

Stock.

White Polled Cattle.

Among the evidences of the great interest recently being taken in the raising and improving of cattle is that of introducing new breeds, or races of supposed superior points of excellence. Within a very few years the absence of horns on cattle has grown into a question of no little consideration. This country has had muley, or hornless cattle almost ever since the introduction of cattle into the Colonies. No effort, however, has ever been made to improve and raise them as a distinctive breed; although not infrequently an animal of very superior beef or butter qualities of the old "muleys" has put in an appearance. It has been somewhat different, however, in England, and especially so in Scotland. There they have at least two very distinct breeds of Polleds—the Red Norfolk and the black Aberdeen or Angus, and these almost an exact counterpart in the Gallows, also black. And now comes the white Polled, until recently almost unknown outside of their native heaths. An inquiry having recently been made through the London (Eng.) Agricultural Gazette for information as to white Polled cattle in Scotland, has brought forth the following from a correspondent of that Journal, which will, no doubt, be interesting to most cattle breeders, and perhaps new to nearly all of them. The article reads:

"Although the farmers in the north-eastern counties in Scotland have for a long time paid great attention to the breeding of cattle, I believe there are few districts where less attention is given to pedigree or the history of cattle. If an animal pleases the eye, little further inquiry seems to be thought necessary. The native cattle in all the lowland counties north of the Forth appear to have been black; and the evidence that they were originally horned is at least equally as strong as that in favor of Polled tribes (nowever the color) known but this is now a difficult point to determine; but in no instance have I ever heard of any white Polled cattle being known until after the introduction of Teeswater, Holderness or Short Horn cattle into the country.

"It is quite certain that originally the most numerous and most valuable breed of cattle in Aberdeenshire were black, with white horns, and these were frequently flat, not round. At least as early as 1748 they were in some cases crossed with the Falkland breed (a local Fifehire sort which had been the result of a cross betwixt the native Fifehire cow and some English bulls, sent there by James I., after he went to England); but of what breed these bulls were is not known.

"It is now more than 100 years since Short Horn bulls were introduced into Aberdeenshire; and at the same time cows presumably of the same breed, although known then by the name of Holderness or Teeswater—were kept by some of the more enterprising farmers. I believe 'G.' will find that any white Polled cattle now to be found in the north of Scotland—and they comparatively common—are the produce of the native black breed of the country crossed and recrossed with Short Horns and black or colored Polled bulls. In appearance these white Polled seem to resemble the cattle referred to as having been known in Norfolk.

The native Orkney cattle were until forty or fifty years ago, black and horned, and of a very poor description. Since then Short Horn bulls have been largely imported into the Islands, and there are some Short Horn herds now in existence; a few black Polled cattle have also been imported. We now get a number of white and nearly white Polled from Orkney, and this in some degree would point to these white Polled in the north of Scotland being the result of the crossing, and not the remains of any special breed. I may add that some of the cattle imported from Ireland for grazing are white Polled, so that the distribution appears to be pretty general."—Iowa Homestead.

Should Cows Have Any Rest?

Many breeders, eager to secure the earliest possible returns from their stock, breed their cattle, sheep, swine and other animals long before they have got their growth. Many heifers drop their first calves before they have themselves reached the age of two years, and several instances in which heifers very little more than a year old have given birth to calves have been recently reported in these columns. From the time of the birth of her first calf many a valuable cow is required to support three lives during a large part of her existence. She must work to supply her own bodily needs, those of the calf she bears, and to some degree, the wants of the calf by her side. If she is a butter producing cow, like the Jerseys, for example, she may not be called upon to suckle a calf, but she will be required to give a large quantity of milk, rich in butter. If such a tremendous task is to be imposed upon a cow from the time she drops her first calf until she shall have ceased breeding, will it not be to prepare her for her life work by permitting her to reach maturity, or to at least make a growth of two years or even more before setting her at work?

The charge is made that the Jersey cattle are little rats which are of no use as bees; that they have little or no constitutional vigor; that deaths from milk fever are becoming alarmingly frequent among them, and that the race is not gaining in size and vigor, as all other breeds gain, under the influences

of American climate and treatment. This may be true of some Jerseys, it certainly is not true of all, for the breed has improved greatly in butter making capacity under American management, and there are reasons for believing that under proper methods it will gain in vigor and hardiness; but prematurely breeding and constantly taxing to the utmost the powers of the cows cannot be the best way for reaching the best and most lasting development of which the breed is capable.

The extremely fine bone, the almost entire absence of fat, the smallness and seeming weakness of the calves of Jerseys, are cited as proof that breeders make a serious error in taxing their cows so severely as they do. And, indeed, it appears more reasonable to believe that this is true than that those faults result from in-breeding; for, if like produces like, then by the selection of animals have exceptional size and vigor, even though they be closely related, there is apparently no reason for supposing their vigor and size would not appear in their offspring intensified and increased, as the butter power of the Jerseys has been developed to a wonderful extent by a judicious use of that twofold sword, in-breeding.

Would it not be well to prevent the coupling of cattle until the male and the female shall have reached the age of two years, and to give breeding cows a rest of at least three months after calving before requiring them to begin supporting another life? Not a few cows of the better class are almost continuous milkers; some never go dry, and so never get a rest. By keeping them from the bull for three months after calving the strain upon them would be considerably lessened and the vigor of the calves increased.—Chicago Tribune.

The Shropshire Sheep.

The Shropshire sheep descended from a breed which has been known to exist for about two centuries in the county of Shropshire and part of the adjoining one of Stafford, but no attempt at its improvement seems to have been made until within the last half century, since when it has received greater attention from the more extensive farmers on the cultivated districts of the county. The present developed perfection and uniformity of character is the result of improvement by selection from the best of its own species, and not from the introduction of any other breed. Some breeders have tried an infusion of the Southdown blood, but the result was a total failure, the produce being animals of a nondescript character, and which had to be entirely removed from the flocks practised upon. For several years the breed was called or known by the name of "Grey-faced sheep," and it was not until the year 1850 that it was distinguished by the title of "Shropshire." The Shropshire has exterminated all other breeds of sheep in the counties of Salop and Stafford, and many other parts of the adjoining districts, and has been adopted by tenant farmers generally in the midland counties of England. Several flocks have also been established in Ireland, where it thrives remarkably well as a breed, and is also used for crossing purposes. It has also been most successfully introduced into Scotland, where some fine flocks are now being bred by the Earl of Strathmore, Mr. Crawford, Lord Polworth, and other enterprising agriculturists, and from its highly profitable and rent-paying qualities, it is certain to rival, if not entirely supersede, most other breeds, where the production of first-class mutton and wool at an early age is a desideratum. It is a recognized fact, that the Shropshire is hardy of constitution, and prolific; the fall of lambs averaging about 160 per cent. The ewes are good nurses, and a well kept flock will average a clip of wool, of the best quality adapted to general purposes, of about eight pounds per fleece, and wethers at fourteen months old will produce a carcass of mutton weighing 80 pounds and upwards, free of offal. It is also acknowledged that the Shropshire is a light consumer, with great powers of assimilation, arrives at early maturity, renders a heavy amount of flesh in proportion to rough offal, and that its mutton cannot be excelled in value by that of any other sheep. The greatest determination and spirit is exercised by the leading flock-masters to maintain the high character of their sheep, having hired rams for a season at sums varying from 40 to 250 guineas, and purchased them in some instances for as much as 500 guineas. Ewes from noted flocks have also been purchased at sums reaching to 39 guineas each, and when it is remembered that these high prices are given by men who breed for profit, and not for fancy only, and whose selections are backed by sound judgment, it is an indisputable criterion that no means are being spared to make the Shropshire the most profitable, popular and perfect of all breeds of sheep.—Farmers Advocate.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellow-men. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe in German, English or French, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp and naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y.

VACANT EARN.

A large amount of vacant land may be found in the Willow Creek country, Unimproved county. The town of Hesperia is in the midst of this section. The Hesperia Gazette, published there by J. W. Radington, can be had at \$2.50 a year, \$1.50 for six months, \$1 for three months. Subscriptions may be left at the FARMER'S OFFICE. FARMER AND GAZETTE \$4.00 a year.

Poultry.

KEEPING POULTRY.

Exactly at the station on the east side of the Stark street ferry, Portland, is a man engaged in small trading who came from Douglas county. About the holidays we saw that he had a large lot of turkeys and learned from him that he bought in all 400 of them from a man who keeps a large number of pigs and fowls in the gap just beyond Oakland. The turkeys averaged 16 pounds weight at 18 months old and averaged to bring 15 cents a pound. The turkeys ran on the place and picked up the grain other stock left on the ground, so they did not cost as much for keeping as if they had been fed by themselves alone. Here we have \$1,000 this man received from this flock of turkeys. Our East Portland friend paid him 18 cents for some of them and they averaged \$2.50 each to the man who raised them and the retailer got \$3.50 to \$4.00 from the consumer. It is an interesting question as to how much profit there is in keeping fowls. We do not know of anyone who makes a business of it but we know that no department of the farm is as productive and profitable as the poultry yard when well attended to. It seems that no one has gone into it systematically on a large scale. It is probable that poultry can be much easier kept in small lots than in large numbers, though one would suppose, again, that with enough of a business to require constant attention it could be carried on with more certainty than on a small scale. There is little expense in keeping a small band of fowls that forage around and save what other stock lose and what the kitchen would waste. Too many fowls cannot be kept together but we have seen plans of a great French poultry farm where the houses were in the centre and the yards widened out in circular form. In this way the business was compactly kept though the fowls had abundant room.

If some one with practical experience would give us a sketch of their methods with fowls, both to raise the flock for market and have eggs to sell, it would start an interesting topic. Eastern States have more diseases among fowls and cold weather. Here the worst evil seems to be the mites that destroy the little chicks. A friend says the use of cold water will kill them if dashed about the roosting places and also destroy their eggs. This remedy is so simple many will not be satisfied with it, but one who had tried everything difficult and expensive and finally used cold water with complete success. It is certainly worth knowing.

We remember that the East Portland man, Mr. Misner, told us how the Umpqua farmer managed his pigs and poultry. He sowed rye and allowed his turkeys to nest and hatch their broods in among the growing grain. After the broods were off, the grain was in shape to feed them and they helped themselves and when fairly ripe he turned his pigs in and the pigs and turkeys lived on the rye as long as it lasted, by which time both were in good order. The turkeys would eat what the pigs trampled in the ground so all the rye was saved. These turkeys were so tame that when they heard the horn blow they would come trooping up to the house to be fed and it was a pleasant sight to see the pigs and the beautiful bronze turkeys marching up together. The bronze turkey is larger than the common kind, small boned and takes on flesh easily, being a grass feeder. To put a bronze gobbler with a flock of common hens will greatly improve the chicks. Turkeys do not answer for every farm as they go pretty much where they please and sometimes do damage at home or annoy neighbors but there are many farmers who are well fixed for turkey raising who can make it very profitable.

The above is the result of a chat with a poultry dealer at East Portland while we were waiting one evening for a delayed train. Our readers do not know the many ways and means we have for getting information for them and how carefully we improve every opportunity of the kind. Now as they know the great quantity of poultry a city needs for its supply. This Mr. Misner has many coops under the trestle work where his house is by the railroad and lets his poultry sometimes run on the flat. He is only one of many in the business. Mr. Houston, who has his card in the FARMER sends down hundreds from here—Salem—every week, and a glance at our market reports will show that at jobbing rates chickens full grown bring \$5 a dozen on an average the year round. This is a fair price and should encourage our farmers to increase their attention to poultry raising to keep up with the demands of our cities. It is a strange thing to read in our market reports that

eastern eggs are sold here but such is the case. In the west eggs are sold by the barrel at 5 cents to 10 cents a dozen and somebody must think there is profit in it. In 1849 we used to clerk on a steamer running on the lakes and bought eggs by the barrel up the lakes at 5 cents a dozen to sell them again in Buffalo for 6 and 7 cents a dozen.

Management of Poultry.

We prefer to see the faculty of good management in our better halves and in ourselves put to a more practical test and better use in the poultry yard.

To our view nothing looks worse than a lot of antiquated and decrepit cocks and hens dozing about one's premises. Old stock of any kind is useless, unprofitable, untidy, and no knowing how soon they will leave us forever, for old age and infirmities are usually linked together. There is no sense or use about keeping old fowls, their days of usefulness have gone by and their places should be filled by young and healthy birds that will be profitable, pleasurable and ornamental at the same time.

We suggest at this time to weed out every fowl that is over two, or at most, three years old. Do not spare any over two, except they are extra layers, or possess some transcendent or well defined quality that you wish to perpetuate in the offspring. Young hens are superior to old ones, their flesh is more tender and juicy and alive or dressed for market they will always command a higher price. After a hen has past her third year her laying capacity becomes diminished. As a general rule she is not as active as a younger fowl. Her appetite may be good and her general appearance healthy, still she cannot bear the heat of summer or the excessive cold of winter like younger birds. Old hens moult later every year, thus diminishing the chances of getting eggs in cold weather, and increasing the chances of becoming victims to disease, for it is observable everywhere that cholera and other contagious diseases first select the old and infirm birds of the flock.—The Poultry Monthly.

Egg Eating Hens.

One of the bad habits to which hens are addicted in winter, is of eating their own eggs. There are several causes that lead to this. One cause is that of eggs freezing and cracking the shells. When hens are confined to the coops by bad weather, they are apt to ransack every nook and corner and if there is a broken egg they will be sure to find it. A frozen egg is to them, at such a time, a tempting bait. Besides, eggs may be broken by being scratched and knocked about. Once laid the shell is cracked and soon the hen will fall to eating what is inside. All of this trouble, feather eating included, arises from an abnormal condition of their appetites brought on by being deprived of the variety of food necessary to their nature, and which they readily obtain during the seasons of vegetable and insects. Every person having chickens should have nest eggs of a material that will not freeze in winter, nor addle in summer. Those near cities can obtain china eggs at very small cost, and those who choose to go to a little trouble—and not much either—can, by making a small hole in one end, empty out the contents, and then filling with a mixture of plaster of paris and water, which will soon harden and make a fairly good nest egg. Hens must be kept busy by giving them plenty of green food.—Exchange.

How to Preserve Eggs.

The simple plan of storing eggs in dry ashes has been used for sometime by a correspondent of the Live Stock Journal with very satisfactory results. Though rather fastidious about their quality, he reports having enjoyed those thus kept during a period of more than four months, and in one instance a whole year. The only precautions seem to be (besides, of course, sound eggs to begin with) to see that the ashes are quite dry and to see that the eggs do not touch one another.

ITEMS ON POULTRY.

Those who wish to raise poultry principally for the flesh, should breed the Light Brahmas, Plymouth Rocks, Dark Brahmas, or some of the Cochins breeds.

Don't breed too many fowls upon one place, and never attempt to keep a dozen varieties within the space that should be properly devoted to only one kind.

A good laying hen will lay from 150 to 200 eggs annually, say fifteen dozen, which, at an average of twenty cents per dozen, will net \$3. This will pay a good profit over cost of keeping in moderate numbers. Where eggs average 20 cents per dozen, wheat and corn are proportionately cheaper.

Eggs packed in well dried ashes, and so as to not touch each other, have been kept perfectly sweet for twelve months.

Fowls will eagerly eat a great many bones if cracked fine enough so they can swallow them. They will eat bones of any age, but give preference to fresh ones with adhering meat. Bones with marrow in them are also a delight to them.

Among the thousand-and-one remedies recommended as cures for so-called chicken cholera, the following is one given by a correspondent of one of our exchanges, who says he does not believe the disease will ever appear epidemically if the following remedy is used: Take one gallon of water, two ounces of sulphuric acid and one pound of copperas, dissolve and mix thoroughly. Of this mixture put a tablespoonful to every gallon of water given to fowls to drink. It is not said how long this drink is to be continued.

Horticultural.

CODLIN MOTH.

While we look on with indifference and see the Godlin moth spreading over Oregon our neighbors in California are using all the means in their power to get rid of these and other insect pests, but most particularly they object to the Codlin moth. A meeting was recently held at Hayward's, Alameda county, to hear remarks from F. A. Chapin, chief inspector of orchards, under the laws of that State. We quote as follows:

Dr. Chapin dwelt largely on the danger of permitting the codlin moth to secure a foothold in our orchards. Although the first year they do but little damage, the next season they injure the crop fully 75 to 90 per cent. He believed that bands placed around the trees were a most successful means of entrapping them, the bands to be changed at least once a week. A question was asked as to the length of time it takes for them to hatch out. Mr. Chapin stated that from personal observation he had found that around Sacramento they appeared in about ten days; at San Jose, nineteen days, and Suisun valley fourteen days. In fighting the red scale he found concentrated lye the best, the proportions being a pound of lye to a gallon of water. The question was asked if the liquid would injure young cherry trees. Mr. Chapin replied that he had never known a tree to be injured by it. He urged the fruit growers to keep agitating this question until a public opinion was created that would cause every one owning an orchard to see to it that he is not breeding thousands of dangerous insects to destroy the future income and livelihood of his neighbor.

We have the codlin moth here in Salem in town gardens and orchards. We found it in the country, over the fence from our own Bartlett pear orchard, and the neighbor says they will have to go the way they came. We are certain to have, in a short time, a full assortment of insect pests and in a few years we will be wondering how it came that we have permitted them to take possession of the country. The only cure will be to do as California does—appoint officers and compel all orchardists to keep their orchards clear of vermin.

Method of Raising Potatoes.

I often see in your paper that there is a great variety of opinions in regard to raising potatoes, size of seed and cultivation. Some advocate large, while others prefer small potatoes for seed thinking that they are as good or better than large ones. They may raise good crops from small seed for one or two years, but if they do not obtain their seed from those that do take pains to select large seed, I think they will soon find their potatoes run out and become small. Why do we select a nice, well-shaped ear of corn for seed, not always the largest but the best developed. Also, why green wheat, oats, etc., to secure the plumpest and best seed to plant or sow? (At least we should if we do not.) We thereby raise a better quality of grain, and more of it, from year to year. I do not wish any one to infer that we should take the largest potatoes for seed, but those of a good marketable size, of nice shape, free from warts, scabs or other deformity.

Having my seed selected, I cut them to single eyes, or at most two, and plant them in drills 3 feet apart and 15 inches apart in the drills, having the drills, deep, in well plowed and thoroughly pulverized soil. I prefer a piece that had corn on the previous year, well manured and plowed in for that crop, and kept under good cultivation during the season. On potatoes I use some good commercial fertilizer that has plenty of potash in it, and use it liberally—400 or 500 pounds per acre. This will help keep the wire-worms away, and will increase the potatoes in size and quality, I am quite certain. I harrow, as soon as I see the first plants breaking the ground, with a smoothing harrow, to kill all the weeds that may have started. I cultivate often, whether there are any weeds or not, until they are in blossom. I have never failed to raise a good crop of nice smooth potatoes, and there was always a ready market for them. I often get considerable more than market price for them, which is quite an advantage in a season of plenty like this. My crop averaged about 500 bushels per acre this season.—Country Gentleman.

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For \$166.00 we will send you a dozen