

## 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.

**F**ROM the Dairy World, London, we reprint the following report of the market for Australian butter during the past year:

The past butter season has witnessed the first check to that extraordinary development which has characterized the importation of Australian butter into the United Kingdom since its commencement in 1887. For the previous five seasons the import had gone on with marvelous rapidity until it reached the large total of 29,000,000 pounds. The severe drought, however, which lately afflicted several of the Australian colonies, has temporarily retarded this development, and for the season lately closed only 17,000,000 pounds were received. This shortage was foreseen in Europe early last August and produced two important results. The Danes, who have been watching with great anxiety the growth of the Colonial butter trade, were advised from Australia of the position of affairs, and believing that they had the winter's trade very much in their own hands, in October rushed up the wholesale price of Danish butter in Copenhagen to 132s, which was higher than it had been for years, while in London it rose to 142s. The Copenhagen committee overreached itself, for the rise in values speedily brought in larger imports from other sources, notably from the States and Canada, which together in October and November sent 3,240 tons against 626 for the corresponding month of the previous year, the shortage from Australasia for those two months being only 396 tons. This great influx of American and Canadian butter reduced values rapidly, and Danish fell 25s per cwt. in Copenhagen in fourteen days, but not before the rise had done great harm to the

the roost, and nests under the boards. It is better to have no passageway, allowing doors to open into each apartment, thus securing more room. Cover the floor with cut straw, and scatter all grain in the straw. A water-trough may be of wood and kept in the sunlight. A dust bath should be near the window. In summer, ventilate by leaving the windows open, covered with wire netting. Such a house will cost from \$50 to \$100, according to labor, location and price of materials. There should be a yard in front of each partition, 12 by 100 feet, and one at the rear, changing the hens from one to the other, as necessity demands, which will permit of growing something in the unoccupied yard, and will assist in keeping them clean by turning under the top soil. A ventilator may be placed at the peak over each partition, but it should never be opened unless in summer. The object in suggesting board partitions is to prevent the possibility of drafts on the fowls at night. The south or southeast is the proper direction for the house to face. A flat roof is the cheapest, and where tarred paper is used, the boards need not be smooth. But for the expense we would advise plastering also, as it better protects against lice. If the tarred paper is placed on the outside, instead of on the inside, it prevents the boards from becoming wet and keeps the house dry. Cover the paper with coal-tar and sand two or three times, and it will last for years. It may also be whitewashed whenever it is desirable to do so.

**Sneezing and Swelled Head.**

Both these are symptoms of roup, but not roup in themselves, says a writer in Poultry Monthly. Sneezing more properly belongs to distemper, or a cold in the head, and in itself is only a slight ailment, and common among young chickens when exposed to sudden changes of the atmosphere. In quite young chicks the trouble is best treated by putting four drops of tincture of acetic acid in a half pint of drinking water. Use the homeopathic acetic. For older chickens, tie a piece of asafoetida in a piece of muslin and fasten it in the drinking fountain or vessel. Use a piece about the size of a hazelnut. Swelled head very often comes from a draft at night while the birds are roosting, such as a crack in the wall. It also accompanies roup when, in treating the disease, the face and

will shred nearly all of our 1896 crop. Shredded fodder presents several important points in its favor:

First—It is more economical to feed than the uncut corn. Second—It is eaten up cleaner by the stock than most cut fodder is, there being less waste, due to the absence of the hard, sharp-edged, short butt pieces of stalks usually found in cut fodder. Third—The refuse makes better material for bedding than does whole stalks or cut pieces, being finer and softer. Fourth—It handles far better in the manure pile than does the entire stalk. Fifth—It does not make the mouths of cattle sore, while that of coarsely cut fodder oftentimes does. Sixth—It packs more economically in the mow than does uncut fodder. The feeding value of shredded and cut fodder is practically the same. Shredding is coming more and more into practice, and many farmers are making use of the process. Shredders and huskers combined are made, or the shredders may be bought separately. Baled shredded corn hay may now be found in the hay markets, and it furnishes a valuable class of coarse food for horses, cattle, and sheep. A ton of shredded fodder contains over three-fourths of a ton of digestible food for the animal body. In these times of low prices, the farmers of the country cannot afford to allow their fodder crop to go to waste, so long as it can be used instead of other rough stuff. Shredded, it may be handled and fed to the greatest advantage. C. S. Plumb, Director.

**Fixing the Poultry House.**

In the winter your poultry is compelled to be under shelter much of the time, and you should see to it that the poultry house is put in proper condition for them before severe weather sets in, says an exchange. Put on the whitewash wherever it will stick, walls, roof, nests and all; see that the perches are in good condition, free from sharp edges, nails or any other thing that might injure the fowl. Have your perches all on the same level to avoid crowding at the top. Don't have them too high, one and a half or two feet is sufficient. Where perches are too high, fowls, especially the larger varieties are apt to injure themselves in flying up or down. See that the nest boxes are all right, easy of access and clean, with good fresh straw in them

**ACCOMMODATING.**

**B Landlord in Kansas Who Took the Medal for Being Obliging.**

"I stepped at a very small town in Kansas a few weeks ago," said L. M. Martinez at the Raleigh. "I had been in the town once before, and knew where the hotel was. It was late at night when I got off the train and went to the hotel. After repeatedly knocking and shaking the door the landlord let me in. The next morning breakfast was not ready when I got up, but the landlord was in good humor about it, saying: 'Everybody is sick about the house. You are the only guest, so I didn't get breakfast ready.' He went I found that my customer was out of hour served a very good meal for me. I found that my customer was out of town, so had nothing to do but to stay around the hotel all day. The landlord got dinner and supper for me and I asked, 'Who is sick?'"

"My wife, two children, the cook, the waiter and the porter."

"I should think you would get some one else."

"Can't. They won't come."

"Why?"

"They are all afraid of the small-pox. I'm the only one who hasn't got it, and I feel the symptoms. I'll be in bed to-morrow, but I think the porter will be well enough to run the hotel by that time. He is sitting up to-day."

"I paid my bill very suddenly, and put myself under medical treatment when I reached the next town."—San Francisco Chronicle.

**The Wandering Fish.**

The Baltimore Sun prints the following: "A skeleton of a fish is prized very highly as a curiosity by Mr. Augustus Benoit of the little two-masted schooner Ernest Dacasta of Halifax, which arrived yesterday from the West Indies. 'That is,' said Mr. Benoit, while showing his prize, 'the skeleton of what is known as the wandering fish, and there are not half a dozen other specimens in the world. The name has been applied to it because so few have been captured. Its wonderful feature is that on the front of the skeleton there is a perfect outline of the scene on Cavalry, The Savior, with outstretched arms and with His head slightly inclined to the left shoulder, is plainly marked. Near the left side of the head is a clearly defined heart. Above the head of the figure the vertebrae forms a crown of thorns. Striking also," continued Mr. Benoit, "is the reverse side of the fish's skeleton. With arms extended, as if invoking benediction, the figure of a bishop is presented. The ornamentation of the vestments is delicately traced in the bone, the cross being represented by seams running up and down and across the back of the chasuble. The bishop is bareheaded, but his mitre is supplied by a part of the skeleton which is fitted over the head of the figure. Another bone makes the crozier. Holding the skeleton up to the light it appears transparent, with the human form outlined within it." When the skeleton had been exposed, Mr. Benoit shook it, and from it came a bell-like sound. The fish is sixteen and one-half inches long.

**New Style of Canvasers.**

The up-to-date canvasser now travels in a bunch. Under the direction of managers and chaperones, companies of lady agents will soon be touring the country, judging from the advent of such an organization here. They hold rehearsals, just like their theatrical sisters, and each girl is thoroughly coached as to what to say and how to say it. Early in the morning they receive their assignments and scatter over the city or town, watched by spotters, who report to the manager any breach of contract on the part of the canvasser. The rules are of the early-to-bed-and-early-to-rise sort, the hotel bills and traveling expenses are paid by the manager, and the entire outfit is an object lesson of the benefit to be derived from discipline, drill and organization. The female book agent needn't be lonely and helpless any longer unless she proposes to flock by herself.—New York Letter.

**WORTH KNOWING.**

Two wealthy Hebrews of Bagdad now own all that remains of the ancient town of Babylon.

Three hundred thousand tons of vegetables, valued at \$25,000,000, were sold in the city of Paris in 1895.

Six couples living within a circuit of one mile at Milford, N. H., have celebrated their golden wedding anniversaries.

A floral bicycle was the funeral tribute recently made by a Lewiston (Me.) hot-house for bereaved cyclomaniac friends of a young man who had lived there.

A stranger in Manistique, Mich., recently engaged eighty men to work on the railroad. They were grateful, and bought him drinks for a week before they found out it was a trick.

Prairie schooners bound East are the spectacles to which Nebraskans around Arapahoe are treated now. The people are being forced away from the Southwestern country by drought.

Seaweed, though not the diet for an epicure, is, when dry, richer than oatmeal or Indian corn in nitrogenous constituents, and takes rank among the most nutritious of vegetable foods.

The Japanese are now getting used to glass. At first, glass in a railway carriage window had to be smeared with streaks of white paint to keep passengers from poking their heads through it.

Hessian graves at Bennington, Vt., were decorated recently by a 10-year-old girl whose family is summing there. It is said to be the first time that any flowers have been strewn over them.

**Rev. P. J. Barr, pastor of the Swedish M.E. church, Des Moines, Iowa, on March 4th, 1896, writes: "Last year I was troubled with a bad cough for about five months. I got medicine from my family physician and I tried other remedies without relief. When I first saw Dr. Kay's Lung Balm advertised I thought I would try it and I am glad I did. I bought a box and took a tablet now and then without any regularity, and after a few days to my great surprise the cough was gone. Ten days ago I had some throat. I was out of the tablets and could not get them in Des Moines, and I sent to the Western Office of Dr. H. J. Kay Medical Co., Omaha, Neb., for six boxes, and as soon as I took it a few times that soreness and hoarseness all passed away in one night. I believe it is also good for sore throat." Dr. Kay's Lung Balm does not cause sickness at the stomach like many remedies, and is more effectual than any other we know of. Sold by druggists at 25 cents or sent by mail.**

**Napoleon's Army Before Waterloo.**

On the eve of hostilities Napoleon had 124,000 effectives, with 3,500 in his camp train; Wellington had 106,000, but of these 4,000 Hanoverians were left in garrison; Blucher had about 117,000. Neither of the two allied generals dreamed that Napoleon would choose the daring form of attack upon which he decided,—that of a wedge driven into the scattered line nearly a hundred miles in length upon which his enemies lay,—for to do so he must pass the Ardennes. But he did choose it and selected for the purpose the valleys of the Sambre and the Meuse. Allowing for the difference in typography, the idea was identical with that which, nineteen years before, he had executed splendidly in Piedmont.—October Century.

**Gascarets stimulate liver, kidneys and bowels. Never sicken, weaken or grip.**

**Birmingham's Parks.**

One feature rather surprising to an American is that every park is made for use. There is no fear lest the grass may be injured, but in every ground adapted for them are cricket and football fields, picnic grounds, croquet lawns, tennis courts, bowling greens, the use of which is permitted for a merely nominal payment. Every park, large or small, has one or more concerts each week during the summer, paid for by a neighborhood subscription.—The Century.

**DISEASE DOES NOT STAND STILL.**

Every one is either growing better or worse.

How is it with you?

You are suffering from

**KIDNEY, LIVER OR URINARY TROUBLES.**

Have tried doctors and medicine without avail, and have become disgusted.

**DON'T GIVE UP!**

**Warner's Safe Cure**

**WILL CURE YOU.**

Thousands now well, but once like you, say so. Give an honest medicine a honest chance.

Large bottle or new style smaller one at your druggist's. Write for free treatment blank to-day. Warner's Safe Cure Co., Rochester, N. Y.

**The War With Mexico.**

The war with Mexico was a war of conquest, and of conquest chiefly it is the interest of African slavery. It was also an unjust attack made by a powerful people on a feeble one; but it lasted less than two years, and the number of men engaged in it was at no time large. Moreover, the treaty which ended the war the conquering nation agreed to pay to the conquered \$18,000,000, in partial compensation for some of the territory wrested from it, instead of demanding a huge war indemnity, as the European way is. This treaty also contains a remarkable clause which undertook to impose a mutual obligation to submit future differences to arbitration. The results of the war contradicted the anticipations of both those who advocated and of those who opposed it. It was one of the wrongs which prepared the way for the great rebellion; but its direct evils were of moderate extent. October Atlantic.

**TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.**

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All Druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c

**He Was No Fool.**

"Are you a single man?" asked a lawyer of a stolid-looking German on the witness stand. "Now you look," was the indignant reply, "bud don't you try to make no shoke mit me shoost because I was green. Do I look like I was a double man? Do I look like I was a Simese dwin? Huh! I am no fool if I am not long in dis guntry."—Harper's Bazar.

**Enrich Hood's Sarsaparilla**

Your blood at this season by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and you will not need to remember pneumonia, fevers or the grip. Remember

**Hood's Pills**

is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Hood's Pills not harmoniously with Hood's Sarsaparilla, 25c.

**1,200 BU. CRIB, \$9.50.**

V. H. BLOOMER, Council Bluffs, Iowa.

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Stove Repairs for any kind of stove made.

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**GAME WANTED.** JAMES A. CLARK CO. Commission Merchants, Butcher, Eggs, Poultry, 317-319 S. 11th St. Highest Prices. OMAHA, NEBRASKA.

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**OPIMUM** Habit Cured. Est. in 1871. Thousands cured. Cheapest and best cure. FREE TRIAL. State case. Dr. Mann, Quincy, Mich.

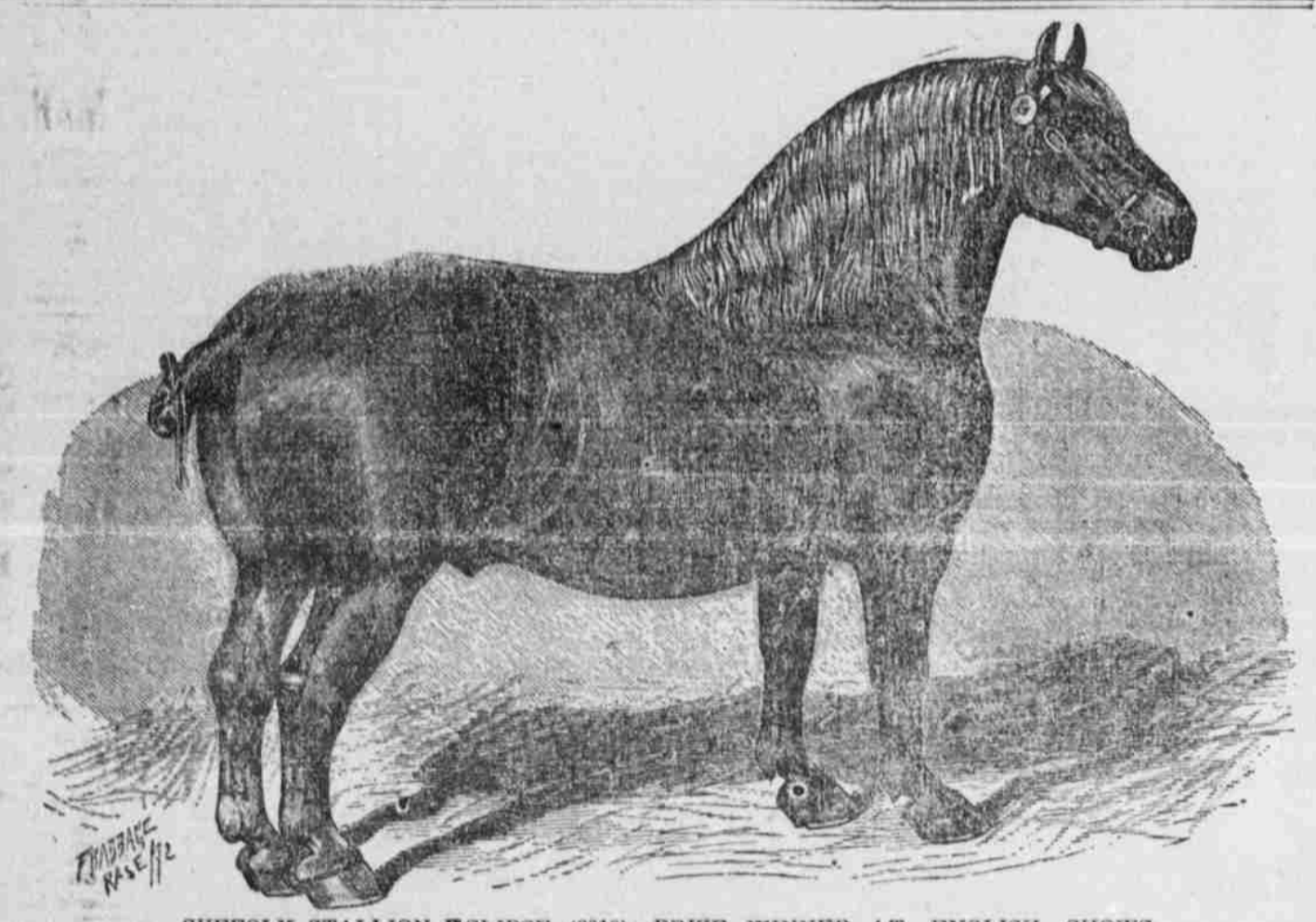
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SUFFOLK STALLION ECLIPSE (2010), PRIZE WINNER AT ENGLISH SHOWS.

genuine butter trade by giving an impetus to the sale of pure margarine and margarine mixtures. Thus, owing to the action of the Copenhagen committee, the deficiency of the Australasian supply, instead of benefiting the Danes by raising the value of their product all through the season, did them irreparable harm. Colonial butter run Danish very close in values, the difference for the whole of last season averaging only 5s 4d per cwt. The quality of Colonial butter, on the whole, has shown an improvement on previous seasons, more especially in the choicest grades.

**Building a Poultry House.**

It is very difficult to give a design of a satisfactory poultry-house, as so much depends on how much one desires to invest, says American Poultry Keeper. Of course, the "best" may cost too much, and there is a disposition to economize. Then again, a winter house may not serve for the summer. It is as difficult to suggest a plan of a poultry-house as it is to attempt to please all with a plan of a dwelling, owing to individual preference being a factor. There should be plenty of room on the floor, to enable the hens to work and scratch in winter, and also because the hens detest a dark poultry-house. For 100 hens a house fifty feet long and sixteen feet wide would not be too large. It should be built on a foundation, which need not extend more than six inches or a foot above the ground. On this lay a cement floor to keep the rats out. Make the house eight feet high in front and seven feet in the rear, of rough boards, placed perpendicularly. On these boards place tarred paper, with strips on the paper, the roof to be of tarred paper also. Have four windows, the larger the better, and divide the house into four apartments, with twenty-five hens in each. Make the partitions of boards, running to the ceiling, and have all boards above four feet movable, so that wire netting may be used in summer. Place two roosts at the rear, with dropping-boards under

head is not daily washed with warm water and castile soap suds, so as to remove the matter. When neglected, the virus of the matter poisons the face, causing lumps. Bathe the head and face with strong castile soap suds. After wiping dry bathe with a lotion made of six parts of glycerine, and well rubbed upon the head and face. Also take a tablespoonful of clean lard, half a tablespoonful each of ginger, cayenne pepper and mustard. Mix well together and then add flour till the whole has the consistency of dough. Roll into slugs about the size of the top joint of the little finger, and put one down the bird's throat. Repeat the dose in twelve or twenty-four hours, as the case may require.

**Shredding Corn Fodder.**

Newspaper bulletin 35, Indiana experiment station: During the past few years unusual interest has been taken by farmers in the subject of shredding fodder. Many have hesitated to shred, thinking that the shredded corn would not keep well in the mow or stack. When shredding was first practiced, more or less fodder was shredded in a somewhat damp condition. When such corn was used it invariably heated in the mow, became musty and gave unsatisfactory results. A knowledge of such unsatisfactory preservation has restrained some people from shredding their fodder, although had the crop been properly handled there is little doubt but what these same persons would have become indorsers of the process. Fodder that is shredded should not be run through the machine until it is entirely dry and well cured. It would be better over-dry than not dry enough. Last season at the Indiana experiment station we shredded all of our corn fodder (stover) and with the most satisfactory results. It kept well in the mow, and was free from mustiness. The cattle and sheep ate it freely, and it was used well into the spring with the stock. This fall we

occasionally. It is a good idea to place nest boxes in the darkest part of the house, as it is a hen's nature to hide her nest, and the more seclusion you can give her at the laying hour, the better she likes it.

**Milk Preservatives Dangerous.**

Dr. M. K. Robinson of East Kent, England, was recently requested to investigate a sudden serious outbreak of illness in a religious house containing five sisters, a cook and a housemaid, says Heard's Dairyman. Although no fatal results had accrued, the symptoms were severe and convalescence protracted. Five out of the seven inmates were attacked within a short period of each other, thus indicating some common origin as the source of the mischief. Suspicion was attached to the milk supplied to the household, which had been taken alone, blended with tea, and in the form of blanc mange. To the morning and afternoon supply the cook had added a preservative which was found to contain, as its basis, boric acid. A sample as delivered by the dairymen was analyzed and found also to contain a similar substance. Thus, for the same purpose, a preservative had been added both before and after its arrival at the house, by which treatment an overdose had been administered. Permission was obtained to give the portion of unconsumed blanc mange to nine fowls. Five devoured the food with avidity, and thus secured a larger portion than the remaining four, and although vigorous pullets, they all died. The remaining four suffered badly, but ultimately recovered. Dr. Robinson quotes the opinions of Fere, Sir Andrew Clark, Sir Henry Thompson and Dr. Lander Brunton as to the poisonous character of the admixture and urges that the presence of the drug should be recognized as an injurious adulteration. If such results, he says, can be produced in the case of adults it is not unreasonable to presume that infants cannot take with impunity long continued doses in their staple food.

**"The Old Soldier's Favorite."**

**Battle Ax**

**PLUG**

A little bit of pension goes a long way if you chew "Battle Ax." The biggest piece of really high-grade tobacco ever sold for 5 cents; almost twice as large as the other fellow's inferior brand.