

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.



THE BABCOCK test has come into extensive use within the past few years and is likely to be used still more in determining the value of dairy cows and of the many different milks and creams brought to factories for the manufacture of both butter and cheese.

As so much depends upon the accuracy of this test where thousands of dollars are to be divided among patrons annually, it is of the utmost importance that, inasmuch as the sample tested is necessarily small, all measurements should be made with the greatest possible accuracy in order to secure uniformly reliable results.

It has been found that many of the Babcock bottles and pipettes now in use are inaccurately graduated. In view of this fact and of the difficulty in securing bottles and pipettes which can be relied upon, the Pennsylvania Experiment station has undertaken to supply as standards to any resident of the state desiring them, a tested Babcock bottle and pipette at a price sufficient to cover the original cost and the expense of testing and postage. In this connection, owing to the wide variation found in cheap dairy thermometers, the station will also undertake to supply to residents of the state desir-

their spring and summer pasture. Then when your pasture "plays out" in the fall, or about September 15 to October 1, you will have fine food in your lots for your hogs, where they will root at intervals whenever the ground is not frozen too hard until the following May, when they will have received as much real benefit from one acre of artichokes as from five of corn, at a very conservative estimate—some say ten acres. The hogs will also leave enough tubers in the ground to serve as seed for the next crop. It is a hog's nature to root. In fact, his hogship is never happier than when he is rooting. An artichoke patch can truly be called a hog's drug store. A hog's object in rooting being to obtain roots, which his appetite craves, and which serve the same purpose for him as a blood cleaner or spring medicine does for the human being. Ayer, of sarsaparilla fame, can fully explain this. After a hog has eaten artichokes to his heart's content, the rooting notion will have been put entirely out of his head and he will not root up his spring or summer pasture. A wealthy hog raiser (Mr. Booher) of the writer's acquaintance, and who has made 480 acres of \$100 land from hog raising for the pork market, says he would not be without a big annual patch of the tame artichoke, and that he has had no hog diseases in his herds since he has allowed them to root in his artichoke patch to their heart's content.

He claimed that a sow will never eat her pigs if she has been previously given a good feed of artichokes. The artichoke (tame sorts) is a wonderful soil enricher, fully as good as red clover.

The writer cuts the tubers to two eyes per piece and plants precisely same as potatoes, and cultivates precisely same as corn. They grow about eight feet high and grow so dense that weeds have a hard time in an artichoke patch. The artichoke stands

THE MOUFLON IS SLY GAME.

An Animal Which Knowing Sportsmen Find on Corsican Hills.

There are some surprises awaiting the sportsman who visits Corsica, a few of which are told about in the *Madison Magazine*. The writer of the article was a British naval officer, and the Corsican commandant treated him and his party very politely, refused to look at their hunting permits and passports, gave them a dinner with fine cigars and wine captured from a brigand band by his own gendarmes, and sent for the best native guide to be put at their disposal. What is more, he put a small squad of cavalry at their service to rescue any member of the party so unfortunate as to be captured and held for ransom.

The goatherd who served as guide was a good one. He knew the mouflon, or wild mountain sheep, perfectly, and it was through his efforts mainly that the party was successful. The writer carried a .35-calibre, double-barreled express rifle, shooting a hard-head bullet. A long, hard climb in the steep mountains, with frequent pauses for using the telescope, resulted in sighting the quarry moving in a patch of heather, which frequently hid them from view. All but the old ram were feeding in a restless, shifty manner; he was perched on an overhanging ledge looking out for hunters. The mouflon knows a thing or two, and when a flock are feeding they always have some keen old ram or ewe where it can see the country below best. They are as wild as, perhaps wilder than any of their kind, whether found in Europe, Asia or America; but, like others, they may be approached from above, wind and ground permitting. No bungler need hope for one, as they are so constantly hunted by natives as to be always on the lookout. The natives kill at all times, and kill all things from lambs to rams. The first kill was by good luck, not by reason of skill, for the animals ran past one of the party, who shot, at eighty yards, missed the big ram, and hit another, which happened to be just beyond, in the neck. The throat shot is a right good one to make. It kills quicker than either head or shoulder shots, which are somewhat easier to make.

The guide refused to dress the killed animal. "Why should he waste the best part?" he asked. So he carried the seventy-three pounds five miles to camp, where he got his choice and the Englishmen got theirs.

Their camp was an attractive place, at the edge of a clump of trees, at least 120 feet high, near a babbling trout stream, just fifteen miles from Corte. They bought some fresh milk, a loaf of chestnut bread, and some goat milk cheese, just to get acquainted with the herders of a big flock of goats and a few sheep. Later they were welcomed to huts of the herders, which shows the best way to treat the natives of any region, more especially in a region where native cavalry is put at one's disposal by good-natured officials. If they had put themselves on pinnacles for the herders to look at, half the fun of the trip would have been lost, or gained, in man hunting.

Coyote and Jack Rabbit.
The Hon. H. H. Sappington was in the city Friday and brought up several coyote skins to be punched by the county clerk, says the *Boysman*, Idaho Chronicle. Mr. Sappington relates an incident, to which he was an eye-witness, that proves the coyote to be a sharp-witted beast. He was out in the hills near his ranch, when he noticed a coyote chasing a jack rabbit at the top of his speed. Away they went, the rabbit gradually curving his course and finally coming back to the starting point. Now suddenly a second coyote sprung out of hiding and took his turn at swinging around the circle, the tired coyote resting. They kept the performance up until they wore out the poor jack. Mr. Sappington was of the opinion that the coyote, in order to secure a dinner of jack rabbit, had entered into an arrangement with a brother coyote to join him in the hunt, for no wolf can singly run down a jack rabbit, and if the latter should run in a straight course no number of wolves could possibly catch it; but the rabbit nearly always runs in a wide circle, because it is its nature to return to its native slope or pasture.

Fragrant Rose Jars.
Rose jars are made by putting a layer of petals of any fragrant variety of rose in the bottom of a jar. On this scatter some coarse salt; close the jar tightly and place in the sun. Next day, or as soon as you have enough material to make another layer, put in more petals and another sprinkling of salt. Continue this as long as you have flowers. Then add cloves, cinnamon,orris-root and other fragrant articles, and mix the whole mess well. Keep the jar well closed.—*Ladies' Home Journal*.

Not With Men, at Least.
West Virginia has produced what might be called a superserviceable inventor, who wants to take out a patent for a bicycle screen to hide the feet and ankles of women who ride wheels. It is doubtful whether this device can ever be made popular with either sex.

Church Unity.
There can never be a union of the denominations excepting upon the basis of consistency and consecration. When all sects live alike close to Christ in practical, everyday living, then union will be possible.—*Rev. Dr. Euster, Methodist, Spokane, Wash.*

Born With Hair and Teeth.
A baby boy, weighing seven pounds and having a heavy head of hair and two rows of teeth, was born to the wife of Samuel Meglone, a merchant of Lexington, Ky., a few days ago.

Crawford Marley.
English papers say that Crawford Marley, who recently died in New Zealand at the age of 83, was the last survivor of those who had a ride on Stephenson's No. 1 engine when the Stockton and Darlington railway was first opened. It was about thirteen years of age at the time, and, with two other boys, he went to see the iron horse, which was brought from Newcastle on a dray by eight horses. When the locomotive had been placed on the line, George Stephenson's brother Joseph, who was in charge of it, asked the boys to run to a farmhouse for some buckets, and the boiler was filled from a spring near at hand. The fire having been lighted and steam raised, the boys, in return for their assistance, were invited to have a ride.

Gown for a Girl Graduate.
A dress of white crepon made with a five-yard skirt interlined with satin, falling to a depth of fifteen inches. Round waist in back, pointed in front, large leg-of-mutton sleeves, belt and collar of five-inch taffeta ribbon bowed at the back. Boxpaid of the goods down the center front of the waist. Bretelles of ribbon from belt to shoulders, back and front, with short bow of four loops and four ends.—*Ladies' Home Journal*.

Hall's Catarrh Cure
Is a constitutional cure. Price, 75c.

Potatoes in Old Times.
Gerard knew the potato as a dainty, and it is recorded that the tubers were sometimes roasted and steeped in sack, that is sherry and sugar—or baked with marrow and spices, and even preserved and candied. Shakespeare mentioned them, but he evidently regarded them as a mere curiosity.

If the Baby is Cutting Teeth.
Be sure and use that old and well-tried remedy, *Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children's Teething*.

Why Kipling Declined.
Rudyard Kipling declined an offer of \$1,000 for a 1,000 word article telling "Why America Could Not Conquer England," on the ground that no true Briton would betray state secrets. Thus Rudyard ingeniously avoided confessing that no reason exists why America could not whip the British, and incidentally he is getting more than \$1,000 worth of free advertising.—*Boston Globe*.

I believe my prompt use of Fico's Cure prevented quick consumption.—*Mrs. Lucy Wain e, Marquette, Kans., Dec. 12, 1895.*

Disposition of the Cornstalks.
Whether stalks are to be cut and plowed under or raked and burned is a question every farmer must decide for himself. If the land is "heavy" and compact, and the corn crop was free from insect pests, it will be wise to turn under the stalks, as the mechanical condition of the soil will be improved. But on the other hand, if the soil is already light and mellow, and if chinch bugs were abundant the previous summer, by all means rake and burn the stalks.

FITS—All fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No matter how long you have suffered from fits, or how many you have had, you can be cured. Send to Dr. Kline, 233 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

The pearl fishery discovered off the south coast of India is very rich.

An able and suggestive symposium under the title of "The Engineer in Naval Warfare" is presented as the opening feature of the May number of the *North American Review*, the contributors to it being such eminent authorities as Commodore George W. Meville, engineer-in-chief of the United States navy; W. S. Aldrich, professor of mechanical engineering in the University of West Virginia; Ira N. Hollis, professor of engineering in Harvard University; Gardner C. Sims, of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers; and George Uhler, president of the Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association.

New and Curious Inventions.
The United States Patent Office issued 408 patents last week, the most noticeable and curious of which embraced a scrubbing machine patented to a Kansas woman, operated like a carpet sweeper and embracing a set of revolving mops and brushes. A New York inventor received a patent for an apparatus for dispensing fogs with which he hopes to realize a fortune in London alone. A Providence inventor got a patent for a pin and a New York inventor one for a needle having a thread opening in the shape of the figure 6. Then follows a method of producing photographs in colors patented to a Washington inventor, a device for utilizing the power of waves, a removable armor for pneumatic tires, a curious fly catcher comprising a reservoir hung to the ceiling having a depending string, upon which string the flies alight and are held and poisoned, and a German invention comprising an electric plow. Free information relating to patents may be had of Sues & Co., Patent Lawyers, Bee Building, Omaha, Neb.

A watch which is in good running order in one year's time ticks 157,680,000 times.

People use a rule hear better with their right than with their left ears.

Houghton, Millin & Co. have arranged for the American publication of the unpublished letters of Victor Hugo. These will probably be comprised in two volumes, the first containing Hugo's letters to his father while studying in Paris; a charming group written to his young wife; an interesting series to his confessor, Lamennais; letters about some of his volumes, "Hernani," "Le Roi s'amuse," etc.; to his little daughter, Leopoldine; and a very interesting series to Sainte-Beuve, who was in love with Madame Hugo. The second will include his letters in exile to Ledra-Rollin, Mazzini, Garibaldi, and Lamartine, with many of curious autobiographical and literary interest.

Half Fare Excursions via the Wabash.
The short line to St. Louis, and quick route East or South.

Excursions to all points South at one fare for the round trip with \$2.00 added.

National Republican Convention at St. Louis, JULY 24.

National Educational Association at St. Louis, JULY 24th.

Christian Endeavor Convention at Washington, JULY 24th.

National People and Silver Convention at St. Louis, JULY 22nd.

For rates, time tables and further information, call at the Wabash ticket office, 1415 Farnum St., Paxton Hotel block, or write GEO. N. CLAYTON, N. W. Free. Agt., Omaha, Neb.

Strychnine for Prairie Dogs.
I will give you a recipe that is a dead shot on these pests. Three parts cornmeal, a part of granulated sugar; mix with water so that it can be molded up in little pieces one-half as large as hulled hickory nuts. Feed these three days, and the fourth day add one-eighth ounce of strychnine crystallized. Prairie dogs have a taste for granulated sugar. February is the month to give this to them. I gave one dose to the dogs and picked up twenty-six outside of their holes at one time.—*Kansas Farmer*.

The Rock of Gibraltar
Is not steeper than a system liberated from the shackles of chills and fever, bilious remittent or dumb ague by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a perfect antidote to malarial poison in air or water. It is also an unexcelled remedy for bilious, rheumatic or kidney complaints, dyspepsia and nervousness. It improves appetite and sleep and hastens convalescence.

Doing the Best.
Lady of the House—What do you mean by sitting there all the afternoon and doing nothing? Didn't you tell me when I gave you your dinner that I had only to show you the wood pile and you would do the rest?
Weary Wraggles—Dat's wot I said, and I been restin ever since, lady.—*New York Press*.

When Nature
Needs assistance it may be best to render it promptly, but one should remember to use even the most perfect remedies only when needed. The best and most simple and gentle remedy is the Syrup of Figs, manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Company.

To Make It Popular.
"I'm afraid tennis will not be as popular as usual this year," said the dealer in all that pertains to outdoor sports.
"I think you are right," admitted his chief clerk. "The girls and young women are losing interest in it."
"And I have a large stock of tennis goods on hand," sighed the dealer. "If we could only get the interest of the girls."
"That might be possible, if—"
"Well?"
"—If you can devise a bifurcated tennis costume for them."—*Chicago Post*.

Coe's Cough Balsam
Is the oldest and best. It will break up a cold quicker than anything else. It is always reliable. Try it.

Your idol is probably a great bore to other people.

Billiard table, second-hand, for sale cheap. Apply to or address, H. C. ARIS, 511 S. 15th St., Omaha, Neb.

URY OF CURES

THE RECORD OF Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

The Greatest Medical Discovery of the Age.

KENNEDY'S MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

DONALD KENNEDY, OF ROXBURY, MASS., Has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of Humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases (both thunder humor). He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston. Send postal card for book.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the right quantity is taken.

When the lungs are affected it causes shooting pains, like needles passing through them; the same with the Liver or Bowels. This is caused by the ducts being stopped, and always disappears in a week after taking it. Read the label.

If the stomach is foul or bilious it will cause squeamish feelings at first.

No change of diet ever necessary. Eat the best you can get, and enough of it. Dose, one tablespoonful in water at bedtime. Sold by all Druggists.

The many imitations of HIRE'S Rootbeer simply point to its excellence—the genuine article proves it.

Made only by The Charles H. Hires Co., Philadelphia. A 50c. postage makes 6 gallons. Sold every where.

Patents, Trade-Marks.

Examination and Advice as to Patentability of Invention. Send for "Inventor's Guide, or How to Obtain a Patent." PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

CRIPPLE CREEK GOLD STOCKS. Marvellous profits; dividend payers only; prospective free. Van Duren Inv. Co., Bankers & Brokers, 205 16th, Denver Col.

"No Foolin'."

ST. JACOBS OIL DOES NOT "FOOL ROUND"; IT GOES STRAIGHT TO WORK ON PAIN AND DRIVES IT OUT AND "SHUTS IT OFF" FROM RETURNING. THAT'S BUSINESS.

Real Cocoa

The test of 115 years proves the purity of Walter Baker & Co.'s Cocoa and Chocolate.

WALTER BAKER & CO., Limited, Dorchester, Mass.

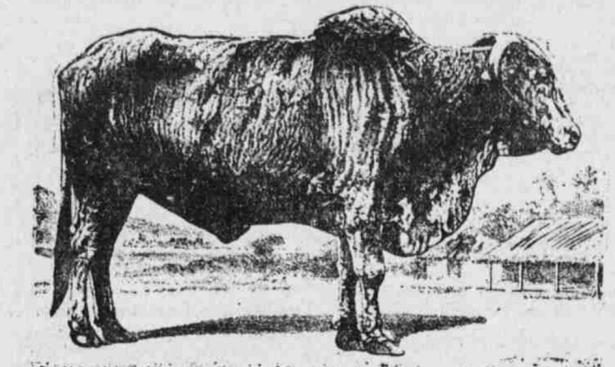
"Pass Your Plate."

Battle Ax

PLUG

Prices of all commodities have been reduced except tobacco. "Battle Ax" is up to date. Low Price; High Grade; Delicious Flavor. For 10 cents you get almost twice as much "Battle Ax" as of other high grade goods. The 5 cent piece is nearly as large as other 10 cent pieces of equal quality.

RESULT OF CROSSING ENGLISH AND EAST INDIAN CATTLE.



Our illustration shows a cross between some English cattle (presumably shorthorns), and some Indian breeds. The United States consul in Ceylon says that these crosses are an improvement over either of the

parent breeds, so far as use in India is concerned. They will stand the peculiarities of feed and climate better than the imported cattle, and have more useful qualities than the native Nellore cattle.

ing it a tested thermometer as a standard, under the above conditions.

The station has also prepared a bulletin containing full and explicit directions for the use of the Babcock test which it will mail free to all who may desire it.

E. Hayward,
Pennsylvania Experiment Station.

drought much better than the potato, and there is no insect that infests it to the writer's knowledge, of several years in growing three kinds of them. The "tame" or domesticated artichoke should be replanted every three years as they run out, or in other words, the ground needs a rotation of crops. They are very easily and entirely exterminated if the young tops are plowed under when about one foot high. Artichokes are valuable, not alone as a hog food, but for any kind of stock and poultry, and also for horses. Poultry just about live in an artichoke patch in warm weather, where they hide from hawks in the shade, and scratch out the young tubers. The tubers are highly prized for milk cows as valuable milk producers. The writer feeds the tubers to his horses every spring. Horses prefer them to any other food after they have become accustomed to them. They completely take the place of oil cake and condition powders, making horses shed nicely and clearing them of worms. The writer has tried several varieties but has finally settled on the White Jerusalem, Red Jerusalem and Mammoth White French as the most valuable sort to grow in the central west Illinois.

Artichokes for Hogs.
Hitherto the growing of this valuable tuberous rooted perennial has been almost wholly neglected, and greatly misunderstood. During the past few years the "tame" or domesticated sorts of the artichoke have been imported from Europe, and are gradually making their way to an extensive cultivation in the United States, Canada and Mexico. It is in place in this connection to mention that there is a deep-seated, long-standing prejudice against the artichoke among the farmers of the United States.

Burred Plymouth Rocks.
For ten years I have been raising poultry. During that time I have kept the White and Brown Leghorns, White and Burred Plymouth Rocks. Of all the breeds, I prefer the Plymouth Rocks. My poultry house is an ordinary frame building, but comfortable. I feed soft food in the mornings and whole grains in the evening. I do not confine myself to one grain but try to give a variety. As to the market, I can sell all the breeding fowls I want to dispose of in the home market. I have never failed to get eggs in winter, though in the very severest weather they of course fall off some. One year I lost almost an entire flock from cholera. I was away from home when they took it, and in five days nearly all of them died. I lost but two chicks after I got home and could attend to them. I find lice the greatest enemy of young chicks.—*W. H. Reid in Farmers' Review*.

But there is "wild" rye and "tame" rye, "wild" onions and "tame" onions. "Wild" barley and "tame" barley. "Wild" lettuce and "tame" lettuce, etc. Almost every grain and vegetable cultivated and used as food by man has its namesake in a noxious and oftentimes dangerous weed. The artichoke is no exception to the general rule. The wild artichoke being indigenous to most localities (wherever the soil is suitable) in North and South America. It is merely a bad weed—a dangerous pest, which produces few and small tubers and spreads its long fibrous roots out a long distance and deep down into the soil, making its extermination a difficult task. Many farmers who have seen it growing understand it fully. But the same farmers do not understand that there is a difference—a vast difference in the wild artichoke and the "tame" artichoke. In fact they are as different as is wild and "tame" lettuce, or is wild and "tame" rye.

Milk in New York.—The milk supply of New York increases at a fair pace. The daily consumption by the city is in the neighborhood of 100,000 gallons. The consumption of cream is about 3,500 gallons per day, and of condensed milk in excess of 12,000 gallons for the same time.

During the past few years the tame or domesticated sorts of artichoke have been imported from Europe and are to a great extent becoming known and cultivated on this continent, as a cheap, healthy stock food. The "tame" artichoke can be as easily grown as corn or potatoes, and on land that will produce 50 bushels per acre of Indian corn, 500 bushels per acre of artichokes can be easily grown. The writer frequently does this and has grown over 90 bushels per acre on ground that had never been manured. Their great value as a cheap, handy, healthy hog food has been so thoroughly aired in the press of the country the past few years that an enormous demand has been created for them.

Care for the Crown.—When setting strawberries, be sure that the crown is not covered with dirt. A little attention in setting it even with the ground will do much good. Also see that it is so set that the water will not wash the mud over it.

As a pork producer they cannot be excelled. A good plan is to plant all your lots to artichokes about May 1, or as soon as your stock is put on

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