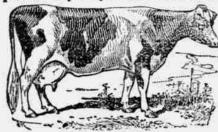
ABSOLUTELY PURE



THREE COWS.

Queen of Holsteins, Queen of Jerseys

We have the pleasure of laying before our readers pictures of three of the most famous cows in America. The first is Pauline Paul, the Holstein cow that made over 1,100 pounds of butter in a year. She stands at the head of butter producers by the year test in America.



PAULINE PAUL, HOLSTEIN QUEEN. Pauline Paul hurt one of her hind feet four years ago, and is therefore a cripple. mous Bisson's Belle.

This beautiful cow is of the Tennessee family of Jerseys. Belle belongs to Major William J. Webster. She yielded in the year ending July 14, 1,028 pounds 15% ounces of butter, the highest record for any Jersey so far in a year.

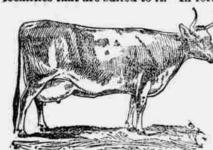
We present here what are commonly believed to be the three types of dairy cow, the Holstein for milk, the Jersey



BISSON'S BELLE, JERSEY QUEEN. for butter and the Ayrshire for cheese There are exceptions to all records, however, as well as to rules, and in this case the greatest individual butter producer is the Holstein, Pauline Paul.

The third illustration shows a fine ger has a herd of beautiful pure bred

cheese factory near by. The reader will readily trace the distinctive characteristics of these noble breeds of dairy cows. Mr. Conger is so well pleased with his Ayrshires that he would not change them for any other breed. Each of the three families is the localities that are suited to it. In form-



AYRSHIRE COW. ing a herd for cheese butter or milk the dairyman must consider what family of cattle is best adapted to the soil and climate in his locality; second, what kind of a market he must cater for, that is to say, whether butter, milk or cheese will pay best; and third, the help he will have to hire and the wages to be paid.

Growth of the Creamery System. more butter is recovered from each hundred pounds of milk under the creamery twenty-five pounds of butter for each tilizing properties of its own. It is cow per annum to the credit of the fac- highly recommended as an absorbent to ditions. sorbed by the market because of the there is any drop in the price of butter it will not do to ascribe it to the creamery system until we have taken into account the enormous output of the butterine factories.

A careful review of the subject will reveal these two interesting phases: First, the market demands for the most part a high grade product, is willing to pay for it and can absorb an enormous quantity without materially affecting the prices. This enormous demand for good butter has been met by the creamery in a very satisfactory way. In the prices stand as well as they do when such a large amount of imitation butter is brought on the market and placed beside the product of private dairies and

the enormous output of the creameries. In thus speaking of private dairies The Gazette does not have in mind the scattered few that turn out that exceptionally fine product that goes direct to consumers. These centers of choice production are legitimate and should be encouraged; they will probably never be the kind that suffers, and between the creameries on the one hand and butterine on the other it is having a hard time

of it.

The great lesson in all this is that the average consumer desires good butter and is willing to pay a fair price for it. With the better average product comes a greater consumption, and consequently steadiness of fair prices.—Breeder's

At the royal show at Doncaster, England, five prizes were awarded to the persons who could make the most butter from seven quarts of cream. Sixteen pounds of ice were allowed to each competitor. The yield ranged from three pounds thirteen ounces to three pounds



A POTATO TALK.

A Report on Varieties Tested with Practical Hints on the Culture.

A Pennsylvania farmer writing to The Rural New Yorker said: "I planted a way a food that can, under the special leaving a spur or budless node on the considerable assortment of the leading exigencies of the season, be considered head, one to three inches long, as the varieties of potatoes and have tested either useful, safe or economical. them, side by side, in the same field. This field was cultivated alike all over. It was manured but lightly and a heavy clover sod was turned down in the spring. The Rural No. 2 did remarkably well; Mammoth Pearl, Blue Victor and Beauty of Hebron all yielded to my entire satisrotted more than any other variety I had planted. I found that some potatoes are more liable than others to rot and to be attacked by bugs. I procured a bushel of new yellow fleshed potatoes, which originated along the Blue mountains, in this every one of which sprouted, and to my owned by J. B. Dutcher, Pawling, N. Y. variety is a very rank grower. The will The Queen of the Jerseys is the fa-stalks are stiff and stout, somewhat refeed. sembling those of the Rural No. 2. The color and flower are the same.

"A heavy clover sod turned down in the fall or sometimes in spring (according to the wetness or dryness of the season) and constant cultivation during the summer are some of the necessary helps in potato cultivation. For seed I pick out large, round, smooth, scabless tubers with shallow eyes. Scripture says, 'Whatsoever a man soweth that also shall he reap.' This holds good with most kinds of grain, and still more with potatoes, if we substitute 'harvest' for 'reap.' I cut the tubers to one, two and sometimes three eyes, and get very few small ones. The seed end I throw away. Bestow good care and good cultivation on your potato patch, and the crop will not go back on you."

M. Girard, a French experimenter, believes that with good cultivation and suitable manures all soils can be fitted for the cultivation of the potato, but he nevertheless lays considerable stress on the necessity of taking into account the natural fertility. On the preparation of the soil he sums up the question by saycannot be followed except by deep cultivation, and he recommends the soil to be worked to a depth of fourteen inches at least. One foot between the plants is given as about the proper distance along the rows. Early planting is important.

World thinks that the potato crop is and it is better for the owner to make often unfavorably affected from too the selection of that locality than to best that a dairyman can own in the close planting, and this is most likely to leave it to the inclination of the animals. be the case on small plots, where Too many farmers neglect this in pro-trom a desire to get all that is possible viding for stock, particularly for poulfrom a small space the plants are not try, and more particularly for water given enough room. The stems need fowl. light rather than shade, and unless the It is true that ducks and geese, like few tubers and those very small

Gypsum or Land Plaster. Gypsum is a mineral substance consisting of sulphate of lime and about 21 per cent. of water. It exists in large quantities in Nova Scotia, also in New York and other states. In many parts of the United States it is extensively used for agricultural purposes in its ground condition, when it is called land plaster. Its best effects are on the clovers It is probable that fully one-half pound and liguminous plants, such as peas, beans, etc. On red clover, upon soils where it is not naturally luxuriant, the system than can be made by a private effect of gypsum is often wonderfully dairy as usually managed. Allowing beneficial. Its action as a fertilizer that each cow produced 5,000 pounds of seems to consist more in its absorbing milk per year, which is about the aver- and concentrating ammonia from the atage, there would be an increase of mosphere than from any special fertory system. It is not difficult to be- be used in stables and barnyards. Like lieve that this increase is easily ab- lime, it is very useful on certain soils, but its usefulness cannot always be deimproved quality of the butter. If termined without a trial. By using a little on alternate strips of ground a farmer can best decide this question for himself so far as his own soils and crops are concerned. One bushel judiciously used would be enough for this purpose. On some lands no good effects can be seen from its use.

Trying Out Lard.

There need be no difficulty in trying out lard in such a way that it will keep almost indefinitely, provided the two most essential requisites are observed. First, the rendering should be done with second place, it is surprising to see the a slow and uniform heat, not so slow as to be unnecessarily tedious, but not so fast as to incur any risk from scorching. Second, the heating should be continued until the water contained in the fat has been thoroughly evaporated. This will be pretty well indicated by the scraps becoming crisp and brown, when all such the difference? Why cannot a Bay State may be taken out and pressed while hot and the liquid lard again returned to the kettle to be still further evaporated. After being sufficiently cooked it should be carefully strained into wooden or supplanted. The average farm butter is stoneware vessels and be set away closely try must have a guarantee that they are covered to prevent dust from getting into it. If an extra quality is desired the leaf lard should be rendered by itself, but ordinarily the fat pieces and the leaf may be tried together. The fat from the intestines should be tried by itself, and if done in a cleanly manner will make very good lard for all general purposes.



Keep Him in Health. chemical constituents, is not a safe cure of this rotten head.

is a concentrated food, it has a large pro- While those pruned in the style in genthe required heat and is suitably deficient in the albuminoids that are not wanted by an animal that is resting. faction. Mammoth Pearl and Blue Victor Again, its starchy character is such that that where the eyeless stubb was left, when, in the form of meal, it is masticated it becomes a plastic and solid mass that is not readily attacked by the gastric fluid, and is thus not easily digested colic, which, while it may not be dan-But was induced and extended in, and state, and planted single eyes, almost gerous, yet takes up so much of the reserved force of the animal as to cause a rotted the heart wood in the head. four years ago, and is therefore a cripple. I every one of which sprouted, and to my astonishment the crop was almost entire—loss of food. The corn, then, should be astonishment the crop was almost entire—loss of food. The corn, then, should be safe pruning. The young pine or greatest butter cow on record. She is ly free from bugs, blight and rot. The will be still more safe and profitable to will be still more safe and profitable to

A horse of 1,000 pounds needs, in ada pound and three-quarters of alburing and maintain a healthful consumpto have such wounds made. tion of food.

A stable may be warm and yet well supplied with fresh air. A sufficient supply of oxygen is indispensable for the stable does not freeze the temp New Yorker.

sun can shine in upon the ground be- sheep, are not especially in need of extra tween the rows the vines will be long, warmth or shelter, as they are warmly green and sappy, when they should have clad and resist the cold successfully, but a more stocky and firm upright growth. still some slight structure, enough to Where they are planted too closely to- give them the needed little protection, gether or in the shade there will be a is advisable, and best of all it gives rank growing mass of vines, with but them a place of resort where they may



lected and the stock counted up. They will show their appreciation of your attention by collecting there often and making it a center from which to start in all directions on their foraging expeditions. Face Bleach

Our artist has given us one kind of arrang. nt. The open space in front might be constructed with a sliding lattice door and the ducks thus kept in baths, roosts nor nest boxes, and the precaution we wish to urge is that it be carefully guarded from dampness and mold. The ducks leave the water with some water on the body, and although very little, still after awhile, together with the dampness rising from the pond Paid up capital ...... \$260,000 or stream, enough will accumulate to be Surplus and profits ...... 60,000 injurious .- Poultry World.

Beans for Stock in England. Beans are raised in large quantities and fed to horses, cattle, sheep and pigs
—the mammoth 500 pound hog is called a pig here. I am of the opinion that American horses and other stock, except sheep, would have to be brought to the starvation point before they would eat beans as a substitute for corn. Why Berkshire pig be fed and fattened on beans as well as a Yorkshire Berkshire? -Cor. Rural New Yorker.

Eggs wanted for breeding fancy poulfrom genuine pure bred fowls and must be stamped with the seller's name and the breed. Otherwise do not buy them,

Sawdust for Generating Electricity. In parts of the country where coal is dear electric light and power companies are looking for the cheapest substitute they can find. An electric corporation in Oregon has the good fortune to be 1891, as estimated by the department of near the sawmills of a great lumber 1891, as estimated by the department of agriculture, was, in New England, from 35 to 40 bushels per acre. In the south the range is from 11 in Florida to 25 in Maryland, while in the surplus corn states the figures are as follows: Ohio, 33.7; Indiana, 32; Illinois, 31.2; Iowa, 36.7; Missouri, 29.9; Kansas, 26.7; Nebraska, 36.3.

TO PREVENT ROTTEN HEAD. Should Be Pruned On Correct Principles.

Very careful and systematic pruning of wine grapes in France during a series of eleven years has established some supposed valuable facts. It had been found that in old vineyards pruned in Quantity and Quality Best Adapted to the common way of the country, were afflicted with a rot. The A horse has a small stomach and active beads of vines, the upper portions, digestion. The food therefore should be and as each shoot of the vine is pruned of the highest nutritive quality, with as back to one or two buds each winter, little waste matter as may be. It should the head in time becomes swollen like a be as easily digestible as possible. Whole corn and cob is not such a food, and on general principles is not be considered either healthful or profitable. The feed fruits. A commission was formed to ing value of a food, as estimated by its determine, if possible, the cause and

guide, as the cob, while not without some seeming nutritious quality, is hard-varied experiments in pruning, and it ly digestible, and in this respect has seems to be determined that rotten head about the same value as woody fiber in was caused entirely by cutting away the form of sawdust. In the experience such spurs as fruiting cones were not of horsemen, the cob has been suspected wanted to grow from, smooth and clean, of dangerous qualities and as productive close to the head. The remedy is to cut cf indigestion. Certainly it is not in any such just behind the first bud, thus Eut corn is an excellent food for a or neat, but it saved the vines thus horse under certain circumstances. It pruned in every case from rotten head. portion of carbohydrates which supply eral use - cutting away smooth showed the usual average of rotten

It was found by careful examination that in time the growth of the vine pinched it off, leaving all the sound, live wood, perfect. And where such and is likely to produce an attack of were cut smoothly off, the wound left in many cases never completely healed.

Leaving the stub is nature's way of dead twigs from its trunk, hundreds of them, and not leave a speck of dead dition to fifteen pounds of good timo- matter within the trunk. It is questhy hay, not more than ten pounds of tionable whether a branch should ever corn coarsely ground, and this allow- be severed close to the tree. It is best ance of grain may be considered as equal to cut a little outside of the collar leavto 50 per cent, more of whole grain. ing quite a knot or spur, and then pro-This supplies about twenty pounds of trecting that in the best possible way dry substance containing of digestible with wax or paint, so as to prevent dematters fourteen pounds carbohydrates, cay until healed over completely. And it is still more questionable in pruning a minoids and half a pound of fat, which fruit tree, if even a branch should be is ample for a horse of that weight, and cut away, the cutting of which, makes even for one of 1,200 pounds kept in a a wound large enough to need protecwarm stable without work, but having tion. Most certainly a tree rightly sufficient exercise to keep the blood stir- pruned from the start, will never need

Consumption Cured. proper change of the carbohydrates of An old physician, retired from practice, the food into heat. In a close, warm, having had placed in his bands by an East impure atmosphere loaded with carbonic acid this oxidation cannot go on, and vegetable remedy for the speedy and perthe animal becomes listless and sleepy and the food is wasted. Therefore amble restillation wasted and sleepy and the food is wasted. Therefore amble restillation wasted and sleepy fections, also a positive and ractical cure for ple ventilation must be provided, and a nervous debility and all nervous complaints, temperature of not less than 40 degs. after having tested its wonderful curative In Erie county, N. Y., Mr. N. L. Con ing that intensive cultivation of potatoes will be far better for the horse than one powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his of 60 with less fresh air. So long as the duty to make it known to his suffering felature lows. Actuated by this motive and a will be safe.-Henry Stewart in Rural to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this receipe, in German, Freuch, or English, with full given as about the proper distance along the rows. Early planting is important.

A correspondent of the New York world thinks that the potato crop is and it is better for the owner to make the control of the New York world thinks that the potato crop is and it is better for the owner to make the control of the New York world thinks that the potato crop is and it is better for the owner to make the control of the New York world thinks that the potato crop is and it is better for the owner to make the control of the New York world thinks that the potato crop is and it is better for the owner to make the control of the New York world thinks that the potato crop is and it is better for the owner to make the control of the New York world thinks that the potato crop is and it is better for the owner to make the control of the New York world thinks that the potato crop is and it is better for the owner to make the control of the New York world the new York

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