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.

A DAIRY farmer of our acquaintance is a wise old man, and says many good things. He uses a silo and makes money in all his farm operations He has a neighbor who barely makes both ends meet, who is bitterly opposed to the silo, because, he says, it is too expensive. Speaking of this neighbor to our old friend one day, we expressed our surprise that he could not see the difference in profit between his poor methods and Uncle John's good methods. "He ought to see," we said, "with half an eye that he is wrong and you are right. What is the matter with him?" Uncle John took an extra hitch in the slack of his breeches, and replied: "Oh, nothing much, except he is so dead stuck on himself, and the little he knows, that he can't see over his own little ant hill. He has got more pride and conceit than sense, and I never knew a farmer to make a cent on his conceit. Such men will straddle clear over a dollar to pick up a dime. He commenced talking against the silo when I first built one, and now he thinks folks would laugh at him if he should let up. My cows are my guide in this silo business. I can't afford to kick against facts; he can, and so I keep still and let him go on. He was over to borrow some money of me the other day, and I suppose I will have to let him have it. If it wasn't for such men mortgages would be mighty scarce."—Hoard's Dairyman.

Cooling Milk.

A fact of importance which has been emphasized is the value of cooling the milk as thoroughly as possible as soon as milked. When drawn from the cow, milk is at a high temperature, and, indeed, at just the temperature at which the majority of bacteria will grow the most rapidly. Under the influence of the atmospheric temperature, especially in the summer, the milk will become cool very slowly, but never becomes cooler than the air. The bacteria which have gotten into the milk will therefore have the very best opportunity for rapid multiplication and the milk will sour very rapidly. If, however, the milk is cooled to a low temperature immediately after it is drawn, the bacteria growth is checked at once and will not begin again with much rapidity until the milk has become warmed once more. This warming will take place slowly, and therefore the cooled milk will remain sweet many hours longer than that which is not cooled. A practical knowledge of this fact will be of great value to every person handling milk. Early cooling to as low a temperature as is practicable is the best remedy for too rapid souring of milk.—Department of Agriculture.

Tainted Milk.

It is well to notice that certain abnormal odors and tastes in milk may be produced directly by the food eaten by the cow. If a cow eats garlic or turnip the flavor of the milk is directly affected. Various other foods may, in a similar manner, affect the taste of milk, but this class of taints may be readily distinguished from those due to bacterial growth. The odors and taints due to the direct influence of the food are at their maximum as soon as the milk is drawn, never increasing afterward. But the taints due to bacterial growth do not appear at all in the fresh milk, beginning to be noticeable only after the bacteria have had a chance to grow. If, therefore, a dairyman has trouble in his milk, which appears immediately after the milking, he may look for the cause in something the cow has eaten. But if the trouble appears after a few hours, and then grows rapidly worse until it reaches a maximum, he may be assured that the remedy is to be sought, not in changing the food of the cow, but in greater care in the management of the dairy or barn.—Agricultural Report.

Farming Under Glass—It seems certain that the growing of many of our field crops, such as potatoes, cabbage, etc., will be largely under glass in the future. It is expensive, but there are so many things that compensate for the outlay that it is one of the reliable investments. Even when a cheaper transportation for southern-grown products shall have been secured, there will yet be reasons for forcing houses in the north. Such houses will be not only fitted with glass roofs, but also with wire screens, so that in the summer the glass may be dispensed with, the screens being used to keep out bugs and birds. The one item of crop destruction by insects is a costly one, and the saving in this alone will pay a fair per cent on the investment. The protection from frost is also worth looking after.

At the instance of Dairy Commissioner Adams, the Wisconsin law prohibiting the sale of oleomargarine, colored to resemble butter, has been tested, and sustained in a test case tried at Madison, Wis.

An eastern dairyman says: The man who is too aristocratic to mingle freely with his calves, and his cows also, will never succeed as a breeder of dairy stock. There is a social side to a cow's nature as well as to a man's. It is from her social nature that comes not only the milk but the fat as well, given from a spirit of pure motherly beneficence.

Diseases of Fowls.

Cholera.—A good remedy is hyposulphite of soda. Dissolve as much of it in a pint of water as possible; then mix up some corn meal or wheat bran with the water and feed to the sick fowls. Dissolve some in their drinking water also. Feed this till every trace of the disease disappears. If they are too sick to eat, force it down their throats.

Roup.—Take sulphate of zinc; wet the finger, then dip it in the zinc and rub into the fowl's mouth; repeat twice, applying three times a day. Or inject a solution of copperas water into the nostrils and down the throat. The fowls should be kept in a warm, dry place.

Scaly Legs.—This disease can be cured by applying a mixture of coal oil and sulphur, with a few drops of carbolic acid added; apply twice a week.

Sore Head.—Droopiness and loss of appetite are sure indications of lice. Examine the head and neck; if they are found apply insect powder.

Gapes.—To every pint of meal add one teaspoonful of turpentine; see that every chick gets some.

Diarrhea.—Place the fowl in a warm, dry place, and give it a good dose of castor oil twice or three times a day.

Canker.—Scrape off the scabs and apply blue vitriol; wash the head and mouth with a solution of alum and vinegar.

To prevent the laying of soft-shell eggs, feed wheat and oats and supply the hens with ground oyster shell and plenty of time.—Ex.

Good Advice.—The paper at Plainview, Minn., says: Now that our creamery is at a standstill why not the farmers take hold of the business in a co-operative plan, organizing a stock company and realize all the profit there is in butter. In other places where creameries have failed the farmers have in every instance taken hold of the matter and have in every instance made a paying institution of it. A creamery is a good thing. Better butter can be made there than at your homes, for there would be every convenience which at least many farmers are unable to secure. In this way the butter of the community would be made in one grade, in large quantities and would give them a better advantage to dispose of this product. From the experience of other communities we believe it would be a profitable investment. We have a class of farmers on Greenwood Prairie who would surely make a success of anything of this kind if they can any where and we believe the matter should be agitated. —Ex.

Scalding the Mites.—The brood-coops should be carefully watched for lice during the summer and fall, as young chickens cannot thrive if nightly sapped of their life blood. Whatever scalding is done in these, however, must be done in the morning, so that they will get dry by night. If your coops are in a damp location and you have tiny chicks it will be a good plan to get some dry sand occasionally for the floor. In this land of ditches I never feel safe with little chicks unless the coops are floored; it is not safe unless one's land is "above water," and not then if it be on the side hill, with a water shed above. Whenever we have a very hard rain and the ditches overflow, one of our coops is always in danger, so I know whereof I speak when I advise you to select a spot that is high and dry for brood coops, or else provide them with board floors.—Mrs. Mellette in Colorado Farmer.

Poultry in the Orchard.—One of the best places for the poultry house is the orchard. The fowls are away from the garden and have a range where they can secure plenty of green food, bugs, worms, and other insects, in destroying which they benefit the trees and fruit. The site for the house should be chosen with a view to insuring good drainage, as it is most essential that poultry have dry quarters in which they may roost, or take refuge when it storms. On a farm it is no easy matter to give the fowl a good range and at the same time to keep them away from the garden, the hog pen, and the stables. In many cases, the orchard is the only good place for the poultry house. The fowl do better there, with the variety of food they secure, than if they were kept in more restricted quarters. If the poultry house is to be built during the summer, it will pay to put it in the orchard.—Ex.

Make Improvements.—Why not tear out all the permanent fixtures in the hen house and destroy the mites hidden behind and under them? Then make arrangements to put the roosts back and the nests in such shape that they can be readily taken out and coal oiled. See that the roosts are all on one level and not too high. Bumble foot becomes very frequent among flocks of heavy hens where they roost on high perches. A few loads of sand or gravel to fill in the low places around the hen house will prevent dampness, and when the land is clayey enable you to get rid of much mud. Mud should never be allowed around the hen house. Sand, gravel, coal ashes or sod should prevent such a nuisance from ever existing.—Ex.

Leghorns are Wild—Leghorns are naturally wild, but the wild nature can be somewhat subdued if care is taken. Now the winter months are near, and we have so many days when it is unfit for the fowls to be outdoors, and if your scratching shed is so arranged that they can go from their roosting pen to it, you can facilitate matters considerably by having a muslin front put to the shed, so that the fowls cannot go out. Then at feeding time quietly move among them, and thus gradually have them become accustomed to you.—Ex.

One thing is more foolish than to feed poor food to good stock, and that is to feed good food to poor stock.—Massachusetts Plowman.

GREAT LONDON SQUARES.

Most of Them Are Quaint and Are Laid Out in the Dutch Fashion.

Some of the London squares are quaint and charming, being mostly laid out in the Dutch fashion. Golden Square, near Regent street; Red Lion and Queen squares, in Bloomsbury, are capital specimens. The first, though so close to Regent street, might be a dozen miles away; there is a welcome unkemptness; the grass is rank and wild; there are old trees ranged around its border in a systematical way. The houses around are picturesque, because each is distinct. It is given over to commission agents, merchants and trade generally, yet within but a few years it was a place of genteel residence, like a usual square, and we find the late Cardinal Wiseman living in a substantial mansion here. Dickens, it will be remembered, placed Ralph Nickleby's house here, which is described on the occasion of the party to Sir Frederick and Sir Mulberry as having almost palatial apartments and the richest furniture. As we wander around, we are struck with the melancholy tone of the inclosure, yet everything seems brisk enough; but it belongs to the old world.

The square itself is very attractive and original, with a sort of Dutch or foreign air; we note the fine trees which shelter it all around in symmetrical lines, and the Roman warrior sort of statue in the center, arrayed in full armor, and representing George II. The grass and walks are laid out with a certain free-and-easy carelessness that is very acceptable, and contrasts with the trim shaven, soulless treatment of modern squares. Altogether a visit to Golden Square will interest.

Berkeley Square everyone knows. Yet it has an extraordinary sympathetic attraction from its grass and fine shading old trees. No one, we may be sure, has noted that these leafy patriarchs seem to range in two rows down the middle, like an avenue. The fact it, it was the demesne of the lawn in front of the old Berkeley house, which stood at the back of Devonshire house. The mansions round are very fine, and the iron work, railings, etc., are all admired and to be admired. There are some queer things to be told about squares; for instance, that there was a General Strode who had a mania for setting up statues in squares at his own expense. We have seen equestrian statues in Leicester Square propped up with a broomstick, with portions broken away.

Seeking Personal Information.

The man who knows it all had been talking, and in his superior way had settled every question that had come up, until the quiet little man was moved to speak.

"Will you grant me one little favor?" he asked humbly, as became a man who realized that he was addressing one who knows it all.

"Certainly," replied the other. "What is it?"

"Well, will you kindly permit me to know something about one or two subjects in which I am personally interested if I will concede all the knowledge of everything else to you?"

After that there was a lull in the conversation that seemed to indicate that permission had been given.

American-Made Ships.

The new battleship Indiana is pronounced by experts the steadiest vessel of the kind in the world in rough weather. And yet it was not many years ago that public men were saying that American shipyards were no good. The marked success which has attended the rehabilitation of the navy so far shows that Americans can lead the world whenever they want to.

FASHION'S FANCIES.

Capes of cloth, velvet, or fur, are made very short and full. They are usually pointed in front, though the French capes have long mantilla fronts.

Large sailor collars are shown on the latest school-dresses, and berthas also are still in vogue.

Widespreading collars are seen on many of the autumn gowns, and the bigger they are, and the odder their cut, the more popular they seem to be.

The leg-o'-mutton sleeve is not used as much this fall as the huge puff, which reaches to the elbow, and is there joined by a deep, tight-fitting cuff.

Accordion plaiting is to be freely used in trimmings and accessories, and in whole gowns as well. When contrived tastefully, these dresses make an excellent appearance, though there are many dangers of going wrong in planning them, which only makes success the greater when it is achieved.

Where a little maid's frock is made of rough novelty goods in brown and dull red the full silk waist will show chameleon tints of brown, dark, light, red, and, perhaps, a vivid green. The plaid dresses are generally made very plain, and are not often combined with silk, while all the little dresses, of course, fasten at the back.

Severely plain linen collars, starched stiff and displaying a nun-like expanse of spotless white, will be worn with backturning, flaring cuffs to match; while for those who cannot risk the starched linen, collars and cuffs of a fine piquet, stiff, but rather more ivory in tone, is substituted, a still more favorable adaptation of the style being collar and cuffs of white silk.

In regard to stationary, all formal invitations are engraved upon fine white paper of satiny texture. Visiting cards should be almost square, moderate in size, and exquisite in quality. It is customary for widows to retain their husband's name for social purposes. The address should be placed in the lower right-hand corner, with the "at home" day in the lower left-hand corner. The engraving should be in fine, simple script.

GRAND OLD PARTY.

LOW TARIFF, GOLD STANDARD, AND VICTORY IN 1896.

Removal of Commercial Barriers—The Same Old Party of Persons: Liberty—Only a Seeming Decrease—Democratic Broadsides.

It is a matter of no small difficulty to rid Mexico of the old system of alcabala, or interstate customs' taxation. The system was established more than 300 years ago. The public revenues of the several states have been obtained almost entirely by means of this kind of taxation. The people have never had much practical experience of any other kind of taxation.

Hence it is natural that the people should be averse to a radical change. In addition to the powerful support of interested classes the system is buttressed by the popular feeling that what has been practically always ought always to be and that anything new must necessarily be dangerous if not positively bad.

Probably no change would have been possible but for the introduction of extended railway lines in the republic. So long as everything was transported on the backs of animals or men the alcabala could be tolerated. But upon the introduction of the railway the old system of custom-houses along all the state lines became an intolerable nuisance. The advantges of quick and cheap transportation could not fail to be recognized and the people began to see that if a system of taxation stood in the way of transportation the system would have to yield.

It has been yielding slowly but surely, until now the prospect is that it will be swept away altogether. When the people of Mexico even, unprogressive as they are, personally feel the evil effects of a conflict between the agencies of quick and cheap transportation and an ancient system of commercial obstruction they soon conclude that the latter must go.

There is no essential difference between the old Mexican alcabala system, which the people of that country are casting off completely, and the tariff system from which we were partly emancipated about a year ago. They are both obstructions in the path of commerce which an enlightened people ought to regard as intolerable. It is time that both were wholly discarded.—Ex.

Only a Seeming Decrease.

It again becomes necessary to remind the public that the decrease of internal revenue during the first quarter of the current fiscal year as compared with the same time last year was a decrease not from ordinary but from extraordinary revenues. A Washington dispatch dated the 23d inst. shows the total collections for the three months this year to have been $37,744,478, against $58,054,108. That the total was extraordinary last year is evident enough from the fact that it was at the rate of no less than $232,000,000, which is $71,000,000 more than was collected in any year since 1870, and $85,000,000 more than was collected in 1894. And that the collections were not unusually small during the first quarter this year is apparent from the fact that they were at the rate of nearly $151,000,000 a year, which sum is about $19,000,000 less than the actual total for 1893 and only $3,000,000 less than the total for 1892, and actually more than in any other year since 1870. In view of the fact that the first quarter this year fell only two years after the panic of 1893 the receipts were in reality large. A comparative statement of receipts from different sources shows that the apparent decrease this year is more than accounted for by the heavy withdrawals of spirits from bond in July and August last year in anticipation of an increase in the tax. Such a statement shows a decrease of no less than $21,302,364 in the receipts from this source during the first quarter this year, while from other sources there was an increase of more than $1,000,000. If further proof were needed it would be found in the fact that during September, the last month of the quarter, there was an actual increase of $5,661,292 in the receipts from spirits this year and a net increase of about $220,000 from other sources of internal revenue. The receipts thus far this month have been at the rate of $12,890,000 for the entire month, or nearly $154,700,000 for the year. This is not a bad showing so soon after the panic. As business improves the receipts will increase and they may not fall short of Secretary Carlisle's estimate made nearly a year ago. But for the decision against the income tax the treasury would have been amply supplied with money for the year.

The Same Old Party.

The democratic party has been always the champion of personal liberty. The fundamental law of nearly every state in the Union is the work of democrats. The constitution of nearly all of the states contains a civil rights bill. Democrats have uniformly stood by all the rights that are guaranteed therein. They will never consent to such violation as is proposed in Chicago, for instance, when men are halted at night, and if the account they give of themselves is not satisfactory to a patrolman are taken into custody. They will never consent to the invasion of a home without a warrant, nor will they permit the slightest infraction of free speech or of the free exercise of religion.

When the Lutherans of Wisconsin and of Illinois felt themselves outraged by school legislation they found a champion in the democratic party. The unjust laws placed upon the statute book by republicans were repealed by democrats. Just as soon as Lutheran republicans had accomplished this result they returned to the republican fold, apparently believing in the penitence of the beaten party. But the leopard does not change its spots. Aggressions upon civil and religious freedom come from republicans and the republican party.

Who in Illinois is selected by republicans for their candidate in the Eighteenth congressional district? A citizen named Hadley, whose chief recommendation is that as state senator at Springfield he advocated and voted for the Edwards compulsory education law, to repeal which required a political revolution in this state.

The fact is of no small significance as indicating what the republican party in Illinois will do if it gain full swing at Springfield.—Chicago Chronicle.

Tin Under the New Tariff.

Boston Post—The report of the special treasury agent for the year ending June 30, 1895, shows that the production of tin and terne plate in this country has increased more than one-third—39 per cent exactly—from the preceding year; the actual commercial production being 193,801,073 pounds. It also shows that this is in far greater measure real American plate, American rolling mills producing almost all the "black plates" used in the industry. Under McKinleyism, these plates, so far as any were used, were mostly imported. Thus has an "infant industry" been established by a reversal of the republican policy. Under McKinleyism foreign tin had to be used to make those foolish campaign badges.

The Accident of Foreign Birth.

Springfield Register: Governor Altgeld was the recipient of an unusual honor at the Milwaukee semi-centennial celebration. Although but one of the many distinguished guests invited to a neighboring state on a festival occasion, he was singled out by a delegation of workingmen representing all the labor organizations of the city and presented with a memorial of their esteem. In the resolutions he was lauded for his courage and manliness, and named "the labor governor of Illinois." Popularity of this kind, manifested everywhere among the people who work for a living, causes democrats to regret the fate that made the governor alien born.

Alger's Prismatic and Perennial Boom

Boston Transcript—Although they have had some very severe weather out west, with premature snow, the Alger boom, which usually wakes up with the flowers in the spring, has come to the surface of the ground in Michigan in mid-October. Detroit is, of course, its home and abiding place, and a banquet with accompanying brass bands marked the appearance of the boom. General Alger never is, but always to be nominated as candidate for the presidency. He is a picturesque personality, and the Alger boom is always prismatic in its scheme of "coloration."

Three Horns to the Dilemma.

Boston Globe: The republicans are not having the easy campaign which they anticipated. Candidate Williams persists in asking them very troublesome questions. If they answer these questions one way it will displease one of their faction; if they answer them another way it will displease the other faction, and if they do not answer them at all it will displease everybody. Their embarrassment is really growing awkward.

Not Morality, but Hypocrisy.

Sioux City Tribune: The republican state central committee of Indiana had a meeting to disavow responsibility for the Nicholson temperance law enacted by the last republican legislature. That party is apologizing for what little virtue it has had in Iowa and New York as well as in Indiana. All of which leads to the belief that it was not morality which the party had originally, but hypocrisy.

Competing with American Wheat.

New York World—The shipments of American wheat to England during September were surpassed by the combined totals of India and Argentine, as well as by the combined totals of Russia and Roumania. The Argentine corn crop is also becoming a factor in the competition with ours in the European markets.

Wool Duties Abolished Forever.

Louisville Courier-Journal — This much is certain; the wool duties will not be restored while Mr. Cleveland is president, and the democrats could desire their opponents to make no greater blunder than to attempt to restore the wool duties and go to the country next fall on that issue.

The A. P. A. Party.

The chief of the A. P. A. declares that the order controls 3,500,000 votes in the United States. The statement is not improbable. The republican vote of the entire country in 1892 was a little over 5,000,000. No doubt the A. P. A. has more than three-fifths of the total republican vote.

Times Are Out of Joint.

Lafayette Democrat—The tin plate industry which was to have perished under a democratic tariff is flourishing to a greater degree than ever. The times are out of joint for the republican prophets of disaster.

Both Parties of One Mind.

Lafayette Journal—Democrats contended five years ago that the McKinley bill was a monstrous measure. The republicans were slow in arriving at the same conclusion, but they are getting there now.

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