

AGRICULTURAL HINTS

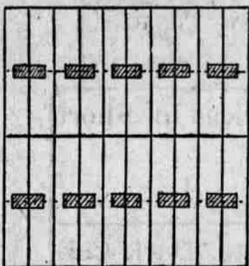
ADVICE FOR A BEGINNER.

Everything in the Poultry Business Depends on Getting a Successful Start.

"I am starting a poultry business here and I have sufficient ground to raise all my feed (excepting fresh meat), and wish some suggestions as to what is best to raise. I have corn, oats, kafir corn, sweet corn and sorghum planted; I have 20 acres of tillable land. Also, how many hens per rooster for breeding purposes give best results? Also, how much fresh meat per 100 fowls, and how often should it be fed? How shall I divide my running yards? Also, would it be advisable to place house and running yards in an old orchard?"

To the above inquirer Mr. L. E. Keyser replies in the Ohio Farmer as follows:

You have a sufficient variety of foods when the grains are supplement-



POULTRY HOUSE AND YARD.

ed with meat and green food. Wheat and buckwheat are superior to sweet corn and sorghum, if as easily grown. Cabbage, mangels, etc., should be grown for green food in winter. I prefer mangels, as they are less difficult to handle and store. A ration composed of a mixture of the grains named, with green food and meat should be divided about as follows: Whole and ground grain, 55 per cent.; green food, 30 per cent.; animal food 15 per cent. It is best to feed meat every day, giving about four and one-half pounds to each 100 fowls. If you can secure fresh bones from the butcher and have a bone cutter, this is probably the best meat supply. If bones are difficult to secure, feed a good grade of beef scraps.

The number of females to one male varies with the different breeds. For the lighter and more active breeds, such as Leghorns, 20; Plymouth Rocks, 15 to 20; Brahmas, 10 or 12 are safe numbers.

In locating a poultry plant it is a great advantage to have the houses face the south or southeast. House room 12x14 is sufficient for 25 fowls, and the yards 24x100 feet are also about right for this number. Your plan is good if the houses all face the south. The runs may extend from the north side if desired. An old orchard is an ideal place for locating a poultry plant, and is especially valuable as a run for growing stock. Another excellent plan is to have houses in the middle of the runs, making them 50 feet deep on each side of house.

The accompanying plan is a good one. Houses are 10x32 feet, divided into two pens each 10x16, holding 25 fowls each. Yards, 22x50; two to each pen; one in front and one in rear of house. The hens can be allowed to occupy both yards, or may be confined to one yard while a forage crop is growing in the other. Portable fence may be moved from one side to the other, thus saving half the cost of fence and leaving the ground on one side of the houses clear for cultivation. The houses all face the south. This plan may be extended to accommodate any number of fowls.

HELPFUL POULTRY HINTS.

Disinfectants are better than disease. The chicken coops should be large, airy and proof against rain.

A boiled egg which is done will dry quickly on the shell when taken from the kettle.

Wooden floors close to the ground attract the damp from the earth, and are always moist.

The dust heap aids materially to cleanse the feathers and skin from vermin and impurities.

The eggs from hens by themselves will keep good three times as long as those that are fertile.

Sell off the surplus cockerels and do not retain the late-hatched pullets, as they will not lay until spring.

In feeding fowls at any time, whether in confinement or not, give only so much as they will eat up clean.—American Tribune.

More Yard Room for Hens. Where fowls are kept yarded they do not often have the amount of yard room that should be given them. On our farms restrictions of this kind are not necessary, as land is worth too small a price to make it necessary to lessen the amount the fowls should have. The small amount allotted to the poultry is often due to the cost of fencing. But the larger the yard the less the cost of fencing. If no top rail is used, four feet will be found high enough for a wire fence. If the yard is of good size, the smaller the yard the higher will the fence have to be, as the smaller the yard the more strenuously will the fowls try to get out of it.—Farmers' Review.

Oyster Shells for the Hens. Did you ever stop to consider that one-tenth of the shell of an egg is lime? The shells must be strong and heavy if they stand shipment, and if you expect to get the highest market prices, you surely can afford to buy oyster shells at 75 cents a hundred pounds to produce egg shells that sell at from 12 to 20 cents a pound. Do not deprive your hens of so important an article of necessary diet.—Midland Farmer.

TIME FOR WEANING COLTS.

How to Bring the Foals Through a Serious Period of Existence with Perfect Success.

The season for weaning foals is at hand and it is time to make preparation therefor, if such preparation has not already been made. The colt should be ready to eat grain and be fed regularly so that it will learn to depend upon the feed rather than upon its mother's milk. Under such conditions there will be much less fuss on the part of both mare and colt when the latter is finally removed, and the change will have less effect upon the growth and condition of the colt, as it is extended over a long period and effected gradually, says the Prairie Farmer.

It will be well, too, to have the colt halter-broken before it is taken away from its mother. At no time can it be more readily taught to stand tied or to lead than when by the side of the dam. Even if the colt is to run loose in a shed or box during the winters until it is old enough to work, the halter-breaking at this time should not be neglected. The colt will never forget it and when ready to go into harness will be much more tractable because of the early lessons.

Again, it is often necessary to handle the colts during their growing period for the purpose of trimming the feet or greasing wounds that have been accidentally inflicted and in such cases it is a very great advantage to have them well halter-broken.

The colt should be liberally fed on nourishing, growing food during its first winter, as its development the first year determines largely the kind of a horse it will make. After the first year it will get along very well on coarser and cheaper feed than some other kinds of stock, but it should have of the best during the first year.

While it should have a liberal grain ration the colt should not be fed too much corn. Muscle and bone making feeds such as oats and bran are better suited to its needs. A mixture of corn, oats and bran make an excellent grain ration for the colt. With good clover or alfalfa hay for roughage, the bran may be dispensed with, and a larger proportion of corn used with satisfactory results.

HORSES THRIVE ON SILAGE

But, Says an Indiana Man, It Must Be Fed Judiciously and with Some Care.

When silage was first introduced many cases of sickness in horses were reported, and it was then thought silage was not suited for horses; under proper care, however, good silage is a safe and valuable food for horses. When beginning to feed silage, allow the animal to become accustomed to the food by degrees, as this is as important as when changing from old to new corn or from hay to grass. At the first feed give a small amount, and increase gradually as the animal's appetite and condition of bowels may indicate. Silage makes a good roughage for horses when used in connection with hay or stover and grain. Silage is also a good feed for hogs and has been found to be economical to use in conjunction with corn as a maintenance ration, but not so if used alone.

All good silage contains a large amount of corn and if a large ration of corn is given besides, it often proves dangerous and gives bowel trouble. Hogs fed from 28 to 35 pounds of silage and 14 to 21 pounds of corn on the cob per week can be kept in good condition through the severe winter. By using silage the feeder saves one-third in the cost of feed. Silage is considered a cheap maintenance ration for carrying brood sows over winter, and not for fattening.—Agricultural Epitomist.

CONVENIENT HOG TROUGH.

Arrangement That Is Handy Because It Can Be Cleaned Without the Pigs Interfering.

Make a common V shaped trough of heavy solid lumber. Make a swing gate of 2x4 timber and one inch boards.

Take 2 1/4 inch boards 12 inches wide by 4 feet long and bore 2 inch holes in 8 inches from ends. Hang the gate by sliding boards to each end of trough. Attach a latch so that the gate can be held on either side of trough. Place V trough in hog lot fence. When you go to feed, push the gate from you and latch it. Clean out the trough and put in the feed. Now pull the gate to you so hogs can eat. This arrangement is handy, for the trough can be cleaned or feed mixed without hogs interfering.—C. B. Robinson.

Windmill Made at Home.

It may be built by setting an upright post, supporting an upright shaft, having a hub on top, carrying three horizontal arms, to each of which are hinged light rectangular frames, covered with heavy muslin or light canvas, regulated to swing in one direction only, from horizontal to perpendicular. The sails are carried with wind at right angles to it, and return edgewise against the wind. The post may lean two feet at the top, so as to shorten the connection of the upper box with it. The lower bearing may be in a post set even with the ground, under the upper bearing. The pulley, four feet in diameter, secured near the bottom of the shaft, may have a smooth, true groove for rope band burned into its circumference by a crow-bar, its one end resting in a hole in a post, the other in hand, while the middle, in contact with the wheel, is red hot.—Albert Dally, in St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

When the Hens Begin to Mope. When birds begin to mope around, not caring to eat and their odors are found to be offensive, there is trouble that must be attended to at once or more complicated diseases will set in and many birds may die. The disease is indigestion, caused by feeding too much rich food. As soon as discovered the birds should be put on a plain diet, which should be reduced in quantity as well as quality. With their diet it will be wise to mix a little powdered charcoal or give the birds rhubarb pills, one grain to each chick.—Commercial Poultry.

HOUSE HAS SAD TALE

ABODE WHERE JEFF DAVIS WED TELLS PATHETIC STORY.

Less Than Three Months After Romantic Marriage in Quaint Domestic Bride Dies of Malaria in a Mississippi Swamp.

The little old frame house that stands amid great beech trees in the rear of an imposing structure of recent date near Crescent Hill, Ky., and a record in the Jefferson county court are all that is left to tell of a romance involving famous names that was consummated 69 years ago.

It is little known by Louisville people that in this house, which is now used as servant quarters, Jefferson Davis, afterward president of the confederacy, on June 17, 1835, married Miss Knox Taylor, daughter of Gen. Zachary Taylor, afterward conqueror of Mexico and president of the United States.

In the Jefferson county court's archives there is a record of marriages for 1835 which contains the following: "Jefferson Davis and Miss Knox Taylor, of legal age, daughter of Zachary Taylor."

It was a romance with a sad sequel. Davis took his bride to his plantation in Mississippi. The climate was not favorable and the young woman, accustomed to the purer air of Kentucky, could not stand the malarial exhalations of the swamps. Soon after her arrival in Mississippi she grew ill, stricken with malarial fever. Within three months of the time she became a bride she was dead.

The pathetic sequel makes Gen. Taylor's objections to the wedding seem to have been due to the prophetic feelings of a devoted father. He strongly disapproved of the match between his daughter and Jefferson Davis, who was then a soldier, with nothing to indicate the great, though mournful, career that was before him.

This opposition was not due to dislike or mistrust of Davis, it seems, but to Gen. Taylor's fear that as the wife of a gallant soldier, on what was then the frontier, his daughter would be subjected to many hardships.

But Miss Taylor was willing to face any future for the man of her heart. Mrs. Gibson Taylor, her aunt, espoused the cause of the young lovers, and when Miss Taylor came to visit her she added her pleadings to those of her niece. After a long course of persuasion Gen. Taylor, though not relinquishing his objections, was prevailed on to permit the marriage, which took place in the home of Mrs. Gibson Taylor. It is not known whether Gen. Taylor attended the wedding, though Mr. Hancock Taylor is of the opinion that he was not present.

It was from this house that the young soldier and his bride, after the usual merry-making, congratulations and blessings, set out on a journey with happiness that was so soon to be changed to grief.

Such is the story of long ago that centers around this little house, which now stands to the rear of the residence occupied by Mr. A. Levy on the Brownsboro road.

At the time Jefferson Davis and Miss Taylor were married within its walls it was a two-story structure with broad verandas, built after the then prevailing style for southern homes. Now it has been reduced to one story and has been transformed into a cottage.

PROPOSES TAX ON TRUSTS

National Bar Association Has Been Asked to Urge Congress Enact Stringent Law.

In a report to the American Bar association Walter S. Logan of the committee on commercial law recommends the enactment by congress of a law which it is believed will serve as a barrier against the overcapitalization of trusts and squeeze the water out of such combinations as the Steel trust.

In the case of the \$1,000,000 trust under this proposed law it would have to pay to the government an initial fee of \$20,000 on the first \$100,000,000, \$30,000 on the third \$100,000,000, and an increase of \$5,000 for each succeeding \$100,000,000, the total being \$425,000. A proposed annual tax of 10 cents on each \$1,000 of capital stock for the first \$100,000,000 and an increase of 2 1/2 cents per \$1,000 for each succeeding \$100,000,000 would, it is argued, be a check to the reckless inflation of corporation capitalization. The Steel trust's tax under this section would be \$225,000 a year.

In urging the National Bar association to adopt his report, Mr. Logan says:

"If unchecked the great combinations may soon come to be—if, indeed, they have not already become so—a great public danger. Legislatures are corrupted by them. Executive action is influenced by them. Even the integrity of the courts, the last bulwark of Saxon liberty, does not at all times escape suspicion."

READ HER BIBLE TO BITS.

Sacred Book While Undergoing Thirty-Fourth Perusal Falls to Pieces—New One Substituted.

Probably the most remarkable Bible reader among the settlement of the Pennsylvania Germans, is Mrs. Abigail Knetz, 87 years old, who resides at Huffs Church, in Berks county, Pa.

Soon after her marriage to John Knetz she bought a German Bible. Two years later Mrs. Knetz broke her arm, and while nursing the fractured limb, she became a most enthusiastic Bible reader. Since that time she has read the same Bible from beginning to end 34 times, and while making the thirty-fourth perusal, just as she had finished the contents of the Old Testament, the Bible slipped from her hands, and, being old and worn, it fell upon the floor in such a confused mass that she could not rearrange its worn pages. But she soon prepared a new one, and is now reading the closing chapters of the New Testament for the thirty-fourth time.

Spotted by Thoughtlessness.

The best way to make a child good is to expect good things from him. How many children are ruined by hearing from the lips of their mother or nurses words that come thoughtlessly. "Naughty child!" I have heard a little boy proclaim as an excuse for his misdeeds: "I can't help it, I'm naughty." He had been convinced that it was of no use to try to be good.—Woman's Home Companion.

Not a Leap Year.

The year 1900 is not a leap year, because, although divisible by 4, it is not divisible by 400. The year 2000 will be a leap year, although it is a century year, because it is divisible by 400. The arbitrary exception thus made in the case of century years makes the Gregorian calendar year correspond with the solar year.—Albany Argus.

Had Tried It Before.

Pavenway—Don't you think the other side of the street would be better walking?

De Solate—It looks like it.

Pavenway—Then, why not go over there?

De Solate—No use; it's always better walking on the other side.—N. Y. Truth.

Plenty of Reasons. The Judge—Have you anything to say why the sentence of the court should not be pronounced upon you?

Teddy O'Reilly—Faith, yer honor, Oi have seven distinct reasons, iny wan, of which would convince meself if Oi was only yer honor.—N. Y. Tribune.

Where He Learned.

"Why, John, where did you learn to carve so nicely?" asked Mrs. Hightone Uppercrust, whose footman had carved a turkey.

"I used to be a chirpist on the Bowery, ma'am," replied John, proudly.—Tammany Times.

Fit for Fat.

"I wish I were an ostrich," said Hicks, angrily, as he tried to eat one of his wife's cakes and couldn't.

"I wish you were," returned Mrs. Hicks. "I'd get a few feathers for my hat then."—Pick-Me-Up.

The Touch of Nature.

Mrs. Jenkins—This book on natural history says that seals sometimes shed tears just like men.

Jenkins—Yes. Just like men who have to pay for seal skin jackets.—N. Y. Truth.

Her Ideal.

Vinnie—Minnie will never marry until she meets her ideal.

Vietta—What is her ideal?

"A man who will propose."—Glasgow Times.

A Disappointment.

Rese—Was the reception a success?

Louise—No. There was room to dance.—N. Y. Journal.

Kansas City Southern Ry. Special Excursion.

Sept. 12, 20 and 27, Oct. 4 and 18, 1904. To Arkansas, Indian Territory, Louisiana and Texas, very low one way and round trip rates.

For further information, write to S. G. Warner, G. P. & T. A., K. C. S. Ry., Kansas City, Mo.

Once a tortoise beat a hare—once. It never happened again, yet the whole timid world has been talking about it ever since.—Success.

I am sure Plea's Cure for Consumption saved my life three years ago.—Mrs. Theo. Robbins, Norwich, N. Y., Feb. 17, 1900.

Straw votes show which way the hot air blows.—Judge.

THE MARKETS.

| New York, Oct. 11. | |
|-----------------------|-----------------|
| CATTLE—Native Steers | 2.90 @ 3.50 |
| COTTON—Middle | 10 1/2 @ 10 3/4 |
| 2 FLOUR—Winter Wheat | 5.90 @ 5.75 |
| WHEAT—No. 2 Red (new) | 1.10 @ 1.04 |
| CORN—No. 2 | 55 @ 51 |
| OATS—No. 2 | 12 1/2 @ 12 1/4 |
| PORK—Mess (new) | 13 1/2 @ 13 1/4 |
| LARD—Western Steam | 11 @ 8 20 |

| ST. LOUIS. | |
|--------------------------|-----------------|
| COTTON—Middle | 10 1/2 @ 10 3/4 |
| BEEVES—Steers | 4.00 @ 6.10 |
| Cows and Heifers | 3.25 @ 5.25 |
| Wool—No. 1 Red (new) | 1.50 @ 1.25 |
| HOGS—Fair to Choice | 3.40 @ 6.10 |
| SHEEP—Fair to Choice | 2.25 @ 4.50 |
| FLOUR—Spring Patents | 5.75 @ 5.25 |
| Other Grades | 4.50 @ 5.65 |
| WHEAT—No. 2 Red (new) | 1.17 @ 1.14 |
| CORN—No. 2 | 51 @ 47 1/2 |
| OATS—No. 2 | 11 1/2 @ 11 1/4 |
| HAY—Good Timothy | 14 @ 25 |
| Wool—No. 1 Red (new) | 1.50 @ 1.25 |
| BUTTER—Choice Dairy | 19 @ 20 1/2 |
| EGGS | 19 @ 20 1/2 |
| LARD—Standard Mess (new) | 11 @ 11 1/2 |
| PORK | 13 @ 13 1/2 |

| CHICAGO. | |
|----------------------|-----------------|
| CATTLE—Native Steers | 3.50 @ 6.60 |
| HOGS—Fair to Choice | 3.75 @ 6.15 |
| SHEEP—Fair to Choice | 2.25 @ 4.50 |
| FLOUR—Winter Patents | 5.20 @ 5.10 |
| Spring Patents | 4.90 @ 4.80 |
| WHEAT—No. 3 Spring | 1.04 @ 1.14 |
| CORN—No. 2 | 49 @ 45 1/2 |
| OATS—No. 2 | 11 1/2 @ 11 1/4 |
| PORK | 11 @ 11 1/2 |

| KANSAS CITY. | |
|-----------------------|-----------------|
| CATTLE—Native Steers | 3.50 @ 6.10 |
| HOGS—Fair to Choice | 3.50 @ 5.85 |
| WHEAT—No. 2 Red (new) | 1.10 @ 1.10 |
| CORN—No. 2 | 47 @ 43 1/2 |
| OATS—No. 2 | 11 1/2 @ 11 1/4 |

| NEW ORLEANS. | |
|-----------------------|-----------------|
| FLOUR—High Grade | 5.50 @ 6.60 |
| CORN—No. 2 | 47 @ 43 1/2 |
| OATS—No. 2 | 11 1/2 @ 11 1/4 |
| HAY—Choice | 14 @ 25 |
| PORK—Standard Mess | 13 @ 14 1/2 |
| BACON—Short Rib Sides | 11 @ 10 1/2 |
| COTTON—Middle | 10 @ 10 1/2 |

| INDIANAPOLIS. | |
|-----------------------|-----------------|
| WHEAT—No. 2 Red (new) | 1.10 @ 1.10 |
| CORN—No. 2 | 47 @ 43 1/2 |
| OATS—No. 2 | 11 1/2 @ 11 1/4 |

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children

Bears The Signature Of *Chas. H. Fletcher* In Use For Over Thirty Years The Kind You Have Always Bought

MEXICAN Mustang Liniment For Man, Beast or Poultry.

MEXICAN Mustang Liniment cures Cuts, Burns, Bruises.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 17 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

Plantation Chill Cure is Guaranteed

To cure, or money refunded by your merchant, so why not try it? Price 50c.

THE UNITED STATES WILL SOON KNOCK AT THE DOORS OF CANADA FOR WHEAT.

A Crop of 60,000,000 Bushels of Wheat Will Be the Record of 1904.

The results of the threshing in Western Canada are not yet completed, but from information at hand, it is safe to say that the average per acre will be reasonably high, and a fair estimate will place the total yield of wheat at 60,000,000 bushels. At present prices this will add to the wealth of the farmers nearly \$60,000,000. Then think of the immense yield of oats and barley and the large herds of cattle, for all of which good prices will be paid.

The following official telegram was sent by Honorable Clifford Sifton, Minister of the Interior, to Lord Strathcona, High Commissioner for Canada:—

"Am now able to state definitely under conditions of unusual difficulty in Northwest a fair average crop of wheat of good quality has been reaped and is now secure from substantial damage. The reports of injury by frost and rust were grossly exaggerated. The wheat of Manitoba and Northwest Territories will aggregate from fifty-five to sixty million bushels. The quality is good, and the price is ranging around one dollar per bushel."

Frank H. Spearman, in the Saturday Evening Post, says:—

"When our first transcontinental railroad was built, learned men attempted by isothermal demonstration to prove that wheat could not profitably be grown north of where the line was projected; but the real granary of the world lies up to 300 miles north of the Canadian Pacific railroad, and the day is not definitely distant when the United States will knock at the doors of Canada for its bread. Railroad men see such a day; it may be hoped that statesmen will see it, and arrange their reciprocities while they may do so gracefully. Americans already have swarmed into that far country and to a degree have taken the American wheat field with them. Despite the fact that for years a little Dakota station on the St. Paul road—Eureka—held the distinction of being the largest primary grain market in the world, the Dakotas and Minnesota will one day yield their palm to Saskatchewan."

The Song of the Sword. Says Mr. Hayashi, a distinguished citizen of Japan: "To-day we Japanese have battleships, torpedoes, cannon. The China seas redden with the blood of our killed and of those we kill. Our torpedoes roar, our shrapnel shriek, our cannon breathe slaughter, and we die and are the cause of death. And you occidentals say to us, 'You have won your rank; you have civilized yourselves.' Centuries upon centuries we have had artists, painters, sculptors, philosophers. In the sixteenth century we had published in Japanese the fables of Aesop. Were we then barbarians?"

This with a mysterious oriental smile—a little sad, a little sarcastic.—Saturday Evening Post.

Business a Temperance Reformer. All the railroads that center in Chicago have prohibited the use of liquor or tobacco by employes when on duty. Practically all the important railroads now concur in this prohibition. The Western Electric Co. and numerous other great business concerns in the west forbid not only the use of liquor, but of cigarettes, and the habit, now grown to an almost incredible extent among all classes of the community, of "playing the races." Business reasons thus make necessary the control or avoidance of habits against which moral reasons are too often helpless.—Everybody's Magazine.

ALL BROKEN DOWN. No Sleep—No Appetite—Just a Continual Backache.

Joseph McCauley, of 144 Sholto St., Chicago, Sachem of Tecumseh Lodge, says: "Two years ago my health was completely broken down. My back ached and was so lame that at times I was hardly able to dress myself. I lost my appetite and was unable to sleep. There seemed to be no relief until I took Doan's Kidney Pills, but four boxes of this remedy effected a complete and permanent cure. If suffering humanity knew the value of Doan's Kidney Pills, they would use nothing else, as it is the only positive cure I know."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

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