DAIRY AND POULTRY.

INTERESTING CHAPTERS FOR OUR RURAL READERS.

How Engeneral Parmers Operate This Department of the Farm-A Few Hints as to the Care of Live Stock and Positry.



HERE is a new field opening for bright, energetic young men who wish to secure steady employment of a pleasant as well as profitable nature. This field is the private dairies owned by men who keep

not as a source of profit, but also pleasure. A great many of our rich men are buying farms near their city of residence and stocking them with cows of the best breeds. These men wish to place their farms in charge of men who have a thorough knowledge of farm dairying and stock raising, and are willing to pay a good price for the services of such men. The wages offered are above those of the average accountant, teacher or clerk, and the occupation is more enjoyable to one who has a love for rural life. To be successful in this line a young man must be of good habits, neat and orderly, and capable of turning to the best account the laber of men under his charge, must have a knowledge of up to date farming and a thorough understanding of the breeding, care and feeding of all farm animals. He must know how to run the dairy machinery and make first class butter. This field is open and is far from being overstocked with suitable men. In order to secure what they need these dairy owners have to hire two men, one to superintend the farm and one to manage the dairy and creamery, when if one man had the knowledge he could fill both positions.-Denver Field and Darm.

The Dairy Belt. The so-called "dairy belt" that we were went to hear so much about in years past proves to be a fallacy. Wherever there is good grasses and good water, good butter can be made. It was once contended by dairy writers that the "dairy belt" was confined to the East, and that dairying could not be made a success in the West. Now the West is the greatest of all dairy sections of this vast Union. And there was once a time when the West preached the doctrine that dairying could not be made a success in the South. Note the condition of the South today with her thousands of registered cattle and her tens of thousands of tors in building up the agr price in our markets than the best of the Elgin product that has reached us. In the past few years creameries have increased slowly in the South, but private dairies have multiplied with astonishing rapidity, and the growth of our dairy interest is but in its infancy as yet, compared to what it is bound to be in a few years hence.-Ex.

Value of Gentleness-The money value of quietness, gentleness and good temper in milch cows is well known and appreciated by all practical dairymen as a thing of prime importance. These to a certain extent are inherited from the parents of the animal, the same as disposition to fatten, quality of flesh, yield of milk, etc. Even harsh tones to a nervous and timid animal are almost as dangerous as blows. Gentle treatment should commence early with the young calf, and be continued until the animal is put in the dairy. The calf should never know what it is to fear man, and if never treated harshly, frightened or teased, will, almost without exception, be exempt from vicious habits. They should be brought up with the idea that man is their friend and protector. Stock that can be approached at any time are easier to handle and in that way repay many times over the trouble it takes to raise them in this manner. The best of dairy breeds may be rendered useless if subjected to harsh treatment. -Ex.

The Average Cow.-The census claims that there are over 16,500,000 cows in the United States, and estimates their average production of butter at 130 pounds each. When we consider that a good many cows yield from 150 to 400 pounds per year, we must conclude that there are a very large number that yield far below 130 pounds, else the average would not be reduced to that figure. It goes without saying that there are hundreds of thousands of cows (probably millions), that do not begin to pay their way. The cow owners of this country can make a few millions of dollars this winter by entering on a campaign of investigation, and killing off such cows. Every dollar such cows bring as meat is pure profit, for they are worth nothing to keep.

Pleuro-Pneumonia from Australia,-The department of agriculture has receized information from English sources that among the cattle shipped to London from Australia six undoubted cases of pleuro-pneumonia were discovered. This, it is believed, will have an important bearing on the competition with American meats from that quarter, as it is presumed that England will prohibit further imports from that section of the globe. It was also learned from the same source that the prices obtained from Australian meats, 7c dressed weight, was not satisfactory to the Australian shipper.

Small End of the Wedge.

In farming, poultry keeping is the small edge of the wedge, so far a vestment is concerned. That is, to the farmer who is poor, it presents a way out into greater things. The poor man cannot go heavily into horse-breeding. because it requires large investment at first, just when he has not the money to invest. Then he must wait three, four and five years for returns, and to do that will require considerable money to "carry" the business. So it is with all other departments on the farm, though not to the same extent as in horse-

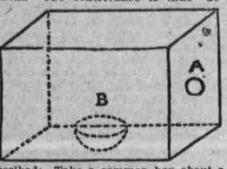
But with poultry it is different. He can invest \$1 or \$100. Within a few weeks his investment returns him an interest. Frequently it will double within a year. How much will a man be worth if he can go on doubling his capital each year for ten years? Even if his investment be only \$10, it will have reached a comfortable figure. At the beginning of the eleventh year his capital would be \$10,240, a wedge of

quite respectable thickness. Few, however, will carry the business through to such a point. It requires application to numerous details. Besides, many people use all the profits from their flocks, instead of reinvesting a portion. Another mistake is to invest too much in numbers of birds and not enough in pens for their accommodation and comfort. The houses, yards, utensils and variation of methods must keep pace with the increase of flock.

Altogether the poultry possibility ems to be a providential creation in behalf of the man of moderate means, the woman who has a little spending money to invest and the school boy that is ambitious. A small sum can be invested, and it is like the seed of a plant, under favorable conditions it will increase beyond expectations. But in either case the product must be properly cared for and nourished.

A Simple Rat-Trap.

Under this heading a correspondent of a poultry journal sends a description and sketch, here reproduced, of what he calls "the only perfect rat-trap, and very simple and inexpensive." Rats in some localities are a serious nuisance to poultry breeders, and a good trap is worth a good deal of money to them. The contrivance is thus de-



scribed: Take a common box about a foot square, and fifteen inches long, bore a hole in each end with an inchgrades. These cattle are certainly not and-a-half auger, about four inches up kept for breeding purposes alone. They from the bottom, as shown at A in cut. are butter producers, important fac- Fill a small tin pan (or box) with meal with Rough on Rats, set in mid wealth of our Southland. They are | dle of box, as indicated by dotted line money makers for our farmers and B; pail cover on, and you can set it breeders. For years the best grades of anywhere without fear of chicks or butter in the South, the product of fowls touching it. Keep it loaded all these herds, has commanded a better | the time, and you will have no trouble with rats.-Australasian.

Raising Quali.

Harry Rudolph, says the Philadelphia Record, has bred, hatched and raised to maturity in captivity over 100 quail at his home, on Van Pelt street, this city. To those who have ever captured a young quail and tried to make it live this will be good news, for some day there will probably be a quall farm where this most valuable game bird will be bred and raised in quantities. Recent severe winters have greatly lessened the natural supply of quall, not only in this section, but farther south as well, and game protective societies have experienced much difficulty in obtaining as many birds as they wanted for breeding purposes.

Mr. Rudolph's discovery of the food young quall require was not an accident, but the result of long study. He has kept live quall for the last twenty years, but only until recently has he succeeding in getting the young birds to live. All ordinary food, such as is given young chickens, turkeys, etc., he found to be useless with quail, the young invariably dying. He tried brood after brood and finally turned his attention to wild food, such as the birds would be likely to get in their natural state. He was successful and now says he can raise 65 per cent of all young birds hatched. Just what this wild food is Mr. Rudolph says is his secret. His success proves that it is a good one. After the birds are ten days old they will eat anything and live.

Exterminating Burdocks-Like all biennials, the burdock is easily destroyed in cultivated fields. It is only in by-places, as fence sides, corners, and around the buildings, pastures, and borders of woodlands that burdocks rive trouble. But even in these they are not difficult to destroy, Farmers who go over their fields twice a year with their spades will soon have no burdocks. In cutting them care should be taken to strike below the crown. Every plant cut in this way must die. The cutting may be done at any time of the year when the ground is not frozen, and it is, of course, much more easily done when the plants are young. While it is not difficult to cut off a small tap root with the spade, it is much more difficult to accomplish the same when the root has attained a diameter of an inch or more. Two or three years of persistent spading will of Europe and his demand for a foreign remove nearly all burdocks from the by-places of our farms.-Ex.

Don't let manure with smut speres go on land for cereals. Put it where there will be something else. Foul manure is the cause of much disease among crops and yet seldom suspected, or if suspected we do not know that we are to blame.

Shaking dice for drinks is not enough physical exercise for an adult man.

DEMOCRATIC GOSPEL.

FREE TRADE POLICY WILL NOT GO UNDER.

Gold Standard and Preo Trade Will Bo the Democratic Battle Cry Next Year -Let the Free Silver Cranks Go Into Republican Party.

Under the tariff protection which is said to be laid primarily for the purpose of eartching and ennobling Amercan labor manufacturers have amassed colossal fortunes. American labor has largely disappeared in mills and shops of all kinds. Its place has been taken by Huns, Uolacks, Russians and Italians, imported free, there being no custom house tax upon labor.

Pampered by Republican legislation of more than a quarter of a century, laid in its excesses as a war measure and maintained because protected industries had tasted blood and would not readily yield advantage, great corporations in this country have dealt by their labor unjustly, cruelly and harsh-

ly. The American laborer has gone into other fields. He has taken up lands or he has found occupation for himself eisewhere. The class of men taking his place are not of the highest, though they are some of the fiercest at times. Companies, instead of enriching and ennobling these men, have used their advantages to treat them as villians and serfs. The insufficient wage they have given them at times has been taken back from them for rents and through truck stores. Stockades have been built about them as though they were prisoners. The law has still looked to the protection of all citizens, even of aliens. To make appeal to the law a nullity insolent employers of labor that have tagged men with numbered bits of brass as if they were cattle instead of men are going so far as to compel the parents or guardians of children upon their pay rolla-children who ought never be there while adult labor is to be had-to sign contracts in their behalf as a condition of their employment that they shall hold the company harmless for any injury that may be sustained by them in the performance of perilous labor.

At the end of a long litigation such a contract might be pronounced void and of no effect, but the tariff which its friends and beneficiaries say was designed to ennoble and enrich American labor does not give that American labor sufficient surplus to warrant its contesting a long litigation. The companies have the benefit of these con-

Such treatment of labor as the requirement as to children is monstrous. it comes from those industries that are still clamoring for more protection, still asserting falsely that a high tariff is laid primarily in the interest of labor. It comes from McKinlevites. It is the inevitable accompaniment of Mc-Kinleyism, which impoverishes and degrades labor.

The Turiff and Shoddy. Says the Inter-Ocean: "Under opera-

tion of the Wilson-Gorman tariff the Imports of shoddy have increased 147 fold. This means that there are 147 times more shoddy clothing worn in the United States than when the McKinley law levied a duty of 30 cents per pound on the vile stuff."

Breathes there a Republican with head so thick as to take that in? If it were true that the imports of shoddy had increased as stated under the law it would not follow by any means that our people were wearing 147 times more shoddy clothing than they were before. We have plenty of shoddy mills of our own and their number and output have increased enormously under Republican protection of the noble shoddy in-

We are importing about eight times as much clothing wool as we imported under the McKinley law. Reasoning Inter-Ocean fashion, our people are wearing eight times as much all-wool clothing as they wore when the McKinley law was in force. They are wearing a good deal more, but not quite eight times as much. Nor are they wearing 147 times as much shoddy or twice as much. Of woolen rags and all kinds of waste," including shoddy, we are importing about eighteen times as much as we did under the old law, but it does not follow that a single pound more is put into the clothing of the people. The total import of shoddy and all wastes and rags is comparatively small. It is only one pound to more than twentythree pounds of wool imported.

Shoddy has its legitimate uses, as in making felts, and for such uses the imterts no doubt have increased. The great increase in the importation of clothing wool tells the story as to the clothing of the people. If the Republicans do not believe it, if they think the people are longing for the restoration of McKinley duties and prices for woelen goods, let them pass the Mc-Kinley wool schedule during the coming session of congress and see where they will land a year from now .- Chicago Chronicle.

Belated Warriors.

Henry Cahot Lodge of Massachusetts and Dolph of Oregon have joined the army of republican senators who are rallying about that intrepid leader, "Bill" Chandler to undertake the conquest of the world.

Lodge cables all the way from Paris his high defiance of all effete nations policy made up of ultimatums. Dolph telegraphs his war cry from Oregon. The westerner is a trifle more turgid of language than the scholar in politics, but no whit mere bloodthirsty. He demands that the Monroe doctrine be upheld, if necessary, at the point of the sword, and that Cuba be taken under the protective wing of the American eagle-expensive and doubtful enter-

It is not by mere coincidence that Ohio must come very chean.

so many republican senators from suchwidely separated points of vantage sound the war tocsin. Clearly there is a well-defined understanding between them. It is only one move in the game of politics. Fearing to enter another presidential campaign as defenders of McKinleyism, estopped from making the fight for sound money by their alliance with mining camp senators and by their rotten record of mismanagement of the currency, the republicans seek to inject a new issue into the presidential campaign. They have chosen the sentimental issue of the domination of the United States in the eastern hemisphere and purpose pressing it to the point of war if it serve their partisan purpose. The chorus already begun by Chandier, Dolph and Lodge will swell to deafening volume before the ides of

It is politics only though. They don't really want war, these noisy jingoes. There has been war, grim and earnest enough, in these United States of sufficiently late date for these worthies to have distinguished themselves on hard-fought fields, shedding their blood for their country. But you may scan with microscopic intentness the records of the gallant deeds done by flood and field during those years of our national trial without once encountering the shining name of Chandler, Lodge or Dolph.

Only One Side to the Bargain.

New York World: However much it is to be condemned by everyone who believes in fair trade, the action of the leather trust is logical. In shutting down a hundred tanneries and locking out 15,000 men for a month it seeks to so "restrain trade" as to force up prices. This is the ultimate object of all monopoly combinations. Their talk of combination as "a means of cheapening the cost of product" is specious humbug. When they combine it is in the hope of coercing the public and suspending the first law of fair trade-the law that it "takes two to make a bargain," Every trust intends that there shall be only one side to a bargainthe trust side.

Too Much Even for Jingo Editors.

In their frantic efforts to assail the foreign policy of President Cleveland. which has adhered with firmness and dignity at all points to the old American lines laid down by Washington and Jefferson, the ultra-jingo statesmen are overreaching themselves. The recent hysterical manifestoes of Chandler and Lodge have had but few indorsing echoes even in the jingo press. Even the average jingo editor has enough appreciation of the common sense of the average American citizen to refrain from approving the mad and immoral proposal to provoke a great war with the one foreign nation with which, if for no other than commercial reasons, it is desirable that we should maintain an honorable peace.

The Negro, North and South. Washington Post: What does the north do for the negro that the south does not? Occasionally some law, like that idiotic statute enacted by the New York legislature at its last session, makes a false pretense of wholesale recognition; but where in any northern community does the individual negro find that personal sympathy and kindness which is his without the asking everywhere beyond the Potomac? We have known of instances where a New Jersey seashore hotel was depopulated in a single day at the very height of the season, because the negro servants dared, during the interval of rest, to promenade on the same sands and plank walks and breathe the same air as the white guests.

Sherman's Life Effort in Vain.

Indianapolis News: If John Sherman had not sought the presidency so actively and persistently himself, had he left his great achievements in the senate and the cabinet more to speak for themselves, we believe that his chances for the nomination would have been improved. The people do not take kindly to the man, however great, who is himself constantly advertising his greatness. No man, in the last half century at least, who has been notoriously eager for the presidency has reached the White House, James G. Blaine came nearest it. The country admires and honors John Sherman, but the popular heart has never warmed to him.

Seeing Altgeld As He Is.

Fulton, Ill., Democrat: Within the past few months there has been a great change of public sentiment relating to Governor Altgeld. Very many independent and brainy republicans now agree in the main he is a model governor. It is to be said in his behalf that his mistakes have always been in favor of the poorer classes. Himself a millionaire, he has stood up against his guild to fight the battles of the masses fighting for bread. As against any such man as John R. Tanner, John P. Altgeld is greatly to be preferred.

Not Work to Be Done in Secret. Pittsburg Post: One of the republican organs that has some knowledge of republican party movements suggests a tariff commission as one way to avoid trouble and yet pretend to do something. The place to revise the tariff is in congress, as, no matter what changes a commission of experts or interested parties may propose, their recommendations have to go before the people's representatives, and the questions fought before the commission will have

Republican Votes Are Cheap Pittsburg Post: The republicans had 127,000 majority in Obio last fall, and are now in affected tremors that Campbell and Brice are going to buy up that majority, which leads in the conclusion that republican voters in job lots in

to be again fought out in congress.

The Modern Ideal Kitchen.

"The Ideal Kitchen" is treated at length, described in detail by James ompson, and illustrated in the La- Of your physical health. Build up says that in the model kitchen of the your appetre, earlich your blood, present the walls should be of glazed prevent sickness by taking tyles or enameled brick to the Home Journal. Mr. Thompson tyles or enameled brick to the height of six or seven feet. In place of these, painted brick or plaster may be used. Soapstone is also excellent. The tiles or brick should be carried clear to the floor; no wooden baseboards must be The floor should be of tiles. plain mosaic, stone or cement, all hard and dirt-resisting and easily kept clean. Have as little woodwork as possible. and what you are obliged to have let it | Hood's Pills are mild and effective. Se. be plain, with us few joints and crevices as possible. Your cook will at first object to this style of flooring, but a few days' care of this cleanly surface will convince her.

Quiet Reception Dress.

Any pretty silk with a fancy neck iressing is in good taste for an elderly lady who does not go out a great deal, writes Isabel Mallon in December Ladies' Home Journal If she fancies it, a dainty bonnet may be worn, though I think it in better taste at an evening affair at a private house for the head to be uncovered. Black satin, brilliant with black jets, softened with frills of black lace, makes a rich and fashionable gown for the matron, while for the younger woman all the pretty figured, striped and chine silks are in good form Silks showing changeable backgrounds with brocade figures upon them are advocated by the dealers, but I confess myself to not caring for them, inasmuch as they look better snited to covering a chair than making a lady's

WHERE GRAIN GROWS.

Manitoba's magnificent crop of 1895 demonstrates the wonderful fertility and productiveness of the soil of that western Canadian province. The yield of wheat on 1.145,276 acres was about 35,000,000 bushels; of oats, nearly 30,-000,000 bushels on 482,578 acres; of barley, 6,000,000 on 153,839 acres, and there were besides 1,250,000 bushels of flax, 65,000 bushels of rye and 25,000 bushels of peas. This is an average of over 30 bushels of wheat to the acre, of 60 bushels of oats, and of 39 bushels of barley; and this immense crop was safely narvested by 25,000 farmers, many of whom settled in Manitoba within the past ten years with very little capital except industry and energy, and some with little or no experience whatever in farming. In the aggregate these 25,000 farmers have averaged 2,880 businels of grain of all kinds; and besides this have produced magnificent crops of roots, potatoes, cabbages, onions and garden vegetables of all kinds. They have shipped to eastern markets, in addition, thousands of head of sleek cattle and large numbers of sheep. And all this has been accomplished without the expenditure of one dollar for artificial fertilizers and with a very small outlay for

Beyond this province are fertile lands and a ranching country stretching miles to the footbills of the Rocky Mountans. These are divided into the districts of Assinibola, Saskatchewan and Alberta. The eastern part of the former is also admirably adapted for wheat raising and mixed farming, and the western part of the district and the southern half of Alberta combine to furnish the great cattle ranches of the northwest, there being countless acres of prairie land on which grow the most nutritious grasses on the continent. Northern Alberta, to which have eked in recent years thousands of settlers ...om Nebraska, Kansaa, Washington and other states, is the poor man's paradise, and although it has only had the advantages of railway communication since 1891, is rapidly filling up. There is practically no taxation in these districts, except for edueational purposes, and each one pessesses every requisite-in climate, soil, fuel, water, etc.-that the most favored old settled countries enjoy. No country is more prosperous than this Canadian northwest, and to none will there be a larger immigration, as its wonderful productiveness becomes known.

Twins.

"Gander, where do you s'pose twins come from?" asked Majorie during her visit in the country. "From under cabbages, I guess." an-

swered grandpa carelessly, as he busily | Pro set out a long row of young cabuages beside the garden path. Some time after at 5 in the morning.

Majorie was found kneeling in her night-dress in the path industriously pulling out the very last of grandpa's young cabbages; Hounce at her side. regarding uneasily his tiny mistress and the row of uprooted greens. cry of protest from grandpa, Majorie

"Don't upset yourself, grandpa; I'll plant 'em again. Me and Bounce are hunting for twins, and we want 'em all girls."-Judge.

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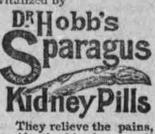


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W. N. U., OMAHA, 49, 1895. this paper.

Bubbles or Medals.

"Best sarsaparillas." When you think of it how contradictory that term is. For there can be only one best in anything-one best sarsaparilla, as there is one highest mountain, one longest river, one deepest ocean. And that best sarsaparilla is---?... There's the rub! You can measure mountain height and ocean depth, but how test sarsaparilla? You could, if you were chemists. But then, do you need to test it? The World's Fair Committee tested it,-and thoroughly. They went behind the label on the bottle. What did this sarsaparilla test result in? Every make of sarsaparilla shut out of the Fair, except Ayer's. So it was that Ayer's was the only sarsaparilla admitted to the World's Fair. The committee found it the best. They had no room for anything that was not the best. And as the best, Ayer's Sarsaparilla received the medal and awards due its merits. Remember the word "best" is a bubble any breath can blow; but there are pins to prick such bubbles. Those others are blowing more "hest sarsaparilla" bubbles since the World's Fair pricked the old ones. True, but Ayer's Sarsaparilla has the medal. The pin that scratches the medal proves it gold. The pin that pricks the bubble proves it wind. We point to medals, not bubbles, when we say: The best sarsaparilla is Ayer's.