

IS SOUND AND TRUE.

**ROOSEVELT AND FAIRBANKS—
THE PLATFORM THEY
STAND ON.**

All Views Harmonized in Tariff and Reciprocity Declarations That Adhere to the Doctrine of Protection to Every Form of American Labor and Industry.

The cause of protection to the labor and industries of the United States has gained a triumphal victory in the national convention of the Republican party. The platform of the party and the nomination of Roosevelt and Fairbanks carry a pledge to the labor and industries of the United States that, so far as the Republican party is able to control results, they shall be exempt from ruinous attack which so much endangers the harmony of successful commercial development and the wage-earning capacity of our people.

The Republican national platform of this year will stand the careful scrutiny of students of political economy as well as of the Republican party leaders, whose devotion to the principles of protection has contributed so much to the development of American industry and commerce and to the well being of labor during the past forty years. The one striking feature of this excellent platform cannot fail to attract the attention of Republicans everywhere and that is the pledge against unnecessary tariff tinkering and the pledge that no schemes for reciprocity in trade with foreign nations, shall be permitted to injure any industry in the United States.

The fact will not be lost sight of that had the principles enunciated in this platform governed the Republican national administration during the past two years there would have been no such thing as reciprocal trade agreements with any foreign nation, no matter how great the incentive nor how charitable the spirit which prompted such negotiations, when the

The closing clauses in the tariff plank of the platform constitute an arraignment of the Democratic party's position on the tariff, which must go home to the hearts and minds of people everywhere in this country. It points out how the Democratic party has declared the protective tariff to be unconstitutional. A party with such beliefs could not, in justice to itself, do otherwise than promptly destroy every vestige of protection immediately upon being given power to accomplish that result.

Another point which will not soon be forgotten is that "a Democratic tariff has always been followed by business adversity; a Republican tariff by business prosperity." The fact was not lost sight of also that free trade England is now engaged in active agitation to return to the principle of protection in her international trade arrangements.

The platform declaration on the subject of our foreign trade, with special bearing upon the question of reciprocity, while not so emphatic as it might have been, when examined closely, will be found to meet the requirements of the time. The reciprocity section guarantees that international trade arrangements shall, when put into effect, be "consistent with the principles of protection and without injury to American agriculture, American labor or any American industry."

Reciprocity in non-competing products is the reciprocity of McKinley and of the Republican party.

Trade agreements with foreign countries, which safeguard American agriculture and American labor and every American industry, are trade agreements consistent with the principles of protection, and will not be harmful to the industries and the labor of the United States.

Another Objection Disposed of.

A few years ago men who were inclined to consider the tariff question from the standpoint of actual good to the country were inclined to believe that we should continue to be a great exporting nation so far as agricul-

POULTRY



The Incubator on the Farm.

The incubator and brooder are the modern allies of the poultry raiser. Originally the fowl laid but few more eggs than she could hatch. It is different now. We have developed our hen to lay 150 eggs a year, and she can at most hatch not more than thirty of them. To keep the hatching ability up to the laying ability we have had to invent the incubator and brooder. These machines are especially adapted to the use of people that are making a business of poultry raising, but they are also adapted in a lesser degree to the use of our farmers that keep flocks of a hundred or more fowls. On some of our large farms from 200 to 500 fowls are raised annually. Yet in a good many instances the only means of hatching is from hens. The operation drags along through the summer, with the result that in the fall the farmer has a good many kinds and sizes of fowls for sale, some of them marketable and some not. On a farm such as we have mentioned it will certainly pay to buy and use an incubator and brooder or brooders.

In the first place there is uniformity in the flock, both as to age and size. The birds can be raised by the hundreds in March and April, at which time eggs are readily obtainable, and when fall comes the birds that are to be disposed of will be all of a size and well grown. They will then bring a better price than otherwise, if the seller knows his business. This will be true whether the birds are sent to some commission house or are disposed of to the private trade.

Another advantage in using an incubator is the increased certainty of having chicks at all. There are some years, as all of our poultry raisers know, when the hens show little inclination to be broody and more than once the poultry raiser has found himself at the beginning of summer with only half the number of chicks he expected to have. The number to be hatched is controllable by the machines, but not otherwise. A man can start the machines in February or March and hatch till he has secured the number he wants for raising. Then he can stop. If the first hatches prove a disappointment he can continue to use his machine a little longer. Not so the hen. She will often disappoint one and then make no second attempt to make good her promises to bring forth a brood.

Then, too, the brooder removes the necessity of making nests for the sitting hens. This is a large task where hundreds of birds are to be raised. Frequently the nests of the sitters interfere with the placing of nests for laying purposes. The care of the hens is certainly as great as is the care of the incubator, and after one becomes expert with the incubator the care is less. The care of an incubator lessens in proportion as we get acquainted with it, which can scarcely be said of the hen. We have referred only to the use of the incubator in the spring, as the fall use relates to the production of broilers, which is a business almost of itself. The incubator also makes it possible to get the birds out of the shell in time to develop into winter layers before the snow flies.

Packing and Shipping Eggs in Denmark.

The work of grading and testing is done mostly by women, who become very expert. The eggs are graded according to weight. There are six recognized classes, ranging from 6 1/2 to 9 kilograms per 120 eggs (1.43 to 2 pounds per dozen eggs). The expert graders work behind a long table, upon which they have six wooden egg racks, or frames, each frame with ten dozen holes in which the eggs are placed. The graders can tell at a glance to which grade an egg belongs, and they distribute them very deftly. When a frame is filled with ten dozen eggs (which are taken directly from the boxes received from the circles), the frames are taken by a man and weighed. If the 120 eggs weigh too much or too little for the grade for which they are intended, eggs are taken out and substituted with larger or smaller ones, as the case may be. The frame of 120 eggs is taken into a small, tightly closed room and set on top of a hopper-shaped box, which is about two feet deep, the sides of which are lined with looking-glass. The bottom of this hopper-shaped box is about eight by thirty inches. Four sixteen-candlepower electric lights stand up from the bottom, equal distances apart. The eggs, as above indicated, are placed over these lights and looking-glasses, thick ends up. The tester looks carefully at and through each egg, and if any be ungood they are rejected.

The eggs are then carefully and snugly packed, side by side, with nothing between them, in four layers, in pine boxes 22 by 72 inches, nine inches deep. Between each two layers of eggs is a substantial layer of straight, clean rye straw; on the top layer of eggs another layer of straw. The thin boards are securely nailed on, the boxes are properly marked with the company's trade-mark, the number of eggs and the grade indicated, and they are sent to the ship. All eggs are sold by the pound. The co-operative company pays all expenses from the time the eggs leave the circles until they are placed on board ship. The average expense is about one cent per dozen. The cost

of collecting the eggs from the farmers and bringing them to the circle centers is borne by the circles themselves. This work is done by a collector selected by the circle board. The collector is usually paid so much per pound of eggs collected. The expense of this collection is very low, perhaps on an average not more than one-half cent per dozen. The total cost to the farmer from the time the eggs leave the nests until they are on board steamer is therefore one and one-half cent per dozen.—United States Consular Report.

To Get Winter Eggs.

I have been in the poultry business for a long time, and my experience has convinced me that the first thing to do to secure winter eggs is to have a warm place for the hens. The temperature should not be lower than about 40 degrees above zero. I feed all kinds of grain I can get, but not too much corn, as in that case the birds will get too fat. The houses and yards should be kept very clean, and the fowls should not be allowed to eat foul stuff. They should have a good deal of exercise, and this may be induced by throwing grain into litter. The nests should be kept clean and the nest litter changed quite often. Green cut bone is the best thing to stimulate egg production that I have ever used.

J. K. Austin,
Iroquois County, Illinois.

A Few Sheep.

In looking over some reports of sheep on farms we are struck with the fact that in some of our states not one half of the good-sized farms carry any sheep. In the old days it was assumed that every farmer had at least a few sheep. We believe that to-day it would be better for the farms and better for the whole population of the country if every farm had a small flock of sheep. It appears to us that a small flock of sheep could be kept in the summer time at least at almost no cost and with great benefit to the arable portions of the farms. The husbandman works to get the weeds out of his mowing fields, but the whole length of the pasture fence is a mass of weeds on the side of the pasture and from their tops blow millions of weed seeds every year. The sheep would keep most of these weeds down and thus destroy the source from which the fields get their annual supply of weed seeds. One reason why farmers do not keep more sheep is that dogs are destructive to the flocks; but as these ravages occur generally in the night the trouble is obviated by penning the sheep at night. The matter of fences is another cause that deters some, but a fence that is hog proof and horse proof is generally sheep proof. During the last few years there has been a steady decline in the sheep growing industry in every state except one east of the Mississippi. This condition of affairs is profitable neither to the nation nor the farmer.

Pigs in Prison.

In the older parts of the country it has been the practice to keep the pigs shut up from birth to maturity. A little pen in the barn was thought to be sufficient and sometimes there was even no yard for the pigs to run out in. The said pen was sometimes only six or eight feet square. Here the pigs were kept close prisoners. No wonder that troubles like thumps were common with pigs so treated. To some extent this practice still remains. There is no question that swine should be given room for exercise, even if no pecuniary advantage can be figured from it. None of our farms are so small that there is not an abundance of room for the yard that should be connected with every pig pen. The larger the yard the better, and if it is large enough to be divided into sections in which green stuff may be grown alternately, it will be the more profitable.

A Manipulated Test.

Reports from Vermont say that at one of the creameries in that state a little unpleasantness has been occasioned by the discovery that two of the patrons had been working a slight-of-hand trick on the cream gatherer and had continually substituted test bottles filled with very rich cream for the bottles containing the samples of cream from the product of the patrons in question. One man had thus secured from the creamery payments in excess of a thousand dollars not belonging to him. At last the creamery officials began to suspect that something of the kind was being done and laid a trap for these patrons. The two were caught at the trick and means taken to secure repayment of the money thus fraudulently secured.

More Trophies for College Boys.

The Union Stock Yards and Transit Company of Chicago has decided to offer two new trophies to take the place of the Spoor trophy, won permanently by the Iowa State College. One of these new trophies will be offered for excellence in judging cattle, hogs and sheep, and the other will be awarded for judging horses. These trophies will be offered as prizes to students representing the various agricultural colleges of the United States and Canada at the coming International Live Stock Exposition in Chicago the first week in December, and, in addition, it is expected that liberal cash prizes will be offered.

The orchard that is not looked after will be a failure. We have seen orchards that have been planted by proxy by city men who evidently expected to make a great fortune out of them. But their end came as a result of being overrun by grass, caterpillars and scales.

LIVE STOCK



Live Stock Industry Working South.

Gradually our live stock interests are working southward though they have not as yet reached in a very considerable degree even the more southern limits of what we are pleased to call the Northern States. We have noticed this gradual movement in Illinois during the last ten years. At the present time a traveler in Southern Illinois is struck by the comparatively few cattle to be met with there, yet he will also notice that the number is much larger than it was a few years ago. Here and there stock farms have been established that are being looked up to by the farmers of the vicinity, most of whom have no stock to speak of. In the very southern part of the state the writer passed one farm on which was a fine herd of Herefords. A man of the neighborhood said: "Yes, Judge — is beginning to get something from his stock farm now, though for some years he put two dollars into it for every one he took out. But he was all the time bringing up his land. Now it is in fine condition. But then he was a judge and his salary helped run the farm."

This points a double lesson. First, that the belief must be inculcated into the farmers of those sections that live stock is a good thing, and, second, that it takes capital to tide over the time when the live stock farm is being established, if all things are to be done at once and on a large scale. The southern parts of Illinois and Indiana have a climate and soil well adapted to the growing of live stock. The location is not far enough south to endanger the animals from Texas fever and is not so far north that beef cattle need much protection in winter. The growing or not growing of live stock is the difference between constructive and destructive farming. The presence of live stock helps to build up the land. Its absence frequently results in depreciating it, though this is not absolutely necessary. It is, however, the usual result and is likely to be for some generations to come.

Care in Dressing Animals.

In the dressing of any animal it is always well to consider that possibly it may be affected with tuberculosis or some other contagious disease. There is little danger of infection if there is no wound on the hands that can come into contact with the meat. A good many cases are on record where men have lost their lives by carelessness in this regard. Butchers are perhaps often the subject of such accidents than any others; and the amateur butcher is as certainly in danger as the professional. A Chicago man reports as follows to the United States Bureau of Animal Industry:

G. E. W. Pole; age, 24; weight, 170 pounds; healthy looking man; butcher by occupation. Family history negative. Father of three healthy children. Has no recollection of having been previously sick. On May 3, 1899, while cleaning cattle viscera, he fell and a stationary meat hook upon which the hearts and lungs are hung penetrated through the right hand between the second and third metacarpal bones. A tendo vaginitis resulted, with some lymphangitis of the arm. He received the usual treatment for an infected wound and apparently made a good recovery, with, however, some limited motion of the fingers and a sensitive scar at the site of puncture. Four months afterwards an abscess formed in the axilla, which was cleaned out and tubercle bacilli were demonstrated in the broken-down gland tissue. At this time there was no soreness in the arm lymphatics or elbow gland, but he complained that there had been, in three months afterwards, or seven months from the original accident, he died from pulmonary tuberculosis.

System in Feeding.

Animals cannot get the best results from their feed unless it is given them regularly and in quite uniform portions. Every farmer should have a regular system for the feeding of his farm animals, whether the animals be the ones used for the production of meat and milk or for the production of force to be expended in labor. Irregular meals are as bad for animals as for human beings. The digestive systems adapt themselves to certain habits and seem to be as much opposed to irregularity as if they were sentient beings. On many farms there is no system of feeding and the results obtained are poor. One man will work his horses for hours beyond their regular meal times. During the last hour or so the animal is losing vigor rapidly. He is given food when his strength is partly exhausted. The stomach had not the vigor of digestion that it had at the regular eating time, and the result is more or less disarrangement, sometimes resulting in the imperfect digestion of the food taken. This is a matter that every human being has experienced himself. The results are far more disastrous than we have been led to suppose. The fact is easier to establish than the reason for it. The cow, the pig, and the sheep, when depending on man to do the feeding fare best and thrive best when their food comes in accordance with a regular system. It is not so much a question of how many meals an animal has a day as of their regularity.

Bare-faced fibs are apt to grow up and become bald-headed lies.

Moisture in Tobacco.

The presence of moisture in tobacco is, the Lancet believes, of some importance to public health since the combustion of tobacco containing a large proportion of moisture is impeded, while as the generation of vapor is increased, so are the chances of the poisonous principle being carried into the mouth.

A Syllogism That Proves Much.

The famous syllogism of Themistocles was that his infant son ruled the whole world, proved thus:
My infant son rules his mother.
His mother rules me.
I rule the Athenians.
The Athenians rule the Greeks.
And the Greeks rule the world.

United States Fish Catch.

According to the National Geographic Magazine, the total catch of food fishes in the United States and Alaska, as shown by the last canvass, was 1,733,314,324 pounds; valued at \$5,531,165. The number of men employed was 214,056, and the capital invested was \$72,261,646.

Of Wide Interest.

Breed, Wis., July 18—Special—Charles Y. Peterson, Justice of the Peace for Oconto Co., has delivered a judgment that is of interest to the whole United States. Put briefly, that judgment is, "Dodd's Kidney Pills are the best Kidney medicine on the market to-day."

And Mr. Peterson gives his reason for this judgment. He says: "Last winter I had an aching pain in my back which troubled me very much. The morning I could hardly straighten my back. I did not know what it was but an advertisement led me to try Dodd's Kidney Pills. After taking one box I can only say they have done more for me than expected as I feel as well now as ever I did before."

Pain in the back is one of the first symptoms of Kidney disease. If not cured by Dodd's Kidney Pills it may develop into Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Rheumatism or some of the other deadly forms of Kidney Disease.

Ban on American Dentists.

The Supreme Court of Germany has rendered an opinion that the title of doctor conferred by American dental colleges is not to be recognized in Germany, constituting a violation of the German law against unfair competition and is therefore prohibited to be used. Three hundred and twenty dentists in Germany, who heretofore held the title of doctor from American colleges, are affected by this decision.

Youth a Relative Quality.

Youth has nothing to do with years—the real youth that accepts life and learns from it the lessons which exalt and purify. But it is given to few to carry with them into old age the splendor of the dawn, to retain the old "unconquerable hope" to the end. Those few, however, are the salt of the earth, whether they write, or dig, or sweep crossings.

Learning Russian at Home.

Swallow a white softlip powder, following it with a blue one. Then simultaneously swallow a big drink of water and fubate some finely powdered cayenne pepper. Have a phonograph handy when the trouble starts, and you will have on record the city directory of St. Petersburg.—Baltimore American.

Keep Most of Products at Home.

In the city of Smyrna there are factories that make thread, yard, calico prints for head wear, boxes, etc.; there are flour mills, machine shops, carriage and cart factories, and a cigarette factory. None of the manufactured articles, with the exception of carpets, is exported.

Is It Not Worth While.

If you travel, on business or pleasure, to get the best service for the lowest rates? Ask the Erie Railroad Company, 555 Railway Exchange, Chicago, for full information. Booklets free describing Summer Tours and the Beautiful Chautauque Lake Region; also Cambridge Springs.

New Value of Aluminum.

A German experimenter, Herr Bernhard, noting the structure of aluminum, decided to try it for putting an edge on fine-cutting instruments, such as surgical knives, razors, etc. He found that it acted exactly like a razor-blade of the finest quality.

More Flexible and Lasting.

won't shake out or blow out; by using Balance Starch you obtain better results than possible with any other brand and one-third more for same money.

Oldest Woman in World.

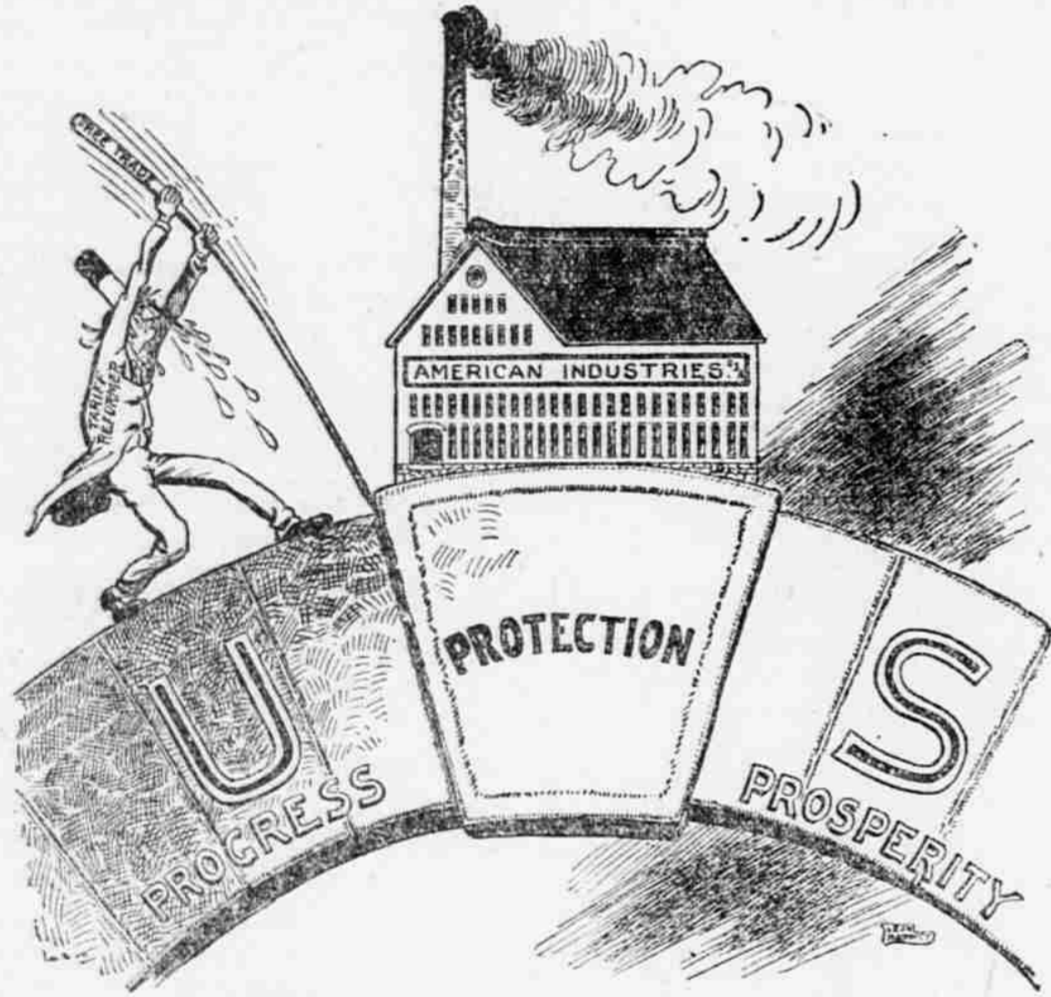
Madrid claims to have the oldest woman in the world—Maria Nieto, who has lived in three centuries, having been born in 1781. She was twice married and had nineteen children, all of whom she survives.

Occasionally a man marries because he imagines a divorce suit is less expensive than a breach of promise suit.

Cornu Medals.

An influential committee has been formed in Paris for the purpose of striking a medal in honor of the memory of the late Prof. Cornu. The committee includes many members, foreign associates and correspondents of the Institute of France, as well as other leaders in the scientific world. The medal will be in bronze, silver bronze and silver, and the price will be 15 francs, 20 francs and 50 francs, respectively.

Difficulties only increase determination.



Would Displace the Keystone of the Arch.

fact was clearly demonstrable that more than one industry in the United States was certain to be injuriously affected thereby.

Sturdy devotion to the principles of protection and pledges that all American labor and industry shall be safeguarded were made the keynote of the Republican party declaration.

The Republican national platform of this year makes this emphatic declaration, which is in harmony with the doctrine upon which the party is based.

"Protection which guards and develops our industries is a cardinal policy of the Republican party. The measure of protection should always at least equal the difference in the cost of production at home and abroad. We insist upon the maintenance of the principles of protection, and therefore the rates of duty should be readjusted only when conditions have so changed that the public interests demand their alteration, but this work cannot safely be committed to any other hands than those of the Republican party."

Two vital points are embodied in this clause of the Republican platform: First, that the measure of protection shall be the difference in the cost of production in this country and in foreign countries. This is a guaranty that every essential element in the cost of production, whether it be the rates of wages paid to workmen, the value of capital investments, or the cost of plants and whether the production so measured relates to commodities of the factory, the mine or the farm, shall always be at least embodied in the laws governing the importation of competing products admitted to the ports of the United States. Second, and what is a vital principle in this platform declaration, is that the Republican party shall determine when conditions have so changed as to make readjustments of tariff schedules necessary or desirable in the public interests. Certainly it is a proposition to which all sensible men will agree, that no such readjustment should be made, at any time, when the good results expected to be obtained thereby would be more than outweighed by the attending injurious effects to industry and labor certain to attend such readjustment of the tariff.

tural products were concerned, but they could not believe that we should be large exporters of manufactured products. These opinions were not set forth in public as political opinions, but were the subjects of many a discussion in private. The men were sincere. It was simply a question of what would actually occur, not what the politician needed to proclaim to advance his own political interests or the interests of the particular party with which he was allied. Since then, however, many of these men have had reason to change these opinions, for the steady increase in the export of manufactured products has been a mathematical demonstration that they were mistaken. The statistics now indicate that the fiscal year ending a month from now will show a great increase in the exports of manufactured products above any years in the history of the country. In other words, the facts as they have actually occurred have taken the pith out of the theory, and thus another theoretical objection to a protective tariff has been disposed of.—Muncie (Ind.) Times.

An Ill-Advised Step.

The National Association of Manufacturers has stirred up a hornet's nest by its recommendation to Congress that a tariff and reciprocity commission be appointed. Opposition to this recommendation comes from manufacturing and general business circles. Certainly it does seem to have been an ill-advised step to take in a presidential campaign year, for it develops an agitation that may form a new complication in tariff discussion, and neither of the two great political parties appears disposed to rush into the tariff arena.—The Ohio Valley Manufacturer.

"The Mother of Measles."

The Democracy claims that the tariff is the mother of trusts. By the same token the women are the mothers of measles. The mothers of the land have children and the children have the measles. Kill all the industries of the land and you will surely kill all the trusts, and abolish all the mothers of the land and you will just as surely abolish all the measles.—Gov. John N. Irwin, at Iowa Republican State Convention.—Burlington Hawk-Eye.