise; it is a celebration of the triumphs of peace, and the martial features which appear in its display are mere incidents of its spectacular arrangement. The idea that the nation's chief executive should be attended on his travels by an armed bodyguard is preposterous, and Mr. Cleveland is entitled to the thanks of the public for repudiating it.

He Will Demand.

The McKinleyites have finally stated the case as they understand it. They will demand in the republican platform of 1896 a general revision of the tariff but no increase, except that the duty on wool shall be restored. They will go into the campaign on a platform of higher prices for clothing, carpets and hats and caps. A platform and candidate running on the issue of higher prices for necessities of life will not get far in the campaign.

Exports.

Exports of manufactures this year will be \$17,000,000 more than ever before in the history of United States commerce. Even this little gain in favor of American industry under the democratic tariff act of 1894, which has been in operation but about a year, is satisfactory, and is not encouraging to a revival of McKinleyism.

Ohio Republican Malfeasance.

Columbus Press: It will not be Mr. Campbell's fault if the voters of Ohio do not understand before election day how the Zanesville ticket was nominated and how the last legislature was a market place of bribes.

Saved by Her Corset. New York Press: Edward Kempton, a young man employed for the last year in this city, called at the home of Miss Laura Johnson to bid her goodbye before leaving to accept a position in Brooklyn. While taking his leave he pulled a revolver from his pocket and fired at the girl's heart, but the bullet struck a corset steel, glanced and did no harm. He immediately raised the revolver and shot himself through the temple, dying a half hour later without regaining consciousness. It is thought he was deranged.

A wrong desire overcome is a temptation resisted.

Scrofula from Infancy.

Troubled my daughter. At times her head would be covered with scabs and runnings sores. We were afraid she would become blind. We had to keep her in a dark room.



We began to give her Hood's Sarsaparilla and soon we saw that she was better in every respect. The sores have now all healed. I had a severe attack of the grip, was left in bed condition with muscular rheumatism and lumbago. Since taking Hood's Sarsaparilla I am all right and can walk around out doors without the aid of crutches." W. H. AREHART, Albion, Indiana.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills. Soc.

Advertisement for Dr. Hobbs' Sparagus Kidney Pills, including text: "Dr. Hobbs' Sparagus Kidney Pills. cure all Kidney Troubles, caused by overwork, worry, excesses, etc., and all Blood Troubles (Rheumatism, Gout, Anaemia, Skin Diseases, etc.), caused by sick Kidneys." and "A few doses will relieve. A few boxes will cure."

Advertisement for Columbia Bicycles, including text: "Columbia Bicycles. POPE MEG CO. HARTFORD, CONN." and "THE LAND OF THE BIG RED APPLE."

Advertisement for Omaha Business College, including text: "OMAHA BUSINESS COLLEGE. THE LARGEST & FINEST IN THE WEST."

Advertisement for Patents, Trade-Marks, and Parker's Hair Balsam, including text: "Patents, Trade-Marks. PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM."

Advertisement for Zachary T. Lindsey, Wholesale Rubber Goods, and Omaha Stove Repair Works, including text: "Zachary T. Lindsey, Wholesale RUBBER GOODS. OMAHA STOVE REPAIR WORKS."

Advertisement for PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, including text: "PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION. BEST CURE FOR TUBERCULAR CONSUMPTION."