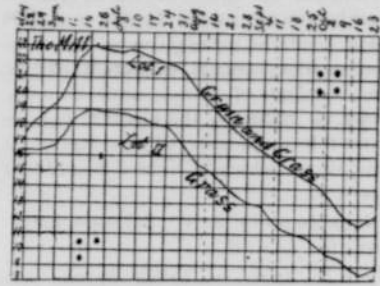


THE DAIRY

TELLTALE CHARTS.

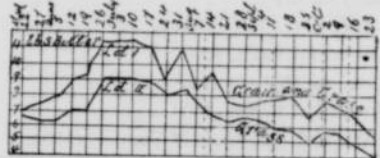
Difference That a Grain Ration Makes When Pastures Dry Up.

When the dry weather checks the growth of grass in pastures, the cows greatly decrease in milk flow. In such droughts the feeding of grain to stock maintains the growth in size or weight.



MILK WITH AND WITHOUT GRAIN.

To ascertain the effect of a grain ration on cows at pasture, L. P. Roberts and H. H. Wing, at the New York Cornell station (B. 36), have fed for three summers a mixture of two parts cornmeal, one part bran and one part cottonseed meal to Jerseys and Holsteins. Each cow was fed a gallon daily in two feeds, night and morning. In 1892, with good pasture through the summer, the grain fed cows produced less milk and as much butter.



BUTTER WITH AND WITHOUT GRAIN.

In 1890, with good pasture, grain feeding did not increase the butter. In 1891, with short pasture, the grain fed cows yielded enough more milk and butter to pay for the grain, but each grain fed cow gained 28 pounds more flesh.

Unhappy Cheese Standard!

We have on our statute books a law which we call a "double header," because it is doubly violated. This law requires that all cheese branded "standard" must contain at least 30 per cent pure fat, but cheese buyers who have handled and tested those standards find that they average not over 25 per cent fat. But, to cap the climax, the buyer, when he receives those misrepresented standards, willfully obliterates its brand and miraculously transforms them into a full cream cheese. Hence he is shrewd enough to see that large quantities of our cheese being in fact one-third skimms are sold in all the principal markets of the world as full cream cheese.

I ask, need he be very shrewd to see that such a law, violated as it is every day in the year, must inevitably work great havoc upon Wisconsin full cream cheese? He also knows that we have swept the deck at every recent cheese exhibit and that only a few days since we laid Canada in the shade by several points, and he asks himself why then does Canada outsell us at every point? On investigation he finds that Canada prohibits the manufacture of everything but a full cream cheese, and when a consumer buys a Canadian cheese he knows what he is buying and will pay accordingly, while we by law have been making trash of our cheese, and the consumer when he buys a Wisconsin cheese doesn't know whether he is buying trash or cheese, and he says to himself, "I will not be deceived; I won't buy it unless I can buy it for trash," and pays accordingly.—Address at a Dairy Convention.

Summer Shrinkage of Milk.

During the hot, dry months, when flies are abundant, cows are almost sure to shrink in the milk flow. There are some points about this matter that are well to consider. A great many dairy farmers follow the practice of turning the cows into a small pasture at night for the sake of the convenience of finding them easily the next morning. During the day the cows are so bothered by flies that they will not eat what they should even if it is easily procured. If they cannot graze at night, the result will be they get too little food in the 24 hours and must of consequence shrink in their milk.

The wise dairyman will see to it that the cow has plenty to eat. If it requires a little extra study and effort on his part to get it for her, he will do it, for he knows this important fact—that if the cow shrinks in summer he can never get her back to as large a flow in the fall as he otherwise would. Good management of the cows is one of the foundations of success in milk production. Flies in the daytime and confinement at night will beat the best cow in the world.

Dairy and Creamery.

The ancestors of the Guernsey and Jersey cows were found in Normandy and Brittany more than a century ago. The Norman cow was a large red animal. The Brittany cow was a small black one. The two breeds became mingled in one and crossed to the channel islands. The modern tendency has been to differentiate the species again, developing from the mixed channel islands' breed one family of red or orange tinted cows, which are called in our time Guernseys, another family of spotted black or fawn colored cows with dark noses, somewhat smaller than the other branch, and these we call in our time Jerseys.

Next time a buttery tongued agent at a fair or elsewhere tries to delude you into believing oleomargarine is better than butter turn on him and ask him why his millionaire employer, who makes the stuff at his factory, does not use it instead of butter.

American butter today is far superior to what it was 30 years ago. This is partly owing to improved cows, partly to improved methods of making butter.

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

The grave of George Eliot at Highgate, near London, is reported to be in a wretched state of neglect.

Mrs. Humphrey Ward is writing a new novel, a companion work to "David Grieve" and "Robert Elsmere."

General William Mahone of Virginia has permanently retired from politics. He is quite wealthy and says that public life has no rewards nor temptations for him.

Alexius Columbus, a former ship-builder, now nearly 97 years old, who claims to be a lineal descendant of the great Christopher, has been discovered in Buffalo.

Dr. J. Collins Warren, the new professor of surgery at Harvard, is a direct descendant of General Joseph Warren of Bunker Hill fame and is of a distinguished medical family.

Brigham Young, Jr., one of the numerous sons of the late president of the Mormon church, advises his people to regard politics as next to importance to religion and predicts that the Mormons will become "powerful politicians and saints."

John Hays Hammond, the noted California miner and manager of the Bunker Hill and Sullivan silver mines at Coeur d'Alene, Ida., has gone to Johannesburg, South Africa, to take charge of the eight great gold mines of the Barnat brothers.

Rev. Ralph Swinburn, who lives near Charleston, W. Va., is the oldest railroad man living in this country. He was born near Newcastle-upon-Tyne, in the county of Durham, Aug. 4, 1805, and began to work on railroads in the year 1818.

Among the distinguished citizens of Philadelphia past 90 years of age, the Rev. Dr. Furness is one of the most remarkable of personages. He takes long walks like a boy without fatigue. He hears well and can read at night even in the cars without glasses.

POSTOFFICE ANNALS.

1600—The English postal system as at present constituted founded by order of Charles II.

1663—The postoffice and post routes were let to Daniel O'Neill as the highest bidder for the contract.

1681—A penny post was established in London as a private enterprise by Robert Murray, an upholsterer.

1690—Murray having sold his penny post undertaking, litigation arose regarding it. It was adjudged a part of the general postal system and annexed.

1692—A general postal system for the accommodation of the American colonies was planned by the British government.

1710—The system of American postoffices and post routes was put into operation by the British government.

1726—Envelopes for letters mentioned by Swift as in common use at this date. They were large square pieces of coarse paper folded over the letter and fastened with sealing wax.

1740—There was talk of discontinuing the post between London and Edinburgh on account of the fewness of letters. On one occasion the post carried but one, and generally there were only three or four.

1753—Benjamin Franklin was appointed first deputy postmaster general for the American colonies.

1769—Mail coach routes were established by Franklin from Philadelphia to Boston, connecting with all the leading towns en route.

1774—In this year the English mails were first conveyed in coaches. The first mail by this startling innovation was sent from London to Bristol.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

RAILROAD TIES.

There are 10 lines running out of Chicago competing for eastbound business.

There were 2,444 railroad accidents in this country in 1892; 790 persons were killed and 2,635 injured.

A belt recently made for the Brooklyn City Electric Railway company is 116 feet long, 72 inches wide and weighs 1,800 pounds. One hundred and twenty hides were used in its manufacture.

A new plan is being considered to construct a belt line around Columbus, O. The proposed line is about 19 miles, and the cost is estimated at \$1,250,000. Part of the right of way has been secured.

A custom was established some time ago by the roads entering Columbus, O., to give state employees a passenger rate of a cent a mile on all occasions. The custom has been abandoned, and now full fare is charged.

All the tracks of the Boston and Maine road at Boston are to be covered with a shed. It was the first intention of the company to allow the tracks to remain uncovered and to have light sheds built above the platforms.

The new station of the Central Railroad of New Jersey at Atlantic Highlands has been finished. It is one of the finest in the state and was built in connection with the vast improvements made at the Sandy Hook steamboat terminal.

PITH AND POINT.

Missouri leads the world in lead production.

The name bank is derived from banco, a bench.

Forgery was first made punishable by death in 1634.

The Germans were the first to employ gunpowder for blasting rocks.

A gold coin depreciates 5 per cent in value in 16 years of constant use.

There have been 29 suicides committed on the Eiffel tower, in Paris, since its construction.

More than 60,000 stamps are said to be found every year loose in the letter boxes of the United Kingdom.

A cubic foot of newly fallen snow weighs 84 pounds and has 12 times the bulk of an equal weight of water.

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