

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.

A late circular from the department of agriculture gives the following on filled cheese:

"It may be well to state in passing that filled cheese differs from the genuine, old-fashioned article in but one essential particular, so far as its composition is concerned. Instead of the natural fat of milk, or cream, which is extracted for butter making, there is neutral lard, made from the leaf fat of the hog. This article, claimed to be exceptionally pure and good of its kind, is used at the rate of two or three pounds to every 100 pounds of skim milk. The cheese resulting carries about 30 per cent of (lard) fat, which is rather less than the average of (butter) fat in good whole milk cheese. The casein and other components of the two are practically the same in kind and proportions. From this statement of composition one can judge for himself whether this filled or lard cheese is a legitimate article of food, whether it is wholesome, and whether he desires to use it in the diet of himself and family. It is made of comparatively cheap materials, costing from one-half to two-thirds as much as good, full cream, factory cheese, and its market price, wholesale or retail, should correspond. At its best, this is cheap, inferior cheese; it is almost devoid of flavor, oily or greasy when warm, and never attains the dry, crumbly consistency of a well cured cheese. It is sold when only a month or two from the press in imitation of mild, immature cheese. It is claimed that it does not keep well, especially if subjected to temperature above 60 degrees. No one acquainted with first class full cream cheese would ever accept the filled product as a substitute, but it may be successfully passed as a genuine article of second grade. There is plenty of good cheese still made in the United States, and it can be secured if buyers will but make a little effort to find it. The states of New York and Wisconsin together produce two-thirds of all the cheese made in the country, and the reputation of the factories of these states for high quality, full cream cheese has been long established. The product of these factories of the standard or Cheddar form of large cheese stands second to none in the markets of Great Britain as well as in America. The two states named, as well as others, absolutely prohibit the manufacture and sale of filled cheese within their borders and the marking of skins cheese to imitate full cream goods. These laws are well enforced."

Southdown Wool. The wool of the English breeds is thus referred to by the Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society of England. "Lastly, there is the pure Down, a wool which is still unequalled for hosiery purposes, and which will always find a market of its own, sometimes quite independent of the general course of prices. Of this wool I should like to say—keep to the old-fashioned style; keep it as short and as fine as possible; let no suspicion of a long wool strain get into it; and if I am not mistaken, pure Down wool will take a respectable place in the future as regards comparative prices. With such ends in view, breeders of Southdowns may well abstain from trying to imitate in length of staple and superfluous covering of the face with coarse wool any other breeds of sheep, and be content to let the Southdown maintain what its best friends have always tried to make it—i. e., a producer of quality before quantity."

Continued Income from Poultry. F. A. Homann, of Effingham county, Ill., read the following paper before a farmers' institute in that county: EGGS are all the year round crop, differing greatly in this respect from hay, corn and vegetables, which are all harvest time crops; and if not marketed at once, expensive buildings have to be prepared to store them in, and not a few crops such as potatoes, cabbage and fruit, shrink in value by decaying while stored. Not so with our poultry product, which has an all the year ready market, and with eggs as the basis of a poultry business a steady all the year round income can be commanded. It is the winter eggs that pay the greater profit and bring up the average price for the year. If the greater part of the eggs are received for spring and summer, when prices are brought down by a large supply, the average will be lower, but if fowls lay in December, January and February when eggs are 20 to 30 cents a dozen the average price for the whole year will be satisfactory. The whole story of getting eggs in winter can be resolved into three simple rules. First, hatch the chickens early; second, keep them growing so the pullet will come to laying maturity in October or by November; third, keep them laying by good food and care. When I say hatch the chickens early I do not mean too early, because if hatched too early and go to laying in August and September they will usually moult in December just as the weather is becoming very cold, and good-by eggs from then till spring.

For the heavier varieties, such as Brahma and Cochins, the middle of March is none too early. Plymouth-rock and Wyandottes would hatch the first half of April if possible. If not, April will do. The Spanish, Minorca, Leghorns and Hamburgs should be hatched in May for best results. Set three or more hens at a time and once a week dust them well with insect powder, and when the chicks hatch give them to two or more mothers. I gave as our first rule for getting a good profit from poultry to hatch your chickens early. Equally important is the second, keep them growing so they will come to laying maturity by November first. The food and care has much to do with the chickens growing.

Now for the first 24 hours do not feed the chicks, for they need no food during this time, nature has provided for that by absorption of egg-yolk into their little abdomens, and it is necessary this absorbed egg-yolk be digested. Much damage is done and many chicks are lost by disregarding this rule; some people, in their haste to get the chicks growing, hurry food into their little stomachs, the system has time to get used to it, and the consequence is that they die.

Income from Dairying.—Dairying brings in a constant income. The man who sells crops of any kind has to wait until he can market his product once a year. There is little satisfaction in this. It is unbusiness-like to go without cash fifty-one weeks and then have a lot of money come in at one time. The dairyman has an income nearly or quite fifty-two weeks in the year.—Ex.

Marks made by hot dishes set on tables may be removed by the use of kerosene oil, well rubbed in, and then polished with a fresh cloth.

It is hard to believe that a sin will bite if it has gold in its teeth.

IN RURAL ENGLAND.

STOKE POGIS CHURCH AND THE OLD CEMETERY.

The Picturesque Edifice Where the Penn Family Worshipped and in Which Thomas and John Penn Are Buried—Picturesque Scenes.

Special Letter.

IN rambling around the exquisitely beautiful sections of rural England that are easily accessible from London the visitor from the "States" is very frequently reminded of the common interests, the attachments, of the two English-speaking nations. Fancy, for instance, the attractiveness of a spot like Stoke Pogis Church. The place is bathed in the atmosphere of the Penns; in the church and its consecrated grounds are the graves of various generations of the family, and to quicken the sense of America's relation to it all you see in the lodge near the church a framed lithograph of the City Hall, which was presented to the lodge-keeper by a well-known citizen of Philadelphia, Edward Hance. Stoke Pogis is hardly more than an hour and a half from the heart of London. A train on the Great Western takes the traveler to Slough, from which place there is a most delightful walk of two miles and a half to the old church. The way leads along high hedges, such as one sees only in England, over a stile into a field, along a path and through a copse; you disentangle yourself from a peculiarly English institution, a "pip-pop" gate, turn around the corner of a great stone cenotaph, and with almost

Beneath those rugged elms, that yew tree's shade, Where heaves the turf in many a mould'ring heap, Each in his narrow cell forever laid, The rude forefathers of the hamlet sleep. Beneath the floor of the church under the baptismal font lies buried Thomas Penn, the second son of William Penn, and one of the hereditary proprietors of Pennsylvania. He died in 1775 at Stoke Park. This most beautiful estate, in which great antlered deer now roam freely and graze under the magnificent trees, adjoins, in fact, almost surrounds the church, and it is interesting as having been the home of the Penns for many years. Before it came into their possession it was owned by Sir Edward Coke, renowned as a jurist and for his most prolific writings on legal subjects. He was a man of considerable influence at Court, and it is said that he lavishly entertained Queen Elizabeth in the manor house in 1601, on which occasion he presented her with some magnificent jewelry, costing thousands of pounds. Besides Thomas Penn, his oldest son, John, a later proprietor of Pennsylvania, owned, and lived at, Stoke Park. John, by the way, was the builder of "Solitude," a Penn possession out along the Schuylkill until within quite recent times. To the left of the chancel of the church is the Penn family pew, a sort of private box affair, so to speak, with its own distinct entrance. Hanging on the walls are hatchments, or diamond-shaped displays of the arms of the family, which are placed in the church at the death of the member entitled to this distinction. Some of these bear the familiar device, the three discs, on a broad band, which can be readily associated with the Penns. Another interesting grave is in the chancel, where George Hastings, the first earl of Huntingdon, third Baron Hastings, of Hastings, lies buried. George was a sort of



STOKE POGIS CHURCHYARD.

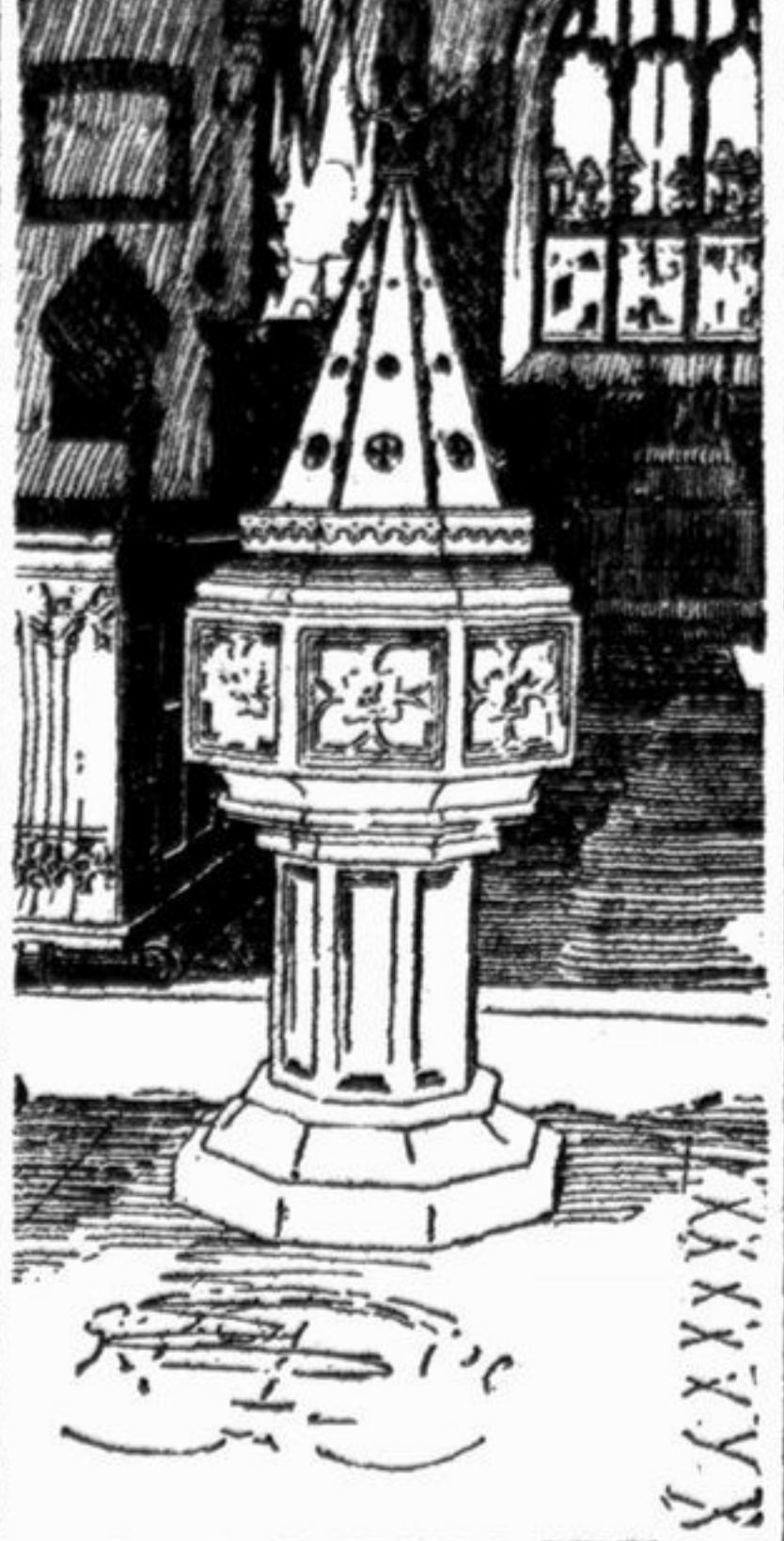
dramatic suddenness you are upon the place that Thomas Gray has made tangible to all readers of English poetry through his immortal "Elegy."

The exterior of Stoke Pogis church, I was told, has been sadly changed since Gray spent nine years of his life in preparing the verses that are now almost universally acknowledged to have been inspired by the quiet grandeur of this place. One instinctively feels that the pointed spire, which a comparatively recent architect has stuck upon the ivy mantled tower, has not improved the poetic or artistic value of the quaint structure. Fortunately there are things which the heavy hand of the restorer has not touched, and one of them, the south porch over the entrance to the church from the main pathway, is simply beautiful. And then there are the graves where, perhaps, are laid "Some heart once pregnant with Celestial fire; Hands that the rod of empire might have sway'ed."

These are as integral parts of the harmony of the picture now as when Gray was translating it all into English. It is said the interior, with its Norman chancel arch, is very little changed since the poet's day. There are the quaint box pews, in which generations of the country families have listened to the preaching of the word; in a far corner to the left of the entrance from the south doorway the sexton points out the pew in which Gray sat, perhaps while he was shaping his verses; and this the sexton tells in spite of the fact that another church near by, Upton, claims to be the poet's original, but having seen Stoke Pogis you believe the sexton. Surely there can be no more faithful titles to the lovely pictures all around than some of the lines of the Elegy.

A simple tablet in the wall near the east window tells you that the poet is buried opposite to this stone, and the marble slab that covers "the careful, tender mother and the last one of her children," who had the misfortune to survive her, is, of course, one of the chief points of interest to visitors. The monument to Gray is built at the entrance to the park, on a little elevation surrounded by a moat and a plain picket fence. Its inscriptions on the four faces of the base are verses from the poet's own writings; the first to catch the eye of the visitor from Windsor way being taken from the Elegy:

spoilsman who lived in 1488-1545; being a favorite with the powers - that were, he managed to get the appointment as steward of various manors and monasteries, in which occupation, his biographer intimates, he looked out fairly well for the first earl of Huntingdon and the third Baron Hastings, of Hastings. It is also written that Hastings was present at the coronation of Anne Boleyn, and at her trial—but



TOMB OF THOMAS PENN. (Inside of the Church.) For all his record, he only gets a few feet of earth in a quiet English church, and he excites only a momentary interest, chiefly on account of a rather attractive memorial, which his means and position assured him. And the creator of the sublime poem who made the world the better for his having lived in it, sleeps in a plain grave—but all readers of English poetry all over the world will keep his memory eternally green. Striking manners are bad manners. —Robert Hall.

Lord Leighton's Tribute to Mrs. Browning.

The late Lord Leighton's first serious work in sculpture was the design for the marble sarcophagus with bas-relief portrait of Elizabeth Barrett Browning in the Campo Santo at Florence. This was in 1861, and the artist undertook the task because of his warm friendship for the dead poet and her husband.—New York World.

A GREAT INDUSTRY.—The Stark Bros Nursery, this city and Rockport, Ill., is a veritable beehive. The propagating plants of the "Two Pikes," enlarged "Old Pike's" sales office force is hurrying out, 500 new style canvassing outfits, photos of fruits, trees, orchards, packing, fruit polished from nature. Several departments give all their time to securing salesmen. Stark Bros have room for energetic solicitors. With such progress, and millions of fruit trees, all times unknown.—[Louisiana, Missouri, Press.

A Man of Nerve. I envy Dings when'er he sings, So much does he deserve; 'Tis not his voice makes me rejoice— I envy him his nerve. —Emporium Echo.

Four professors of physiology in Switzerland have endorsed the view that alcoholic drinks are not in any way to be classed with foods.



Gladness Comes

With a better understanding of the transient nature of the many physical ills, which vanish before proper effort—gentle efforts—pleasant efforts—rightly directed. There is comfort in the knowledge, that so many forms of sickness are not due to any actual disease, but simply to a constipated condition of the system, which the pleasant family laxative, Syrup of Figs, promptly removes. This is why it is the only remedy with millions of families, and is everywhere esteemed so highly by all who value good health. Its beneficial effects are due to the fact, that it is the one remedy which promotes internal cleanliness without debilitating the organs on which it acts. It is therefore all important, in order to get its beneficial effects, to note when you purchase, that you have the genuine article, which is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only and sold by all reputable druggists. If in the enjoyment of good health, and the system is regular, laxatives or other remedies are then not needed. If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if in need of a laxative, one should have the best, and with the well-informed everywhere, Syrup of Figs stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.

Advertisement for Swamp Root, Kidney, Liver & Bladder Cure. The Great Swamp Root Cure. At Druggists, 54 & 55, Advice & Pamphlet from Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

The Corbin Bull. The son of the late Austin Corbin has notified the New York Park Commissioners that he will carry out the intention of his father to send a herd of buffalo to Central Park. The Corbin herd, which is now in Vermont, is composed of some of the finest specimens in existence. These animals were captured in the southwest in their infancy by a celebrated western buffalo hunter known as "Buffalo Jones," and are superior to those bred in captivity. The gift will be appreciated by frequenters of Central Park.—Rochester Union Advertiser.

Advertisement for Hood's Sarsaparilla. More Medicinal value, more skill, care, expense, more wonderful cures, and more curative power in Hood's Sarsaparilla. Than in any other. Be sure to get only Hood's. Hood's Pills cure biliousness, indigestion.

Advertisement for Dr. Kay's Renovator. NERVOUS People DYSPESIA Constipation, Headache, Dizziness, and all derangements of the stomach, bowels, liver or kidneys are speedily cured by Dr. Kay's Renovator. M. W. Rotrock, 200 1/2 East Washington St., Springfield, Ill., writes, May, 1898: "Without solicitation on your part I desire to say that I regard Dr. Kay's Renovator as being productive of very satisfactory results. In fact I am disposed to think that it not only made me well but to greatly lengthen the afflicted sufferer and I shall cheerfully recommend it should the occasion arise. This is the first time in my life that I have occasion to praise an advertised medicine and I do this simply because I think that your effort to secure recognition," sold by druggists at 25 cts. and 50 cts. or sent by mail by Dr. E. J. Kay, Medical Co., Omaha, Neb. Send stamp for F. A. R. & S. A. S. P. P. E. and booklet with value.

Advertisement for THE UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME. Notre Dame, Indiana. Full Courses in Chemistry, English, Science, Law, Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering. Through Preparatory and Commercial Courses. Home Free to all students who have completed the studies required for admission into the Junior or Senior Year, of any of the Collegiate Universities. A limited number of Candidates for the B.S. degree will be received at special rates. St. Edward's Hall, 100 boys under 17 years, in unique open campus. Tuition, 1898, Catalogues sent free on application to THE REV. A. HORTON, C. S. C., President, NOTRE DAME, IND.

Advertisement for ACADEMY OF THE SACRED HEART. ST. JOSEPH, MO. The course of instruction in this academy, conducted by the religious of the Sacred Heart, embraces the whole range of subjects necessary to constitute a solid and useful education. Property of departments of manual instruction and the principles of morality are objects of increasing attention. Extensive grounds adjacent to the city afford an ideal location for the school. The health is an object of constant solicitude, and in sickness they are attended with maternal care. Fall term opens Tuesday, Sept. 1. Terms for session of a month, payable in advance, \$15. This includes tuition, board, washing, courses in French, German or Latin, use of library and recreation fee. For particulars apply to THE SUPERIOR. Academy Sacred Heart. St. Joseph, Mo.

Advertisement for "THE MIDDLE SOUTH". A handsomely illustrated 16 page Monthly Journal describing the development of the Middle South, the former's position. Price 10 cents per year. Send 10 cts. at once mentioning this paper and you will receive "The Middle South" for one year, postage free, or if you secure four subscribers and send us \$1 we will send you one year free of charge. Address Middle South Pub. Co., Knoxville, Tenn.

Advertisement for OPIUM. OPIUM CURE FOR CONSUMPTION. OPIUM CURED. Sample and particulars FREE. L. G. Volkmer, Oak Park, Ill.

Advertisement for Battle Ax Plug. Battle Ax Plug. "The North Pole made use of at last." Always at the front and wherever "BATTLE AX" goes it is the biggest thing in sight. It is as remarkable for its fine flavor and quality as for its low price. A 5 cent piece of "BATTLE AX" is almost as large as a 10 cent piece of any other equally good tobacco.