

DAIRY AND POULTRY.

INTERESTING CHAPTERS FOR OUR RURAL READERS.

How Successful Farmers Operate The Department of the Farm—A Few Hints as to the Care of Live Stock and Poultry.

THE RURAL NEW Yorker devotes one of its interesting symposiums from specialists to the question of flavor in butter. Dr. Conn, Dr. Babcock, Professors Plumb, Dean, Jordan, Waters, Van Slyke and Hills, and the Canadian Dairy Commissioner, Mr. Robertson, being the contributors. The general result of the opinions of these gentlemen is that the desirable aroma and taste of butter are due to the handling of the milk and cream rather than to the flavor of the original food. Fresh butter appears to have no particular flavor, it being the buttermilk rather than the pure fat which gives the taste of butter are due to the handling some weeds, such as onions, garlic, ragweed, etc., is recognized as unfavorably influencing butter flavor, the influence of feed is generally minimized by all contributors and flavor is, as a rule, ascribed to bacterial action. Dr. Conn's views, which may be taken as affording a fair index of the others, are as follows:

"The flavor is not the result of any direct influence of food. Undoubtedly the food has great influence upon the flavor, but the delicate butter aroma is only directly related to the food. This conclusion I base upon the fact that I have succeeded in producing the desired flavor from the milk of cows fed upon the widest variety of foods. Butter fat, when first drawn with the milk, does not have the flavor found in the choicest butter. In my own opinion it has no flavor at all resembling it. Very likely indigestion or change of food may influence the flavor of the butter. As butter is ordinarily made this will almost certainly

produce a good flavor. Bacillus 41 has been demonstrated to be a bacteria which will produce this flavor. The use of these 'starters' may be compared to planting a field with seed. If the field is left to itself something will grow, but we can not tell what. If planted with clover we may depend upon clover. So the cream, when inoculated with such starters as No. 41, may be depended upon to develop the right kind of bacteria, and, therefore, the proper flavor. This flavor comes, of course, indirectly from the food, but directly from the products of bacterial growth in the cream. The conclusions which I have given above are not mere guesses, but are the results of a long series of most careful and rigid experiments upon this matter. I find it possible to produce the butter flavor from all sorts of cream, and under almost any condition, provided I put the right species of bacteria into the cream."

Value of a Record.

The extra cost of keeping a record is but trifling compared with the benefits derived from it. Printed milk sheets, if it is desired to use them, can be obtained from any dairy supply company at a small cost. The little time and trouble of weighing and testing will never be missed and at the end of the year the dairy value of the herd is known. For the following reasons, then, a record should be kept:

1. It enables the weeding out of unprofitable animals and replacing them by those of superior merit, thus increasing the profits from the dairy.
2. It indicates which cow's calves will probably be the best to rear and which to dispose of.
3. It enables the selection of animals that make the best use of the food given them.
4. It enhances the value of the herd and the selling price of both cows and calves.
5. It enables a study of the individual peculiarities of each animal.
6. It enables a rational system of feeding; insures against wasteful or extravagant feeding and arouses and holds the attention of the dairymen, as well as solving many hitherto unthought-of problems.—Mo. Exp. Sta.

Fowls for the Table.—There is no disputing the fact that if one wants a fast growing broiler or spring chicken, a cross, like, for instance, Houdan on

RUMPLESS FOWLS.



Rumpless fowls are not only wanting in tail feathers, but their anatomy shows that the caudal projection is wanting, and also even the final vertebrae of the spine itself. This gives them a very peculiar and grotesque appearance. It is supposed that these originated from the Polish breeds, and that some of them were formerly crested with partially developed beards, with leg feathers and vulture backs, but these have been bred out. Their anatomy being deficient in the usual prolongation of the vertebrae

column upon which the tail feathers of the fowl are planted, renders them devoid of this ornamental appendage; the back part of the body being covered by a few back or saddle feathers. They were formerly bred mostly black in color, or a mixture of black and white, but are mostly found now pure white. They have been somewhat improved by breeding, but are now rarely seen. They are good layers, but the eggs are not apt to be so fertile as those of other breeds. As sitters and mothers they do very well, while as a table fowl they are of average quality.

follow. Here, too, the influence is an indirect one, but no less certain. Sometimes the food does have a direct influence in filling the butter with peculiar odors, such as that of garlic. The explanation is not positively known, but it is probably due to volatile products of the food passing directly into the milk. The food is the source of the flavor indirectly, the flavor being directly the result of certain decomposition products of the cream. These flavors are produced by bacteria which multiply in the cream when it is ripening. Whether proper flavors are produced in the cream will depend upon whether the proper species of bacteria are present in sufficient quantity. Some species of bacteria produce very good flavors, some very poor flavors, and some will completely ruin the flavor and the resulting butter. The buttermaker has no method of determining what species are present, and will get the proper flavor if he chance to have the proper species. The various 'starters' and 'cults' are supposed to contain the proper species of bacteria to

Cochin or Brahma; Indian Game or Brahma or Langshan; or Leghorn or Plymouth Rock, will give the best results. But we have now two breeds that will fill the bill almost as well. They are the White Wyandotte and the Barred Plymouth Rock. The former are to be preferred in that particular, as the skin is more yellow, the breasts more plump, and the flesh more firm and closer grained. For roasting purposes no fowls equal the Light Brahma and the Black Langshan; but on account of the color of the skin and legs, the Langshans are not so popular as the Brahma; and yet those who have given them a trial are not slow in saying that they take the lead. There is a wild turkey taste to the flesh that is tempting.

Horses multiply in Australia almost like rabbits, living entirely upon grass, and never under cover from birth to breaking. More than three-fourths of them are for the saddle or light harness.

Six Months of Pig Life.

At the swine herders' meeting held in Des Moines last week, Wm. Roberts spoke on feeding and managing pigs up to six months old. A part of his remarks were as follows:

If the topic would allow of it I would like to take a run and go before I jump. Say about two weeks before the pigs see daylight. I do not know but that to get at the subject just right, one would need to go back a good ways and come up to the topic. I will only take up your time for a brief period. For two weeks before farrowing I feed as near the kind of food as possible I intend to feed afterward. I have well arranged, roomy breeding pens with good fenders in which I put the sow a few days before farrowing time. When the time is up for her to travail I am on hand, but to tell you just what to do I will not attempt, for my doings are various, to suit the case. One may need no attention; another may need all the skill of a breeder. I put water in a clean trough a few hours after the sow has farrowed; that is all the first day. The next day all the food I give her is a handful of shorts in water and increase from day to day until she has had shorts five days. I then take mother and pigs to a one-eighth acre lot of grass in which there is a nice house, 8x7 feet, dirt floor. Now is a critical time, and no iron-clad rule will do; of a dozen sows, no two are exactly alike, hence the necessity of having them in lots to themselves. One may have a voracious appetite and will need holding in, or you will soon have a patient on your hands with dyspepsia. Another may have but little appetite, generally occasioned by fever in bag. She will need close attention. I bathe the belly with cold water, and have a bottle of Jaxseed oil with a little carbolic acid in it, and with a turkey feather put this over her teats. The washing with water cleans off all dirt and allays fever; the oil and acid preserves the pigs from sore mouths. I try to coax up an appetite sometimes with little scraps of meat, milk, mush, etc. I now, if they have good appetites, increase the feed, clear, fresh water, shorts and a little oil meal mixed, as feed, and give all they will eat up clean. At this time I commence on one-half ear of dry corn, increase from day to day until on a full feed. I keep on in this way. At about three weeks old the pigs will begin to come up to the trough. It is fixed low so that they can eat all they will. Then reap oats and corn and put it in a shut-off corner. Stand and look at them eat, and grow, and feel happy. At five weeks of age I open the doors of each pen or lot, and have the sows from six to eight come up to a common feeding place. Of course the pigs come too. Toll the pigs into a clean-floored house and feed slop as heretofore, and soaked oats and corn, all they will clean up—always sweet. At eight or nine weeks of age I turn the sows in back pasture and leave the pigs in their pasture and keep right on giving same feed and care. When fair time comes we select what we want to exhibit. After the round-up of the fairs, we separate the sexes, castrate what males appear to be below the standard, put them with such of the sow pigs as we do not want to retain either in our own herd or to ship for breeders, push them as fast as possible and try to have them in Chicago before the first of February, at from 200 to 250 pounds. After selecting what I want to retain, I try to have the rest in other hands by the time they are six months old.

This year I have had the personal care and oversight of over 130 pigs. There has not been a single case of scours, but one case of thumps and only three or four with sore mouths. There is not an unhealthy looking pig in the bunch. They are in five groups and kept separate. If I could so arrange it I would prefer still smaller groups. I would give you all a personal invitation to come and see my pig town.

A most interesting discussion followed, led by Mr. W. Z. Swallow of Booneville, who was made the target for a long array of questions bearing on the subject. His plan was to keep each sow and litter separate from the others in a grass lot of not less than one-half acre until six or eight weeks of age, so they could not acquire the habit of robbing. Later a dozen in a lot will bring better results. Feed regularly, three times a day, milk and shorts. The milk should be sweet, as sour milk fed to sow or pigs is apt to scour. Red shorts are better than white. Feed no soaked corn, preferring, if corn is fed, to feed it dry, and in small quantities after the other feed. Seldom feed oil meal. Feed well and give plenty of exercise, but do not overfeed. Keep salt and ashes always where the pigs can get them. Bed with clean sand on ground floor. Yearlings can be made to shed by washing daily with warm water. Best breeding sows are those bred twice a year regularly. He also advocated the feeding of wheat because of its strengthening influences on bone and muscle.

Mr. F. A. Shafer, of Campbell, feeds ground corn, oats, wheat, rye, and everything a pig will eat, but no shorts. Thinks a bad influence follows advocating the feeding of shorts and slops. He feeds corn because it is cheap and the best pork producer known. Considers bone a result of breeding rather than feeding.

American Horses in England—John A. Logan, Jr., is about to try an experiment that will be interesting to breeders. He will take to London about the middle of July fifty heads of fine horses. Every one of the lot will be 15.3 in height or better and not one will have a record slower than 2:30. Every animal in the lot will be solid color, bay or brown, and there will be no less than fifteen matched pairs, some of them able to go double in 2:25. All will be stylish, fine-acted horses, and Mr. Logan believes that they will not only attract great attention on the other side, but that they will also fetch excellent prices.—Ex.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Forgiving the New Woman.

If the coming woman is really taking to the higher education in good cookery, as is reported of her, then all will be forgiven. Even political economy and sociologic problems will bear pleasant family discussion over a table containing a well-cooked dinner. Perhaps therein lies the hint of feminine final supremacy, for what can man refuse the being who makes an art of pleasing his palate and delighting his digestion? Beauty itself must yield as a supreme influence to the stying power of this new and subtle force.—Philadelphia Item.

Open the Safety Valve

When there is too big a head of steam on, or you will be in danger. Similarly, when that important safety valve of the system, the bowels, becomes obstructed, open it promptly with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, and guard against the consequences of its closure. Biliousness, dyspepsia, malarial, rheumatic and kidney complaint, nervousness and neuritis are all subjugated by this pleasant but potent conqueror of disease.

"A cigar," said Mr. Lowell, "is the true measure of just conversation." A cigarette is about the right measure for some people, however.

It has been decided by a Brooklyn church that playing cards isn't wicked, and two-thirds of the congregation have quit using them.

I have found Pilsa's Cure for Consumption an unfailing medicine.—F. R. Lotz, 1305 Scott street, Covington, Ky., Oct. 1, 1894.

A man never knows the extent of his wife's patience till he is sick and has to be waited on.

If the Baby is Cutting Teeth. Be sure and use that old and well-tried remedy, Mrs. Westlow's SOOTHING SYRUP for Children Teething.

It is apt to stagger a man when he learns that he can get a drink in a prohibition town.

"Hanson's Magic Corn Salve." Warranted to cure or money refunded. Ask your druggist for it. Price 15 cents.

Books are so cheap now that the poorest people can buy and own them, and the richest can borrow and keep them.

We Want to Buy State, County, City and School District BONDS and WARRANTS. Correspondence solicited. MORRIS & WHITEHEAD, Cooper Building, Denver, Colorado. Branch: Chamber of Com. Bldg., Portland, Or.

It is peculiar how soundly a man sleeps when his wife crawls over him on her way to the kitchen to make a fire.

Reduced Rates to the East via the Union Pacific System.

To Boston and return August 17-23. To Louisville, Ky., and return Sept. 6-8. For additional information call or write to Geo. Ady, Passenger Agent, 941 17th street, Denver, Colo.

The man who thinks the world owes him a living, and will call around and pay it, gets left.

FITS—All fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No fits after the first day's use. Marvellous cures. Treatise and 21 trial bottles free. Dr. J. C. Kline, 163 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

The grocer is not a newspaper man, but he often has occasion to put things in the paper.

It is hard for a man with a dull pencil to write sharp things.

ALBERT BURCH, West Toledo, O., says: "Hall's Catarrh Cure saved my life." Write him for particulars. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

A man likes to be told to "move up" in politics or professional life, but not in a street car.



KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly addressing the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and \$1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

A SURE CURE FOR PILES (itching Piles known by moisture like perspiration, cause intense itching when warm. This form and Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles yield at once to) DR. RO-SAN-KO'S PILE REMEDY, which acts directly on parts affected, absorbs tumors, cures itching, effecting a permanent cure. Price 50c. Druggists or mail, Dr. Bosanko, Philada., Pa.

Kleptomania is rated to be, by all odds, the most lucrative form of insanity.

Parker's Ginger Tonic is popular for its good work. Suffering, tired, sleepless, nervous women find nothing so soothing and reviving.

Shun idleness: it is the rust that attaches itself to the most brilliant metals.

What a sense of relief it is to know that you have no more corns. Hindocorns, removes them and very comforting it is. 15c. at druggists.

Know thyself! If you can't get the requisite information, run for office.



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every one of the painful irregularities and weaknesses that prey upon women. They fade the face, waste the figure, ruin the temper, wither you up, make you old before your time.

Get well! That's the way to look well. Cure the disorders and ailments that beset you, with Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription.

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Denver Directory.

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