

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.

UNLIL every farmer has a silo, it is in order to preach the silo, so we beg those who have silos to bear with us if we seem to repeat self-evident truths. Remember what an awful lot of preaching it takes to save a few sinners, and have patience; or do better, help us spread the truth.

1. The silo stores away corn more safely and more permanently than any other plan. Silage is practically fire-proof, and will keep in the silo indefinitely.
2. Corn can be made into silage at less expense than it can be preserved in any other form.
3. The silo preserves absolutely all but the roots of the corn.
4. Silage can be made in the sunshine or in rain. Unlike hay, it is independent of the weather.
5. When corn is ready for the silo, there is but little farm work pressing.
6. Corn is worth more to the dairy as silage than in any other form.
7. At least one-third more corn per acre may be fed on silage than on dried corn, stalks or fodder.
8. Corn is fed more conveniently as silage than in any other form.
9. Silage is of most value when fed in combination with other food richer in protein. It is not a complete food.
10. Owing to its succulence and bulkiness, silage is the best known substitute for green grass, and is therefore especially valuable as a winter food.—Jersey Bulletin.

Keep the Best Breeders.
The best birds should not be sold but retained as breeders. This is the way that improvement in quality of the stock can be kept up. It is a great mistake to sell the flower of the flock and then be forced to take what is left for the breeding pens. It does not matter how tempting the offers may be, or how much money may be offered for the best of the flock, the fact of such an offer being made by another breeder is proof conclusively that the same fowl would be just as valuable to the owner for his breeding pens.

Often the breeder is hard pressed for money. He takes a pair, trio, or breeding pen to the show, and there some visitor or exhibitor with cash to spare is highly impressed with their excellence and beauty, and determined to be the possessor of such fine specimens, offers a very high price for them. The owner feels the need of money, and thinks to himself that this is an unusual chance to make money which may not occur again in a lifetime; that these much admired birds are the direct progeny of inferior ones; that the same skill in mating which has produced such fine birds can be exercised again in the same direction. This reasoning is illogical, and the one who parts with the best specimens of his production on such reasoning is taking a back step, as he cannot feel assured that a superior progeny will be the natural result from inferior parents.

Of course there is a strong temptation to part with the best of the flock when a big price is offered, or to gain a good customer. Many novices may yield to the tempting offer, and cherish the hope that the same breeders or their like may produce as good results again. But we caution one and all to banish such delusion and not part with the best breeders for love or money, if you aim at attaining high rank in fancy fowl breeding. Although cases have occurred when apparently inferior breeders have produced specimens greatly their superior, and cases will occur when a vast improvement will be manifest in each succeeding progeny, still the policy of selling the prime birds of the stock and keeping the inferior ones for breeders is unwise and cannot be too strongly deprecated.

It is well to bear in mind the fact that by continuously mating the flower of the flock, or with equally as good or better specimens of other strains, we are tending to progression step by step. Finely bred animals of every kind can only be kept up to the mark of excellence by unremitting selection and attention. But if we use inferior birds for breeders, certainly we make no progress, and may lose ground already won.—Ohio Poultry Journal.

Preventing Scours in Calves.

I milk my cows for the butter that is in the milk, and I cannot afford to let the calves have it. I therefore feed skim-milk. The great trouble in feeding this way is scours, but I have learned that this difficulty can be entirely prevented by the use of rennet extract, to be given with the skim-milk as we get it from the deep-setting cans. We make a business of dairying, and the calves must take their chances with the skim-milk, and everyone knows the difficulty in feeding this bare skim-milk. If we increase the quantity a little or have it too cold the calf's digestion is upset and scours follow. I accidentally stumbled upon the use of rennet extract in liquid form, which can be bought at \$1.50 per gallon, and is of such strength that one teaspoonful is enough for ten calves getting four quarts each of milk at a feed, to prevent any danger from scours. With this adjunct skim-milk can be fed with as great safety as new milk, and now I can put my calves on skim-milk in about five days. I feed the milk at a temperature of about 80 degrees at first,

but after two months I reduce it to 65 or 70 degrees. The rennet extract never fails to prevent scours.—C. L. Gabrielson.

The Langshan Fowl.
History tells us that in February, 1872, Major Croard, of England, received his first importation of LANGSHANS from China. The following November he exhibited them at the Crystal Palace, and six years later the fowl was introduced into the United States by the late Mrs. R. W. Sargent, of Kittery, Maine.

Both in this country and in England, the introduction of the breed brought forth a regular storm of opposition, no doubt on account of the boom it at once created. But to-day the Langshan is all the better for the warfare, and fears no rival.
As chicks the Langshans are strong and vigorous, coming out black, the head and breast with different shades of canary, and the legs of a light color. When they assume their first feathers, they often retain a few white nest feathers, which, however, entirely disappear with their moult in the fall.
As pullets they are early layers, some having been known to lay at the age of five months, although laying at such an age is rather uncommon. For best results at winter egg production, they should be hatched in April or May. They do equally well in all parts of the United States, and can now be found in every state in the Union.—Mr. Boyer, in Farm Poultry.

Andalusians.
The breed appears to have originated in the province of Andalusia, in Spain. It was once classed as a variety of the common Spanish fowls, but was later accepted as a separate breed. The breed produces larger birds than the other varieties of Spanish fowls, and they are also said to be hardier.
The chicks feather rapidly and easily. This helps them to resist the storms and cold, and appears to aid them in coming to maturity. They produce eggs abundantly, and are also considered good table fowls. The comb and shape of the body resemble the other Spanish varieties. The plumage is a bluish gray, nearly black on the back, and glossy. The neck hackle is dark slate, often nearly black, the tall bluish gray; the beak and legs are of a dark blue tinge, nearly a slate color. Sometimes the plumage is pencilled by darker shades.
The fowls mature early, and the cocks are fighters. The hens do not seem inclined to sit as a general thing, being considered non-sitters.
There are reports of the hens having produced as high as 225 eggs per year. The flesh is of a fine flavor, tender and juicy. The birds are plump-bodied and do not consume as much food as some other breeds.

Night Caps on Fowls.
Some years ago an old lady living in Massachusetts cast about her for means to prevent the combs of her fowls from freezing. Her pens were dilapidated and she did not feel able to repair them. At last the idea struck her of making flannel night-caps for her birds, and this she proceeded to do. Every cold night after the fowls had gone to roost this good old lady would go out and carefully put on the night-caps. This got to be very tiresome before spring came, and the next winter the good dame concluded to repair the house in such a way as to obviate the necessity for making poultry night-caps.

Germicide Power of Milk.—The suggestion which was made by Fokker, that freshly drawn milk was a germicide, surprising as it may be at the time it was made, has been abundantly verified by more recent work. The experiments of Freudenreich, as already pointed out, confirm the position advanced by Fokker, and in more recent years others have reached the same conclusion. Indeed, we have learned to recognize that animal secretions in general have more or less of a germicide power, and it is no longer a surprise to us to find this true of milk. The germicide property of freshly drawn milk has, however, been more recently investigated by F. Basenau, who is inclined to question the matter, finding that for a certain pathogenic germ which he studied, milk has no germicide power. Any practical value to this germicide power does not as yet appear. It is known that fresh milk is a very poor medium for the growth of certain pathogenic bacteria; for instance, the cholera germ is quite rapidly destroyed in fresh milk. To what extent this germicide property destroys the cholera germ, however, we do not yet know. According to recent work it appears to be due rather to the multiplication of the lactic organisms.

Dairy Products in New York.—Here are figures of consumption of dairy products in the city of New York: Butter, \$18,155,653; cheese, \$10,068,291; milk, condensed milk and cream, \$16,249,254.50. The total amount expended by New Yorkers on dairy products in a year is, therefore, \$44,473,203.50. That is enough money to build 1,111 and a fraction miles of railroad at \$40,000 a mile, which is a fair figure. In other words, New Yorkers eat enough dairy products in a year to build a railroad from there to Chicago. But it should be understood that it is eastern New York, and not Manhattan Island that is meant, for the figures include the consumption of Brooklyn and adjacent places.—Ex.

Potatoes or Corn for Stock.—Tests in feeding show that it requires about four and one-half times as much weight of potatoes as of cornmeal to secure equal results from hogs, and the potatoes must be cooked. Considering that the tops of potatoes cannot be used as food, while corn produces a large proportion of fodder, corn is a better farm crop than potatoes, but in proportion to yield and value of the grains and tubers potatoes are the most profitable. It is fodder that gives corn such an advantage over other crops.—Ex.

TO CURE AN IDIOT.

CAN IT BE DONE BY REMOVING THE SKULL?

A Boston Surgeon Has Just Performed a Wonderful Operation, the Patient Being a Child—On the Road to Recovery.

THE little surgical world in Boston is deeply interested in an operation which was performed early in the summer at the Massachusetts Homeopathic Hospital, and whose results have just reached a practical culmination, says the Boston Traveler. It was an operation whose outcome will mean much or little to humanity. The case in question is that of a child whose head formation at birth precluded all idea

took it. The child was conveyed to the hospital and placed in charge of Dr. William J. Winn, of Cambridge.
He decided to remove a portion of bone on each side of the point, giving the brain a chance to spread out and fill the depressions. He decided upon two operations, with two and a half weeks' rest between them, principally because the shock to the brain would be less.
The child was etherized, an incision made in the scalp a little to the side of the portion of bone he meant to remove, so that the unbroken skin would cover the cavity, and a piece of bone about seven inches long and less than one inch wide was taken out; the binding of the wound in the scalp was a quick process, and the brain was left with a little room to develop. The second operation was a duplicate of the first, and the child is in its usual state of good health. Only time will tell of the expected results.
"Such operations have not been uncommon," says Dr. Winn, "though, perhaps, cases like this are, but they are often fatal, because, first, of the shock

cavities. That made a series of shocks for the brain. My mode of procedure was different and was attended with less danger, because I took out but one button of bone and inserted an instrument which separated the covering of the brain from the bone, and at the same time cut easily and rapidly. The chances of danger were lessened, and the rest between the operations was beneficial to the patient. He had only the scars to show for them, and time must elapse before any perceptible change can be expected.
"I hope the sides of the head will fill out."
"With gray matter?" asked his visitor, and the surgeon nodded his head.
A visit to the nursery where the child was discovered him in a small crib, making strong efforts to convince his nurse that he wanted to be taken up. He wore a little white cap, which covered the bandage on the head, and the whole was easily removed. The scars could be seen by those who sought them, but from their position were not unsightly.
"He knows enough to cry for his food

CHICAGO THEATERS.

AMUSEMENT ATTRACTIONS FOR COMING WEEK.

What the Managers of the Various City Play-Houses Offer Their Patrons—Drama, Vaudeville and Operatic Engagements.

McVICKER'S THEATER.—"The Old Homestead" will begin a two week engagement at McVicker's Theater on Sunday evening, October 30. The play has not been seen in Chicago since the World's Fair, when it ran for twelve weeks at McVicker's. Since then it has had a long run in New York, where Mr. Thompson introduced a number of new features which will be seen in Chicago for the first time on Sunday evening next. Altogether this piece has had over 300 representations in Chicago and is as popular to-day as it was when first presented. "The Old Homestead" is one of those plays which improves with time, it is true to nature and consequently appeals to every heart. There is something that touches everyone and makes them feel kinder to human kind after seeing this truly ideal play.
The company will be headed by Mr. George W. Wilson, an actor of great ability, who for over twenty years has been with the Boston Museum company. There will be a double quartet and a church choir. The scenery is all new, having just been painted in New York, and will be seen for the first time on McVicker's stage.
Following "The Old Homestead" at McVicker's Theater the "Twentieth Century Girl" will commence an engagement. This is a spectacular farce and contains some of the best vaudeville people to-day on the stage. Among them may be mentioned Miss Mollie Fuller, Mr. Gus Williams, Mr. Kelley and others.

CHICAGO OPERA HOUSE.—"For Fair Virginia," a romantic play by Russ Whytal, was given its initial presentation in this city at the Chicago Opera House Sunday evening. This is the same production which created so much kindly comment last season in New York, where it attracted prosperous attention at the Fifth Avenue Theater. While distinctly southern in tone and sentiment, as its title suggests, the play is said to furnish an original and ingenious treatment of an exceedingly interesting story, full of heart and home, and absolutely void of sensationalism. It contains all the essential elements of dramatic intensity, and the comedy scenes, of which there is a generous supply, are utilized with fine discrimination. Mr. Whytal has been heartily praised for his admirable work and indeed no play by an American author in recent years has received such cordial endorsement. "Agatha Dene," a charming comedietta, also by Mr. Whytal, is used as a curtain raiser.

- Other Attractions for Next Week.
- Columbia.....Mme. Sans-Gene
 - Hookey's.....Too Much Johnson
 - Grand.....
 - Frank Daniels in "The Wizard of the Nile."
 - Haymarket.....Captains Paul
 - Alhambra.....Steve Brodie
 - Academy of Music.....Rush City
 - Lincoln.....Land of the Midnight Sun
 - Masonic Temple.....Vaudeville
 - Casino.....Continuous performance
 - Hopkins' (West Side).....
 - Hopkins' (South Side).....
 - Hopkins'.....Continuous performance
 - Olympic.....Continuous performance
 - Tennis.....Continuous performance
 - Havlin's.....Delmonico's at 81.
 - The Chutes.....Daily, 2 to 11 p. m.
 - Sam T. Jack's.....Burlesque
 - Lyceum.....Vaudeville
 - Schiller.....Town Topics

Dramatic Notes.
That inspiration of laughter, "Too Much Johnson," with its talented author, William Gillette, and his merry confidants, will begin the third and last week of its run next Sunday night at Hookey's. If ever a theater was transformed into the realm of laughter as if by magic, Hookey's has been by this production, which, ever since its initial presentation last Sunday, has packed the theater to its utmost capacity with audiences that by their continuous applause have demonstrated the fact that it is next to impossible to get too much Johnson at one sitting.
John Hare will open his first American tour at Abbey's theater, New York, in "The Notorious Mrs. Ebbensmith," which he gave its original production at the Garrick theater, London, last March. "The Notorious Mrs. Ebbensmith" will give Miss Julia Neilson, whose American debut is second in interest only to Mr. Hare's, a role that will afford her opportunity for the confirmation of the reports that have reached this country regarding her talent.

Oiga Nethercole will open her American season, under the management of Charles and Daniel Frohman, Oct. 21, in Albany, N. Y.
Creston Clarke presented "The Raven" for the first time on any stage, at Alhambra Lyceum theater, Baltimore, Md., Oct. 9.
George A. Fair enjoyed a very substantial benefit Sunday night, the 19th, at the Masonic Temple roof garden.
The Diamond Dramatic company closed, we are informed, at Red King, Ind., with salaries in arrears.
"Mme. Sans-Gene" remains at the Columbia and is attracting good houses, as it should, the performance being highly creditable in every respect.
Bill Hye will travel this season.
Joe Frohman, artist.

How people say that money won't buy, and that is the way of a dog's tale.



(Bowling Green, Mo., Correspondence.)

Bowling Green, the county seat of Pike county, is the central star in a galaxy of Missouri towns; made famous by its unbounded resources and the cynosure of a proud people by its beautiful and refined women.
Pike county doesn't rest alone on its fame for men of mark and distinction, but refers with ever-increasing and pardonable pride to its pretty women, characterized by their excellent qualities and rich attainments. Bowling Green is the fountain head from which all that tends to beautify and attract emanates. Here are sketches of some of Bowling Green's fair women: Mrs. C. E. Mayhall is yet a young bride, and with her husband, is prominently identified with the social world. Her photo is convincing of her high type of beauty. She possesses exceptional charms, an ideal blonde, with soft, golden hair, and blue eyes. Tall, graceful and strikingly handsome in form, intelligent and very edifying in her manners.
Mrs. Dr. M. O. Biggs is another young bride held high in the esteem and admiration of the people. She possesses rare and varied attainments. In addition to her college education in this state, she received her musical training in Germany. She is especially gifted in the line of music, exhibiting remarkable skill and delicacy of touch in her performances on the piano. She is of medium height, dark brown hair, well-developed features, and has blue eyes.
Miss Laura Patrick is one of the reigning belles. She is the daughter of Rev. W. J. Patrick, tall, with a grace-

ful carriage, dark brown hair, and eyes that are calculated to win. Miss Patrick has a voice that is musical, full of melody and tenderness. She has sung to many delighted audiences, and as a result is always greeted with rounds of applause. She is a general favorite.
Miss Julia Saffell is of the brunette type, petite, with perfect symmetry of form. She has brown eyes that add luxury to her conversation. Brilliant, fascinating and lovable. Miss Saffell possesses rare and exceptional talents, running in the line of elocution. She has refused high positions on the stage, preferring home life instead. Bowling Green is especially proud of one so gifted and refined.
Miss Ora Edwards is another of Bowling Green's favorite girls. Medium in height, perfect form and a brunette. Miss Edwards always sustained a good relation to society. She has good manners, a sweet disposition, and is free from affectation. She is admired by a host of friends.
Miss Laura Edwards is the youngest daughter of Mr. Rockie Edwards, modest, cultured and refined; very prominent as a social entertainer and a beautiful brunette; dreamy eyes and a pleasing manner. She has a large circle of friends.
Miss Phoebe Lawry is the oldest daughter of Prof. William Lawry, who has been prominently identified with the public school for several years. She is one of the prettiest girls in the county, winsome and attractive; lovable disposition, jolly and full of mirth, and a sweet laugh, a most bewitching

gift of nature. Miss Lawry is decidedly a brunette, with well developed features and a graceful figure. She is very popular.
Miss Grace Major is of Virginia parentage and one of the latest and most valuable additions to Bowling Green society; polite, affable and amiable in disposition; features fair and expressive eyes, beautiful figure and a charming laugh; pleasing conversationalist, and altogether a very popular girl.
Miss Nannie Edwards is one of the younger members of society and has exceptional qualities as a hostess. Her hair is light brown, she has blue eyes and winsome ways. Her talent lies principally in music. In society she is pleasant and enthusiastic; at home she is ever mindful of the cares and duties of home life.
Miss Edna Cash is prominently identified as a society leader and one of the beautiful girls that Bowling Green constantly boasts of. She is an accomplished musician and has a reputation as a skilled pianist. She is fascinating, pleasing in conversation and knows the art of entertainment. In society she is a general favorite and admired by all. She is of the brunette type.
Miss Dessie Jacobs is the only daughter of Mr. Tom Jacobs, of the Pike County Real Estate and Loan Co., the idol of a happy home and generally admired by all her friends. She has light brown hair and beautiful blue eyes. She possesses a symmetrical form and graceful carriage. She is regarded by some as the prettiest girl in the city; commands the attention and respect of all with whom she comes in contact;

of brain growth. At two and a half years of age he was an infant in all but growth of body. He was a pretty child, well formed, with the exception of the head, which came to a point at the top.
For two years the parents of the child, who live in Salem, waited for nature to correct her mistake, but were told, when advice was asked, that nothing but a surgical operation could effect a change, and the beneficial results of that were doubtful.
But it was a chance, and the parents

to the brain by cutting or sawing through the bony structure of the head, and again through the great chances that the covering of the brain will be injured, causing hemorrhage or inflammation, and both are serious to consider.
The usual method of performing such an operation was by cutting through the scalp, turning the two parts back and taking out small buttons of bone short distances apart, and using cutting or sawing instruments to make a passageway between the little

and for attention." remarked the nurse, as she readjusted the cap and tied it securely under the round chin, and he evidently received as much of both as was good for him. He is understood by everybody in the building to be the special object of Dr. Winn's professional hopes, for his improvement in the proper direction means much to the surgeon and the profession he represents.