

## 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.



WE recently noted a gradual change taking place on the ranges, which was liable to lead, in time, to the production of a different class of cattle in portions of the country, the evidence of the change being found in the increased inquiries for thoroughbred and high grade females for their rangers, the tendency to feed during the winter, to grow alfalfa, and to provide grain for finish, says Iowa Homestead. This change, however, is not and of necessity cannot be made at a bound, and there are still large areas of range where it has not even commenced, and where the rangers will probably remain as they are for years to come. A correspondent writing from Ubet, Montana, reports his observation in the section of country over which he has been traveling as follows:

"As stock growers, butchers and buyers wish to learn all they can at

63s. a dozen at the best time, the best price that could be obtained for colonials was from 48s. to 54s. English ducks, too, sold readily at 6s. apiece, whereas for the Australian birds it was only possible to get between 4s. and 4s. 9d. This year there has been a fall in the prices, due to the over-eagerness of the colonists in flooding the market. The importations arrive in excellent condition—a fact due to the care that is taken in the colony. The government of Victoria receives the birds and rabbits from the farmers, and exercises a careful supervision, so that only those that will be a credit to the country are shipped. The poultry is plucked, but the wild birds are packed with their plumage, and the rabbits, which are slung across a bar, so that they suffer no injury in transit, are sent over just as they are shot or snared, after being disemboweled. The crates are packed by the government for a small fee, and bear the official seal, which is a proof of their genuineness, and quite dispels the fear there was at the outset in the minds of some people that only the rabbits that are poisoned are sent over. The goods are then shipped by the government to the merchant or salesman in London, who remits to the farmers the sum due, after the cost of dock dues and commission is deducted.

#### Cotswolds.

This is one of the largest of the English breeds, and is the most popular of the long woolled class in this country. It is a very old breed, with its characteristics very firmly fixed. Improvement was effected by using the Leicester as a cross. This has slightly reduced the size of the sheep, but has given greater aptitude to fatten, smoothness, quality and appearance.

When such a box is used on the ground it would be well to raise it a couple of inches, on a platform of earth, so when hard rains come in the night the coop will not be flooded, to the injury of the chicks.

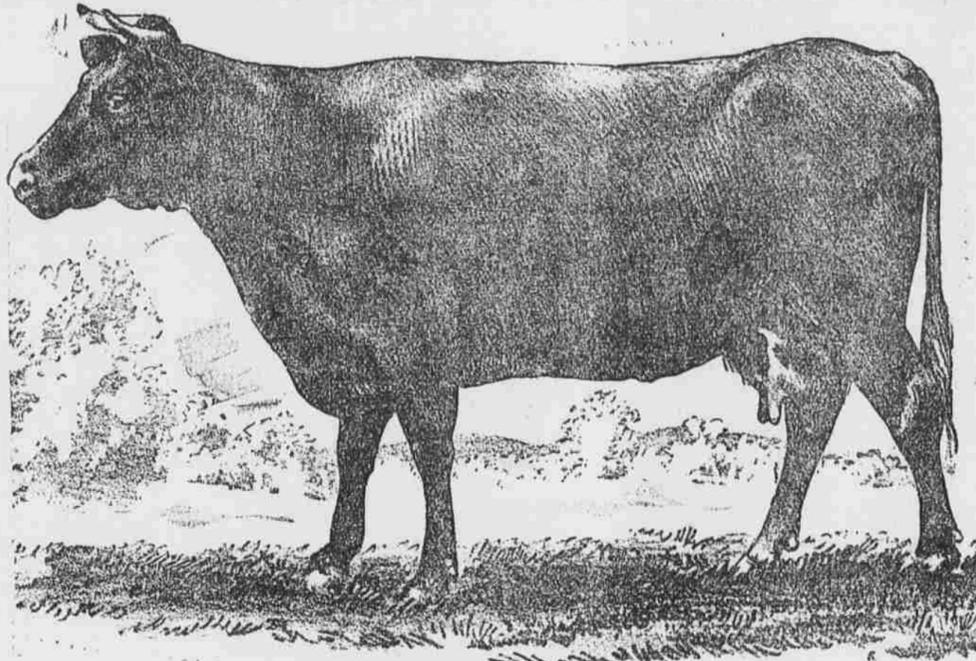
#### Inspecting Live Stock.

A new set of government inspection rules went into effect May 1. By these measures all animals arriving at the yards and upon inspection proving unfit for human food will not be allowed to pass over the scales. Twenty inspectors are stationed, one at each scale house, and their work is passed upon by veterinarians. Thus far inspection has been mainly confined to infectious or contagious diseases, but the new rules go much further. Cows within a month of calving, and for ten days after, and sheep and hogs three weeks before parturition and for ten days after will be held for advanced pregnancy, and will be subject to condemnation during that time. All animals having bad sores, abscesses or bad bruises, serious enough to affect their wholesomeness for human food; cholera pigs, scabby or emaciated sheep, skinny, shelly cows and other stock considered unfit for human food will be thrown out and be liable to condemnation.

Shippers should be guided by this action, and forward no unsound, badly bruised, emaciated or evidently or supposedly diseased stock to market, as the same is bound to be thrown out by the inspectors, and in all probability condemned to the rendering tank.

#### Studying the Cost of Milk.

It is not easy to get at the exact cost of milk, but it is not at all difficult to find out the average near enough for practical purposes. A little weighing



RED CHERRY, AN ENGLISH SHORTHORN—FROM FARMERS' REVIEW.

this season, as to the outlook for grass-fed beef this year, I would say that in the section I have visited it has never been better than it is now. The range cattle on those ranges that have not been overstocked and the grass eaten out are in good condition. I have been making a circuit of the country for about a month, over the ranges east of the Musselshell river between the Yellowstone and Missouri rivers in Eastern Montana, and have traveled over a distance of about 500 miles of cattle range. I did not see above a dozen cattle that had died from winter exposure, although we had a pretty hard winter in Montana. I think that of all the cattle I saw 50 per cent are fit for butchers' stock, although they have never eaten a pound of hay or grain. If we had railroads at hand thousands of head could be shipped out of here right now. If the Burlington and Missouri River railway will build into this country next year it will be a great blessing to the stock growers of this section. There are vast stock ranges now going to waste that would be utilized."

The reports that have been coming from almost every section of country indicate an unusual scarcity of beef cattle, and prices, both on the hoof and to a still greater extent in the form of dressed beef have responded to this undoubted scarcity. Our Montana correspondent sees the other side of the shield, and it is doubtless true that in the section he describes cattle have wintered well, are plenty and are in good grass beef condition for the season. This is an immense country, with immense demands, and the general fact of scarcity and of gradual encroachment upon the ranges of cattle grown under conditions approximating those of the farm are quite well assured facts, notwithstanding local exceptions.

#### Australian Poultry Exports.

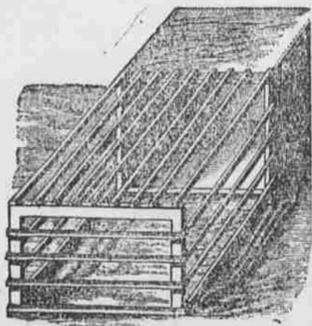
Australia bids fair to become ere long an important factor in the supply of poultry and rabbits to the London market, says a writer in London City Press. The trade was only entered upon last season, but already it has developed to an extent that warrants the anticipation that in the course of a short while it will prove the means of enriching the colony by a large sum annually. So far the colonists have every reason to be well satisfied with the result of their experiment. Thus, English rabbits last April fetched on the average 8d. to 9d. each, while those from the colony realized something like 1s. each. As anything above 7d. will pay the colonist a good percentage, a very good profit was realized, and a large trade was done. Poultry did not fetch quite such good prices, as while English fowls realized on an average

while retaining the hardy constitution of the original breed. In America the Cotswolds are in general favor as a combined wool and mutton sheep. They were first introduced here about 1840.

The Cotswolds produce a heavy fleece. The ewes are good mothers, though they are not generally so prolific, as some other breeds. The flock will thrive under ordinary management. They make a marked improvement when bred to the common sheep of the country, the first cross with a Cotswold ram greatly increasing both fleece and size, as well as improving the form of the native stock. The breed is in great demand by those who wish to combine wool and mutton qualities in their flocks. The face and legs of the Cotswolds are white or light gray; the fleece is pure white, long and lustrous; the head is strong and large, with no horns, and with a forelock of long, curling wool; the back is broad and flat, with the wool naturally parted in the center. They are larger than the Leicester, which they closely resemble in external appearance.

#### A Cheap Chicken Coop.

The illustration in connection with this article will give an idea of how easily a cheap chicken coop may be made. The one shown is simply a dry goods box, and the yard is made of lath. This gives both a nest and a run. The end of the lath run might be made of the board taken off the box, and this would save making an end frame.



Many dry goods boxes are longer than wide, and can be sawed in two in the middle, nailing the lath between the separated parts. This would give a run in the middle and a nest at each end. Or, the long box may be sawed in two and the lath from the front of one nailed onto the rear end of the other, thus giving two nests and runs instead of one.

and testing and figuring will enable the milk farmer to find out when he is making money, or whether part of the time or with part of the cattle he is doing business at a loss.

It is a great help to any man to know what the cost of manufacture is of any article he produces for sale, and every manufacturer who conducts his operations in a business like way makes it a profit to know the cost of a penny, if possible, and there is not a producer to whom this knowledge is of more importance than the man who makes milk to sell. A knowledge of this will enable him either to improve his methods, if he discovers that he is losing money, or to increase the business if he finds that he is making money. A good many dairymen have used tests to show them which were the best cows, and the result was that they soon culled the herd until it was a paying one; many more would find a big profit in doing the same thing. Those who make tests and estimates are pretty sure to conclude that good cows, well fed, are the only kind worth while. Watching the cows and their feed soon leads to a study into many details connected with low cost of producing milk, such as the proportion of food which goes into milk with the different cows, the relative power of "holding out" in the yield of milk. Also the exact relative cost of different grain feeds and their effect upon the cattle, not forgetting the relative manurial value, which few farmers now take into account. The kind of hay used is also a fine point in determining what milk shall cost. Sometimes it is best to sell coarse horse hay and buy cheap hay, especially where a silo is used. A study of all such so-called details is well worth the trouble, and may cause the difference of a fraction of a cent per quart of milk, which means in time a fat pocketbook in place of a mortgage.—Massachusetts Ploughman.

Why Butter Good.—The officials of the agricultural department are satisfied with the general results of the experiments made at Cornell university, which have shown the possibility of making butter from the whey left after the manufacture of cheese. The only other question to be determined is whether butter can be made in such quantities as to pay. It is said to be good butter, qualified judges being unable to detect it from that made from milk in the first place.

The factory manager who habitually has rich buttermilk, and when on which a thick blanket cream will rise, is a costly individual to employ, even when working for his board.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

# Royal Baking Powder

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#### A Remedy Against Flies.

"I never use window screens," said a wise housekeeper the other day, "because I have a fancy that they shut out all the air in hot weather, and besides they serve to keep the flies in the house equally as well as out."

"But I never see a fly in your house," said her friend, "How do you manage it? For my part, I must confess that, screens or no screens, my summer means to me one long battle with the little pests."

"My remedy is a very simple one," said the good housekeeper, "and I learned it years ago from my grandmother, when I used to watch her putting bunches of lavender flowers around to keep the flies away. My method is simpler. I buy 5 cents' worth of oil of lavender at the drug store and mix it with the same quantity of water. Then I put it in a common glass atomizer and spray it around the rooms wherever flies are apt to congregate, especially in the dining room, where I sprinkle it plentifully over the table linen. The odor is especially disagreeable to flies, and they will never venture in its neighborhood, though to most people it has a peculiarly fresh and grateful smell."—Detroit Free Press.

#### It Sticks Closer Than a Brother.

Does the rheumatism. Cut off all relationship with it by the aid of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which severs the bond without loss of time, if you use it promptly and persistently. No testimony is more positive and convincing than that which establishes its efficacy in this obstinate disease. Use it with assurance of good results for malarial, dyspeptic and nervous trouble, constipation and biliousness.

A small boy acquires an early lesson in political trickery when he sees his mother gerrymander a pie.

A. M. PRIEST, Druggist, Shelbyville, Ind., says: "Hall's Catarrh Cure gives the best of satisfaction. Can get plenty of testimonials, as it cures every one who takes it." Druggists sell 25c.

You can always please a good man by telling him he has a devilish twinkle in his eye.

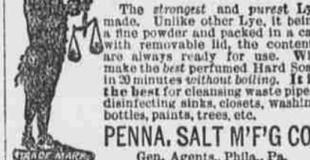


The "LINENE" are the Best and Most Economical Collars and Cuffs worn; they are made of fine cloth, both sides finished alike, and being reversible, one collar is equal to two of any other kind. They fit well, wear well and look well. A box of Ten Collars or Five Pairs of Cuffs for Twenty-Five Cents.

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PENNA. SALT M'FG CO. Gen. Agents, Phila., Pa.

The man who thinks he is bright is seldom inclined to keep it dark.

If the Baby is Cutting Teeth. Be sure and use that old and well-tried remedy, Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for Children Teething.

The frog of a railroad track ought to be happy in flood times. I use Piso's Cure for Consumption both in my family and practice.—Dr. G. W. Patterson, Inkster, Mich., Nov. 5, 1894.

The business of the police justice may be said to be a fine art.

## Dr. PIERCE'S PLEASANT PELLETS

CURE SICK HEADACHE, BILIOUSNESS, CONSTIPATION, INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, POOR APPETITE, and all derangements of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels. Of all druggists. ONCE USED ALWAYS IN FAVOR.

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