

## THE HARDY BROWN SWISS.

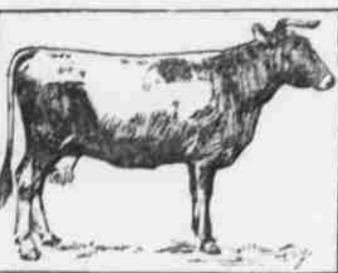
Writing of Brown Swiss cattle in *Breeder's Gazette*, Chicago, a Wisconsin dairyman says: The Swiss cattle in this country are not so widely known as the other classes of cattle, as their numbers are small. The exhibit at fairs is not very large.

The following characteristics are marked: Size, form and color, especially of the head, ears, escutcheon, odder and tent. The size is large and substantial, form firm and elegantly proportioned, color shades from dark to light chestnut brown. The light shade is especially observable in the tuft of hair between the horns, on the inside of the ears and in a narrow line along the back. Horns, which are rather short, are black and with black tips. Nose is black and with the mouth surrounded by a neatly colored band. A yellow strip along the middle of the under lip crosses over to the upper lip and extends up the sides of the nostrils. A light streak runs along back from head to tail; black switch, hoofs and tongue; straight hind legs, wide thighs and heavy quarters.

Such remarkable persistence in marked points denotes unmistakably the integrity and purity of the breed, since, according to the well established laws of heredity, descent, the peculiarities of other breeds with which this might have been crossed would almost certainly sooner or later have cropped out to a degree to challenge observation in a manner not to be mistaken. In descendants from the cattle imported into this country some years ago no such signs of crosses with foreign breeds have ever been exhibited. This integrity of the breed is all the more important because many of the traits exhibited by these cattle are among the most valuable.

From actual observation we find they cross well with other breeds, producing a very desirable grade of cattle.

Many importations of Swiss cattle have been made into this country. A herd was imported recently to the central states, and the progeny of a herd



A BROWN SWISS COW.

that was imported several years before and which has been scattered through all the states has resulted in the production of some remarkably good dairy cows. The Brown Swiss have been given a good try out in Green county, Wis., where they have proved to be an excellent and hardy breed of dairy cattle. Besides the generous flow of milk each cow will produce a healthy and hardy calf and keep up the performance year in and year out. We find it no uncommon thing for cows to produce sixty pounds of milk per day and to be milked up to calving time. At the age of eight to ten to twenty years the Swiss cow is still profitable without including her calf.

There are many classes of cattle, but in none of the herds which I have inspected have I seen cattle that I considered the equal of the Swiss stock. Their ancestors, having been raised in the pure mountain air of the Alps, give them very strong constitutions.

**Killing Lice on Hogs.**

We have a herd of from 200 to 250 Berkshire, and the prevention of lice has in years past been no small proposition for us to contend with, says a prominent breeder. We have a scheme now which in its results is more effective than anything we have yet tried, and we have used coal tar products, kerosene emulsion, machine oil and many other things. We have washes for our swine, which contain water to a depth of from a foot to two feet, maintained fresh, no stagnant washes. We always put some lime in these pools. We buy crude oil, processed, by the barrel, which costs about 10 to 12 cents per gallon that way. Once a week, when lice appear, we draw off three or four quarts of this processed oil and pour over the surface of this pool, upon which it immediately spreads and forms a coating.

The hogs do not dislike this oil, and frequently they wallow just the same.

When they emerge from the water a bit of this oil is deposited over the entire surface of the hog, under the arm-pits and in other places where the lice most frequent. It keeps the skin of the animal in good condition and kills the nits as well as the lice, something we have been able to accomplish with no other remedy.

### Barley For Swine.

While corn is considered the great fattening grain for pigs, tests have shown that other grains may be substituted in a great many cases, says a prosperous swine breeder. At some of our stations barley has been tested in comparison with corn, the result being very favorable to the barley. In general, it may be said that the results have shown that barley is not quite equal to corn, pound for pound, but is very close to it, and when we consider the high quality of the carcass produced by barley feeding we may almost say it surpasses corn as a grain for producing a high grade of pork.

### THE DAIRYMAN.

The ways of the cow should be studied. Some will give more milk on one kind of feed than on another. Some are easily injured with concentrated grain. Others do not like certain kinds of feed and will waste it.

### Keep the Cows Comfortable.

The cold rainstorms and the frosty nights are on us and our cows are happiest in a comfortable stable. The most careless observer is aware that ill usage or neglect has a decided effect on the milk flow. To compel the cows to brave the rainstorms and the frosty nights will mean a shrinkage in the milk flow. Some unusual conditions may cause only a temporary change, but insufficient or poor feed and undue exposure will cause a permanent depression in the production that no amount of feed or later attention will bring up to the normal.

### Like a Bank.

The silo has been likened to a savings bank by some writers. They claim that the deposits are made during the summer season and the drafts are honored during the winter. Corn that might otherwise be lost is put in the silo, and in the winter it provides an abundance of excellent feed which good cows would rapidly turn into good profits. It is a well known fact that this form of succulence is especially economical and yields the best returns in dairying. Silage is good for all kinds of farm stock, but it is found to be especially profitable when fed to cows.

### Some Good Advice.

A prominent dairyman gives this advice: Better not raise calves at all unless they are kept growing all the time. Stunted calves are hardly worth the trouble of bringing to maturity. The cow that remains fat during the full milking period should be viewed with suspicion. It is likely that too much of her food goes to flesh instead of milk. The essentials for the dairy cow are a dry floor, a good bedding and warm stable, plenty of wholesome feed and pure water. Cream that contains too much skim milk and is too old will foam. Never add hot water to the cream. It should be taken from the churn and heated by placing the pan in a pan of hot water and stirring until the desired temperature is reached.

### CARE OF THE FOAL.

**Wean Slowly, Feed Liberally and Handle the Animal Before Weaning.**

The most suitable way to wean a foal is to begin to keep him from his dam two or three hours daily, increasing the time till they are together from about 9 p. m. to about 6 a. m., finally parting them some morning or some evening.

A daily feed of crushed oats mingled with a little chopped hay and bran given to the foal a week or two before weaning will soon teach him to be independent of the mother, but care must be taken not to allow the mare to have access to the manger while the foal is eating. She would probably eat it herself.

Before the foal is weaned it is important that it should have been handled. To get a foal handled, taught to be led about and to be able to handle it, lift its feet up, etc., without its offering any resistance is a work that involves a certain amount of time, but the time spent now is time saved when the foal is old enough to be broken in.

If the foal meets with an accident or falls a victim to some of the numerous ailments to which horseflesh is liable, a foal which has been handled is far easier to doctor than one which has never been touched.

After mare and foal have been thus

separated, the best may be kept in a loose box, out of the hearing of other horses if possible, for two or three days, and it may then be turned out in the daytime and fetched up at night.

A foal's future depends a great deal on how it is treated during the first winter of its existence. Therefore to do full justice it is essential that it should be liberally but not lavishly fed from weaning time till the time arrives the following spring to turn away into some luxuriant pasture for the summer.

To keep a foal on short commons with the idea of reducing the cost of the keep is, according to the old saying, cent wise and dollar foolish. Foals invariably do best when they have company, and if two or three foals can live together so much the better. Before they are turned out in the morning they may have a feed of crushed oats, chopped hay and bran. The same ration may be given when they are brought in again at night, with the addition of an armful of whole hay.

An occasional linseed mash may also be given, as it is beneficial in keeping the bowels open.

Two or three pieces of rock salt in the manger for them to lick is also a good thing.

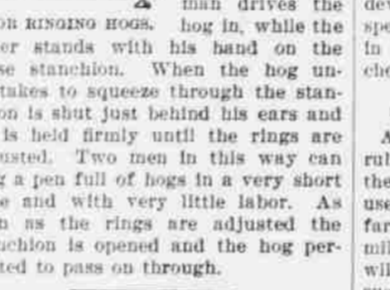
After the mare has left the foal steps must be taken to suppress the secretion of milk, and with that object in view dry food and plenty of exercise may be given.

A small quantity of milk may be drawn away daily, and rubbing the udder with molasses has also been found beneficial.

A dose of physic will also hasten the process, but it should be withheld if possible, especially if the mare is in foal.—W. R. Gilbert.

### Stanchion For Ringing Hogs.

There is a difference of opinion about the desirability of putting rings in hogs' noses. Those who favor the practice usually do the work by main strength and awkwardness. The illustration shows a stanchion that may be built into the fence in the corner of the pen or it may form one end of a large crate and be placed just outside of the pen so the hogs may be driven into it one at a time through a small gate or doorway. One man drives the hog in, while the other stands with his hand on the loose stanchion. When the hog undertakes to squeeze through the stanchion he is held by his ears and he is held firmly until the rings are adjusted. Two men in this way can ring a pen full of hogs in a very short time and with very little labor. As soon as the rings are adjusted the stanchion is opened and the hog permitted to pass on through.



FOR RINGING HOGS.

### An Object Lesson.

One of the best examples of successful modern dairying and one of the most instructive is the experience of Charles Fox of Illinois. He increased the income of his ninety-acre farm from \$1,000 to well over \$2,000 and believes that he can double the income again along the same lines. The best of it is that his methods would seem to apply in almost any dairy section. Probably his own explanation of his success is the best.

He says, "This improvement has come about by weighing and testing the milk, by seeing the whole herd, by buying and raising better cows, using the silo and feeding a more nearly balanced ration, and by studying and supplying the individual needs of the cow."

### THE GUINEA IN DISGUISE.

When on a trip to grandpa's farm you're always sure to meet

"Buckwheat! Buckwheat! Duckwheat!"

If you should unto New York go you almost die of fright

When you see the guinea low: "Bob White! Bob White! Bob White!"

But down at Philadelphia, too, He sounds the pheasant's drum;

Most scarce the daylights out of you With his "Trum! Tr-r-rum! Trum!"

Now, at Atlantic by the sea He's hooting canvasback.

Just fill your gizzard up with glee To hear him "Quack! Quack! Quack!"

O guinea, guinea, sakes alive, You used to cost but nix!

But now you cost from two to five By changing your outfit.

At home you dressed in polka dots, But now, full dressed in town, You're frilled in parsley and pink knots And sport a fine sheath gown.

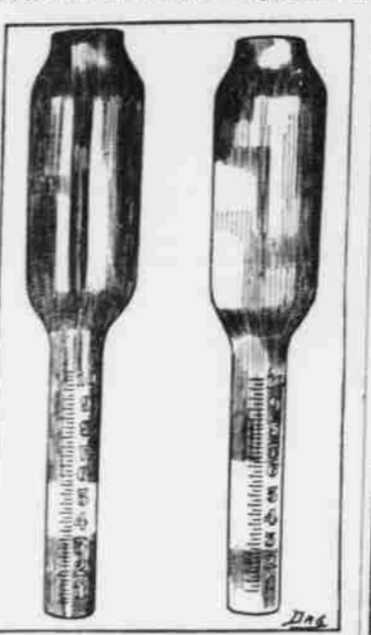
Keep it in the Bottle. Bottled milk, being sealed with a cap, cannot absorb odors and should be left in the bottle until used, not emptied into an open dish.

### THE HART TEST.

Invention to Determine the Percentage of Casein in Milk.

Dairymen in many sections are interested in the new Hart test for casein in milk. Dr. E. B. Hart, the originator of the casein test, like Dr. Babcock, inventor of the Babcock test, is connected with the University of Wisconsin. Like Dr. Babcock also, he received some of his training in New York, having been connected with the Geneva station.

The test for the percentage of casein which he has invented is operated on



CASEIN TEST BOTTLES.

a plan very similar to the Babcock. In brief, it consists of the precipitation of the casein by dilute acetic acid, treatment with chloroform to dissolve the fat, and the separation of the casein from the mixture by centrifugal force. Unlike the fat, the casein is heavier than the rest of the solution, and accordingly the bottles used in testing are of quite different type.

This test is by no means so simple as the Babcock. Country Gentlemen says it is better adapted to use in the laboratory than in the dairy and that it is doubtful if it will prove of much direct usefulness to the dairy farmer.

To some the test appears important in the possibility which it offers of the development of dairy herds for the specific purpose of producing milk rich in casein for the manufacture of cheese.

### Useful Instrument For Dairymen.

A small silver, nickel plated or hard rubber tube is sometimes used to draw the milk from a sore teat and is a useful instrument to have on the dairy farm. It is simply inserted into the milk channel, when most of the milk will run out without any squeezing or sucking. But it should be used with great care, so as not to injure the teat.

### THE HORSEMAN.

The colt should have more than a passing acquaintance with the saddle and bridle at six months of age.

### Curing a Puller.

It is claimed by one who has tried it that a driving horse that pulls on the bit can be cured by fastening a small ring on each side of the bridle and using the low hand as possible. Pass the lines through bit rings and snap them into the rings at the brow band. This, with a common jointed bit, will enable a child to hold a "puller," or hard mouthed horse, with ease under almost all circumstances. It can be used on a fast horse in double team or on both, as desired. It is cheap and easily applied, and it won't make the mouth sore.

### Indications of Disease.

An irregular pulse in a horse is a strong symptom of grave disease. In a healthy horse the pulse beats a thirty-two to thirty-eight per minute, but forty-eight per minute may not denote disease in some horses. To take the pulse place the finger of the right hand across the artery below the jaw, holding the watch in the left hand, and count the beats. A rise of temperature above 100 degrees denotes that something is wrong. To take the temperature use a thermometer. By practice a high temperature can be easily detected by inserting the hand in the mouth of the animal. Cold legs and cold ears and cold sweat are bad symptoms. Difficult and quick breathing indicate lung trouble, and snoring is caused by disease of the brain. A rough coat is a bad symptom, denoting indigestion. Fever in a horse is indicated by dullness, a quick pulse, high temperature, extended and inflamed nostrils and usually great desire for water.

### Feeding Wheat to Horses.

Owing to the very high price of corn and oats many farmers have since harvest been feeding wheat to their horses. Wheat is about the poorest of all the grains as horse feed, not on account of its lack of nutritive qualities, but by reason of the fact that it forms a pasty mass in the equine stomach. Consequently if it is not fed with great care in limited amounts and with an adequate supply of some much lighter material it is apt to induce digestive troubles. Wheat should never be fed whole to horses. It is always better to sell the wheat and buy some other grain, when that can be done, even if a small loss is entailed in the process. But when such an exchange cannot be effected the wheat should be rolled, coarsely ground or soaked and fed with a plentiful supply of cut or chaffed hay.

### Value of Sheep.

Sheep improve the land where they feed. This is quickly summed up in the old saying, "The hoof of the sheep is golden." They live on weeds and other odd kinds of forage that other stock will leave. There is actually more feed for cows in a pasture where a few sheep run than there would be without the sheep, because the sheep destroy bushes that crowd and shade the grass and because sheep eat what cows do not care for. A few sheep are profitable on any farm. A good many sheep are profitable on some farms. Much depends on the farmer.

### How's This!

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O. We the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 20 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm. WARE A TRUST. Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. WALKER, BROWN & MANNING, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 50c per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.



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