# rse of Russia

Of the total ordinary income exof the total ordinary income ex-ted this year by the Russian gov-nment not less than a third, \$375,-0,000 out of \$1,087,500,000, will be bught in by the vocka (liquor) ught in by the vodka (liquor) appoly and excises and customs duion liquors. But the gross income
the state railways, \$244,500,000,
ich is more than balanced by their
trating expenses, is included in the
overtial of income. Without this
the covernment's ordinary receipts the government's ordinary calculated at \$843,000,000, carculated at \$545,000,000, and the for taxes supply no less than 45 cent of these. Subtracting the esated expenses of operation and colion, \$100,000,000, the net tax on nkenness will balance the civil serelist, the expenses of the ministries, imperial household, and the outless. imperial household, and the outlay the orthodox church in other rds pay practically all the ordinary ises of the Imperial government epting the army and navy and the

If the douma deputies who went to org after the first dissolution had borg after the first dissolution had gun a temperance movement instead issuing a futile appeal to refuse yment of direct taxes, of no impornce, and to risk being shot by de-ning to serve in the army, the hisof Russia might have been chang-The government would have been opled until new taxes could have ised. The wiseacres shook their ds when this was proposed, declarthe peasants could not do without ika, but experience speaks against m. A number of years ago a temrance movement took deep root in ne of the horthern provinces until government stopped the mouths of orthodox clerxymen who started it.

Waiter in New York Restaurante do not serve half portions to two rsons, sir. Patron—Yes, you do; ly you charge for a full one.—Life.

Orthodox clergymen who started it.

# of Ireland"

mind of both clericals and anti-cleris, was never brought forward in the bates at the National Convention, for, addy speaking, the only things worth clussing in Ireland are the things yer discussed. But the talk about she ducation is really a sham—"If Irish people may not have mind and II, what use can education be to my. Men without legs do not buy ots." The author's opinion of the ited Irish League and its achievents may be gathered from his common to the sequel of a boycotting case, says he is old enough to remember we kind the peasants could be to one other even during their quarrels, "but wo organization directed by priests it their politicians takes the place of manity, and they leave a poor old wom' to be burnt in her loneliness, her nes untended through the nights, and r soul to the canons of political extenses the competency in return organization ests to of parliament to pass the ownering of the land from one set of impables to a set still more incapable." It the rival systems which have arisen compete with the United Irish League at" has a haif pitying, half contempous appreciation. He does not believe the Gaelic league that "Ireland is says, has developed "its own type of litician, largely female and revolunary, keeping Ireland under the disvantages of rebellion without the allest possibility of any of its adntages." A movement "which has ever touched the peasantry." and of lith the content is "limited precisely the tent of the content of t rantages of rebellion without the allest possibility of any of its additages." A movement "which has rer touched the peasantry," and of ich the growth is "limited precisely the will of the priest." Was foremed to failure. "As the Gaelic gue arose out of the helplessness of riellism, Sinn Fein arises from the plessness of the Gaelic league." Ornellism, Sinn Fein arises from the plessness of the Gaelic league." Ornellism, Sinn Fein arises from the plessness of the Gaelic league." Ornellism, Sinn Fein arises from the plessness of the Gaelic league." Ornellism, Sinn Fein arises from the plessness of the Gaelic league." Ornellism, Irefand we set up the organization to and bid intellect obey, which is ding it depart or perish. Sinn Fein the latest organized proof of the imissibility of intellectual existence in land." It preaches hatred and abhors mono sense; it teaches the rebels to the dearest market and to sell cheapest," which results only in prost to tradesmen who are mostly intellectual sim Sinn Fein, releived of elaborate lunacy"—a consummation enough distant. It is not surprising the "Pat" scoffs at the people who ake a national policy of assuming in Bull to be either a coward or a life to the assumption that he is eigently and the selection of the surprising to the assumption that he is eigently and the surprising the surprising that the surprising the surprising the surprising the surprising the surprising that the assumption that he is eigently and the surprising the surprising the surprising that the surprising the surp to the assumption that he is eir both."

# of Grouse

s an astonishing study in equilibri Unable either to stop or steady self, he was carried by his own nentum, clean across the bog, and until he was safely on the other did he collapse, pitch forward, over, and lie helpless on his back. went on shooting without Donald id his dogs. The last thing we saw hen we left him there to cool was build still in the same position and e setters wistfully licking his face id whining, under the evident impression that he was dead.

Although many more birds are killby driving than over dogs, yet, as well known, this system is greatly sponsible for an immense increase in number of grouse on moors where s practised, because the old birds, ag in front, are the first to fall. ying in front, are the first to fall, aving a young and vigorous breeding ock to take their place. The killing own of vermin, and the more careful preservation of moors has also a reat deal to say to this increase. And of nature's instruments for preriving the balance none is more effectiving the balance none is more effective the more more brilling than the regrine falcon. With all its marvelis speed and dash, the peregrine is more inclined than other birds of y to work harder for its dinner in secessary; if there be one bird pack that from some cause is slower on the wing than the hers, that bird falls to the peregrine. vive on more than one occasion seen of these beautiful falcons cut n a wounded grouse right in front he guns. But alas! this prince of one as a general rule has but little ift upon our moorlands. When one worked hard through half the year ensure a big head of grouse it is, doubt, exasperating to find this gay ebooter cutting down the birds. And if some of those who visit the ores only to shoot would lay saide ors only to shoot would lay as gun now and again, and go out the field-glass simply to watch the field-glass simply to watch the peregrine falcon lying on the ing, or stooping at the wild fowl or the grouse, even if they knew she took bird for every day in the year, I tink they would admit that the sight

s worth it.

select and buy foundation in this puts the exhibitor in di-contact with the customer.

es was the record of one county to my knowledge, with more than the that number, at several of the teipal state fairs. With such exhinnumber as above mentioned, classes were also in proportion and and state fairs last season were winner of a prize in such classes is en-itled to every credit and it means dol-ars to him in the form of a demand

outside. The Indiana state fair comes out this year with uniform and new cooping. For several seasons past a quarter of a century ago and their

ter show, except possibly New Tork ton and Chicago. It then behooves se who may contemplate showing any one of the prominent fall or the fairs to fix up and show his expected varieties and breeds them. ny one of the prominent fall or a fairs to fix up and show his extended in the best of condition. Others there is a possibility of not wing what your birds were entitled to they been fitted to meet such competition as there may be to contend with. Should any of our readers expect to make an exhibit at any of the com-ing large fairs the writer advises them ess up their birds as company will on hand sure.—Poultry.

# SELECTED VARIETIES

It would be impossible for anyone to ict with any degree of certainty the and of a reception any new breed and receive at the hands of the ultrymen of this country. There is

There was a time when the Dark Brahma was found at every show and beautiful specimens were to be found almost wherever pure-bred poultry was kept. It was a fairly good layer, a good table fowl, beautiful in color and seemingly worthy of continuous layers.

Aside from market qualities a hen may profitably be kept for several years if she should happen to be an ly suggested that they should first which reproduces her own good points "catch the hare." This advise may good table fowl, beautiful in color and safety and those of the sires of her progeny well be given in connection with the equals, but I do not advocate its use

bits in number as above mentioned, the classes were also in proportion, and needless to say it was a common occurrence for a choice and high-class bird to fail in being placed, more good specimens being in sight than prize ribbons to go around. The fortunate winner of a prize in such classes is enwitted to every credit and it means dolling the such classes is enwitted to every credit and it means dolling the such classes. looked at with pleasure.

the lookout for tested quality.

Our state institutions are becoming more active in the line of poultry industry, recognizing its vast and growing magnitude, and the effects of their work can be seen on all sides in connection with the exhibits at the fair exhibitions.

Within records nection with the exhibits at the fair exhibitions.

Within recent years at the Ohio State Fair grounds, there has been built a mammoth poultry pavilion, capable of holding several thousand entires.

Years ago. Now, if it were not for make a specialty of odd varieties, we would not see Black Javas at New York or Boston shows. It seems that the variety is doomed to extinction and the would not see Black Javas at New York or Boston shows. It seems that the variety is doomed to extinction and the would not see Black Javas at New York or Boston shows. built a mammoth poultry pavilion, capable of holding several thousand entries. Still its aisles are narrowed to the very limit every year in the effort to include all; even then part of the water fowl exhibit may be seen on the water fowl exhibit may be seen o

out this year with uniform and new cooping. For several seasons past a very large exhibit has been kept under cover of tents on the outside. Now a large new poultry building is being contemplated to care for the increasing growth of the exhibit. At the Illinois state fair the poultry pavilion is not much more than one-half sufficient in size, although what there is of it is very good.

Thus it goes, and the poultry exhibits still on the increase. It is a good place for the breeder to show. To win in these large classes if means some preparation of the birds exhibited.

It is not necessary to have a February or March hatch to win a share of the honor, although early hatched birds are the best in most instances.

It is very essential to keep the young stock forging ahead from the time of hatching, never allowing a stand still or set back. It may be impossible to show young stock at the early fall fair up to standard weight. It is seldom that any are seen reaching standard weight at this time.

that any are seen reaching standard weight at this time.

But those selected to show should be conditioned by being given an extra pound, or a little more, in weight, which fills them out and betters their shape. The details of conditioning and fitting a bird for the fall fairs do not differ in a material way from those practiced in connection with a winter exhibit. I notice that the successful thing for the fair as he does for the winter show. Many a good bird goes unplaced for lack of being fitted, even though the breeder has successfully brought the bird to a good size.

It would be well to bear in mind that winnings made at the state fairs carry as much prestige as those made at any winter show, except possibly New York Boston and Chicago. It then behooves those who may contemplate showing that any are seen reaching standard So one might go on and name var-

neglected varieties and breeds them

## LIMIT OF LAYING

When we were in Petaluma recently we met a poultryman was has a flock of hens three years old, which have done so well this season that he has concluded to keep them over another year. We are rather curious to know what will be the result of this action. We have been taught by those to whom we look for reliable information that the limit of profitable laying comes at about the age of twenty-eight months, but here is a hard-head-

the horse getting into show condition.

Some exhibitors use molasses and

THE POULTRYMAN

FOULTRY EXHIBITS

Found the ferminant establishment establishment establishment common and state agricultural scheme from the poultry exhibit has been one of the first end vive from the first end vive from

cide in a few trials whether or not lameness exists and he wishes to have further tests, it is better to put the horse back in the stable and allow him to stand at rest for a few hours, as exercise has a tendency to lessen, and in some cases entirely remove the lameness. After having stood at ease for some time, he may again be taken out, and if the action still be susplicious, he should be condemned. In cases of very slight lameness, especially in front, it may be necessary to put a man on the horse's back, as the weight may cause a manifestation of lameness that without it may not be quite evident. In most cases, however, this is not necessary, and if the ever, this is not necessary, and if the

animal be a spirited one it often de-feats its own object.

In some cases lameness is mani-In some cases lameness is manifested only after sharp work, and it is necessary to give the animal a few miles' sharp trot or gallop, tying him in a stall until he cools off. When taken out of the stable and trotted after such a test, lameness, if present, will de detectable. It is only when suspicion exists that such a test is necessary, as in cases of badly formed hocks, splints near the knee, or some ton hocks, splints near the knee, or some suspicious alteration of structure in mal the dip is applied with scrubbing-

cient to determine the seat of lameness, and in some cases is the only guide; but it is a good rule, and one that should never be neglected, to examine the whole limb while the animal is at rest. By the latter method we discern lameness by positive and negative signs. For example, if there be heat, pain, or swelling in any part of the limb, discoverable by manipulation, the evidence is positive that the cause is in such a part; but if, on the contrary, there is neither pain, heat nor swelling in the limb, nothing in the superficial parts of the foot to account for the lameness, we must concept the second method consists of immersing the diseased animals in the dipping solution. There are two forms of vats in use for this purpose. The cage vat is designed for comparatively few cattle. As its name implies, it consists of a cage in which the animal is placed and then lowered into a vation, the evidence is positive that the containing the dip. Where a large number of animals are to be dipped, the swimming vat is very popular. The animals are forced to pass through the vation of vations of vats in use for this purpose. The cage vat is designed for comparatively few cattle. As its name implies, it consists of a cage in which the animal is placed and then lowered into a vat containing the dip. nor swelling in the limb, normal the superficial parts of the foot to account for the lameness, we must conclude that it is deep-seated in the foot, or in some part of the limb thickly covered by healthy tissue, and we must arrive at conclusions by negative symptoms, assisted by peculiarities of gait.

The coal-tar dips are made from some of the products of the distillation of eoal-tar. When mixed with water they form a milky emulsion, having a strong odor of coal-tar. A point in favor of these products is ease of preparation, while an objection is the cost.

of a ligament, tendon or muscular tisting the season of the cost sue; by fracture; diseased bone or cartilage; morbid conditions of the skin; nerve and other tumors; plugging of arteries; accidents, as pricks in ing of arteries; accidents, as pricks in shoeing, treads, ulcers, rheumatism, etc.—"Whip."

## SCOURS IN CALVES

Unless one is very careful, calves that are being raised by hand are almost sure, at some time during the season, to suffer from an attack of scours, which, if not checked, becomes chronic. The growth of the youngsters is bound to be hindered for a sters is bound to be a sters is bound to be hindered for a sters is bound to be a sters is bound to be hindered for a sters is bound to be hindered for a sters is bound to be a sters is because the sters is because the sters is because the sters is bound to be a sters is because the sters is because the sters is becaus sters is bound to be hindered for a longer or shorter time, according to the duration of the malady. Everyone recognizes that the cause of scours in young calves is not to be attributed primarily to the feeding of skimmilk, but to errors in feeding and in management.

This trouble may be induced by a paration of lime and sulphur were chill due to exposure in a cold rain made, with the result that, thorough or wind, or by feeding a cold mess of milk when the calf is used to warm important in making the solution more milk, or a feed of sour milk. milk when the calf is used to warm milk, or a feed of sour milk when it is accustomed only to sweet. Scours mulae were used—16 2-3 pounds lime may be brought on through filthy feed—and 21 pounds sulphur—8 pounds lime

peculiarities are undesirable. Hence, where any well-grounded suspicion exists, it is better to take no chances. However, if the examiner cannot decide in a few trials whether or not lameness exists and he wishes to have

## DIPPING LIVE STOCK

suspicious alteration of structure in mal the dip is applied with scrubbing any part of the limb, or in cases where there is "pointing" when at rest.

The gait alone is sometimes sufficient to determine the seat of lameness, If hand treating is properly performed

coal-tar dip used warm, the first cattle dipped would be greatly irritated, while after one or more hours of dipping the cattle seemed little affected. Another objection to coal-tar dips is their odor. In dipping cows with calves, the cows

may be brought on through filthy feed-pails, or by confinement in foul, dark pens, and by over-feeding. To raise of water. In the former there seemed calves by hand on skim milk it is ne-clessary to be careful as to cleanliness, dryness and temperature.

At first the cale uses only the fourth generally for show horses, it being too heating.

At first the calf uses only the fourth stomach, which is easily upset, for the observe closely are:

1. That the food is being thoroughly digested.

2. That no more is crowded into the horse than he has the appetite to clean up, and the capacity to assimilate.

3. That he is regularly and thoroughly groomed and receives sufficient daily exercise to keep him in perfect health and keep his legs from "sticking."

4. That the horse be weighed frequently and if not increasing in weight, his feed ought to be changed or modified somewhat.

The coal-tar preparations, in addition to being used as parasiticides, have become very popular disinfectants in hospitals. During the past two years large quantities of the following coal-tar preparations have been donated the veterinary department Kansas State Agricultural College; Zenoleum, Chloro-Naphtholeum, Kreso, Cremoline and Car-Sul. These preparations have been used with good success on all open wounds, where a disinfectant was indicated. In poll evil and fistulous withers they have been exteremely valuable, owing to the fact that in addition to being used as parasiticides, have beecome very popular disinfectants in hospitals. During the past two years large quantities of the following coal-tar preparations, in addition to being used as parasiticides, have been were popular disinfectants in hospitals. During the past two years large quantities of the following coal-tar preparations, in addition to being used as parasiticides, have been were popular disinfectants in hospitals. During the past two years large quantities of the following coal-tar preparations, in addition to being used as parasiticides, have been were popular disinfectants in hospitals. During the past two years large quantities of the following coal-tar preparations, in addition to being used as parasiticides, have been were popular disinfectants in hospitals. During the past two years large quantities of the following coal-tar preparations have been donated the veterinary department Kansas State Agricultural College; Zenoleum, Chloro-Naphtholeum, Kreso, Cremoline and Car-Sul. These preparations have been used with good success on all open wounds, where a disinfectant was indicated. In poll evil and fistulous withers they have been exteremely valuable, owing to the fact that in addition to being used as parasiticides, have been were preparations have been used with good success on all open wounds, where a disinfectant in hospitals. During the past two years large quantities of the following in hospitals. During the past two years large LAMENESS IN HORSES

times begin scouring, and the quicker the trouble is checked, the more money is saved. A rather thoughtless practice that is sometimes the cause of the detection of lameness: The horse should be quietly led out of the stable in halter or snaffle bridle; if he be a spirited animal, the latter should be quietly led out of the stable in halter or snaffle bridle; if he be a spirited animal, the latter should be quietly led out of the stable in halter or snaffle bridle; if he be a spirited animal, the latter should be quietly led out of the stable in halter or snaffle bridle; if he be a spirited animal, the latter should be quietly led out of the stable in halter or snaffle bridle; if he be a spirited animal, the leads him should hold the rein at absolutely straight, level action, both "fore and aft," is demanded by all expert horse judges. The man who leads him should holding up the head with a tight rein to prevent "nodding." At the same and the pail after it has drunk the man, and there must not be too long, out, if toeing in, and the quicker the trouble is checked, the more money is saved. A rather thoughtless practice that is sometimes the cause of should be quietly led out of the stable in souring, and the quicker the trouble is checked, the more money is saved. A rather thoughtless practice that is sometimes the cause of should be quietly led out of the stable is saved. A rather thoughtless practice that is sometimes the cause of a little chop along with the milk given. This is swallowed hurriedly in drinking, and been perfectly safe to place in the time that in the hand will tree that in addition to their power as a germicide they have been perfectly safe to place in the souring, is the feeding of a little chop in halter or snaffle bridle; if he be a souring, is the feeding of a little chop in halter or snaffle bridle; if he be a souring, and the quicker that in addition to their power as a germicide they have deen perfectly safe to place in the souring, and the quicker that in addition t



BIRDS THAT PAY

horse. And while a great deal can be done by skillful feeding and handling to bring out the best there is in any draft horse, and make him look es-pecially attractive, there is of course

would receive at the hands of this country. There is a constant effort to produce and the limit of profitable laying omes at about the age of twenty-flower popular.

Some popular.

Some popular is such a manner that they will go, without regard to its merits, if popely introduced in this country. They are a flower popular in the popular into the the popular in

weight, his feed ought to be changed or modified somewhat. A horse's perfect condition is evidenced by a bright clear eye, a brilliant coat, high spirits and mettle, and sufficient flesh to thoroughly "round him out," but not enough to interfere in the slightest degree with his natural action which on no account must be impeded.

—Alex Galbraith.

## LAMENESS IN HORSES