

THE DAIRY.

THE SECRET OF GOOD BUTTER.

Every one knows how superior is the reputation of Philadelphia butter, and many have been the attempts to account for it. Perhaps the most popular notion was that it was due to the prevalence of the "sweet vernal grass" in our pastures and hay fields—the grass which often gives so peculiar a fragrance to meadow hay. But it needed very little reasoning to demolish such a theory as fish. This grass is one of the poorest for hay or pasture purposes, and scarcely exists, except on cold clay lands, in partially shady places near groves or low woods. Yet while this grass is the exception, indeed the very rare exception, in low pastures, or in the hay fed to our cows, good butter is the liberal rule in all our markets.

It has long been the opinion of our best agricultural generalizers of facts that we owe much more of the sweetness of our butter to the abundance of springs and spring houses in our State, than to anything peculiar which grows in our pastures. Milk has a particular affinity for any odors in the atmosphere, and water has some hence ing out our teams. Our rivers, creeks, rills and rills, should be bridged with substantial bridges that will stand high ter. Our road law is incomplete or wrong. We at least need a better one. The inquiry whether the light of a kerosene lamp in a dairy could possibly affect the quality of the butter; we should answer most decidedly in the affirmative. All odors of every description should be carefully avoided, if the very best brand is desired.

There is one little incident in this reputation of Philadelphia butter which must never be forgotten. The followers of Penn made up a large class of our original farming population. With these people cleanliness was especially of the virtues. It was not a mere sentiment that it was "next to godliness," but an everyday testimony in all they did. Aided in these cleanly practices by their numerous springs and spring-houses, we have little doubt we owe to them as much as to any other circumstances the eminent character which Philadelphia butter enjoys; and we believe that if other quarters would give especial attention to these little notices, as good butter might be had in any part of the Union as here.

Nevertheless we are obliged to add that there is a great deal of poor butter sold in Philadelphia made in the eastern counties, arising we think from those having a small dairy, churn only half as often as they should.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

SUGGESTIONS OF THE DAIRY.

Professor S. B. Arnold says that the question of deep and shallow setting of milk has agitated the dairy public. In making experiments Mr. Arnold claims that temperature must be taken into account. If the milk is kept in a warm room at a temperature over 50 degrees the best results can be obtained from shallow setting, whereas if the temperature is below 50 degrees quite as good results will be obtained from deep setting. At a temperature of 65 degrees milk will sour before all the cream rises. The cream rises more readily while the temperature is falling. Let the milk while warm cool gradually and the cream will come up. The reason is, the water is more readily influenced by cold; it contracts and becomes heavier, throwing up the lighter particles of cream. When water is cooled down to 40 degrees it will no longer contract, but will begin to expand. By heating milk to 160 degrees Mr. Arnold claims all odors of turnips, cabbages and other vegetables, excepting onions and leeks, may be driven out. Animal odors, he continues, are injurious to the keeping qualities of butter, and if they are not disposed of the butter is not of so delicate a flavor, but has a ranker, sharper taste.

A plan for improving the aroma of butter in use in many parts of Switzerland, noted for good milk and fine butter, is as follows: The milk, as soon as it is drawn and while yet warm, is filtered through a sprig of washed fir tips, the stem of which is inserted loosely and upright in the hole of the funnel. The milk deposits hairs, skins,

clots or gelatinous sliminess on the leaves. It has imparted to it a most agreeable odor, and does not readily turn sour. A fresh sprig should be used each time.

LIVE STOCK.

BREEDING FOR DRAUGHT.

In relation to breeding draught horses—called cart horses in England—a correspondent of the London *Agricultural Gazette*, says:

Hitherto in the breeding of cart horses far too little attention has been paid to the selection of sires; the chief recommendations have been a low fee and easy access. It is needless to say that close observation and considerable practical experience in the breeding of the different kinds of our domesticated animals thoroughly convince us of the value of pure blood. I like a good animal, yet I would infinitely prefer, for breeding purposes, a moderate animal of pure strain to that of the most perfectly-formed mongrel. We greatly dislike all signs of weakness and effeminacy in the male; he should be wide and deep rather than high and leggy. In the draught horse good feet and legs are of the utmost importance; the shoulders should be oblique in order that the animal may have free and safe action. The stallion should have a well-arched chest, long lean head, and clear prominent eye. We prefer to breed from young rather than from very old animals; the produce of aged parents more early assume the characteristics of premature old age and decay. Our opinion is strongly in favor of putting the fillies to the stud at two years old, assuming that they have been well kept till this age. I have heard an objection raised to this system on account of the greater degree of risk. This is for the most part an imaginary evil; it is well known that parturition for the first time is attended with less danger in a young than a comparatively old subject, and the produce of young animals is almost invariably the most vigorous. Not the least important consideration is the saving effected; if a foal can be reared it will pay for at least a year's keep, and the mare will be worth as much at five years old as if she had not had a foal, and the work to be got out of a two-year-old is very trifling. The adult animal when in foal may, in careful hands, be safely worked up to the date of foaling, provided she is not overdrawn, or during the latter period of gestation used much in the shafts, particularly with heavy loads; on grass farms, where little horse work is to be done during the winter, undoubtedly, a yard having an open shed and manger, with a few loose boxes, however rude their construction, if they are only watertight overhead, and afford some degree of shelter, are far more healthy than close, musty stables, to maintain an animal in a healthy state. A certain cubic area, or free breathing space, is necessary for a horse; it should not be less than 600 cubic feet, on sanitary principles.

THE WOOL TRADE.

The wool trade is again in an unsatisfactory position, and holders are at a loss to know exactly what course to pursue, whether to make concessions or patiently await events. The sales since our last have been 1,500,000 pounds. The demand for the most part has been confined to delaine and combing fleeces. All other kinds are now very dull, and for clothing wools the market has a tendency to lower rates. Some weeks ago we ventured the opinion that operators were paying too high prices for the new clip of Michigan, Ohio and Pennsylvania; and it has since transpired that these purchases can only be turned over at a loss, manufacturers appearing more indifferent to supplies than they have at any time during the past six months. The trade in woolen goods of every description also continues quiet and unsatisfactory. The difference between the prices of the raw material and manufactured goods is out of proportion, and the manufacturers say that if they were to purchase any kind of wool at the quoted rates they would lose money. The effort which has been going on for some time past to reduce the quantity of surplus goods on the market, and to reduce the cost of manufacture, has succeeded in a measure, but the present position does not war-

rant any considerable movement in the raw articles. Altogether the prospect is that not only holders of wool must take material concessions, but the curtailments in production of goods must continue for some time yet before the market will get into a satisfactory condition again.—*American Cultivator.*

STOCK ITEMS.

C. & H. Edwards, Gallatin county, breeders of fine Merino sheep, have recently been making sales to Proffit & Shoemaker, of the same county. The last named gentlemen have recently arrived with a fine flock numbering 3,000.

W. L. Parkins, has recently arrived in Gallatin county with 2,000 sheep. He brought them from California this season. Half-breed Jerseys or Alderneys are among the best of the dairy cows.

As might be readily referred, the managers of the Michigan State Fair have offered very liberal premiums for the different breeds of sheep. Premiums for thoroughbred sheep, \$144; premiums for American Merinos, \$144; premiums for fine wool grades, \$50; premiums for South-downs, \$112; premiums for all middle wool sheep, other than South-downs, \$112; premiums for Leicesters, \$112; premiums for Cotswold and all other long-wool sheep, \$112; premiums for fat sheep, \$58. Total premiums offered for sheep, \$814.

The entrails of cattle are now manufactured into cord, rope, round and flat belting and other material where extraordinary strength is required.

A Maine farmer raised a premium colt partially on eggs, giving him six per day, two mixed with each feed.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

JAMES MAULDIN,
BREEDER OF
Percheron--Norman Horses.
YOUNG STOCK FOR SALE.
Correspondence solicited. Address, Watson Beaverhead County, Montana. 4-6m.

C. & H. EDWARDS,
Importers and Breeders of
IMPROVED AMERICAN MERINOS.
A FEW CHOICE RAMS FOR SALE.
Elk Grove Ranch, 7 miles west of Bozeman.
P. O. Address, Bozeman, M. T. 34-6m.

BENNETT & GOODALE,
Importers and breeders of pure-blooded
COTSWOLD SHEEP.
Are now prepared to supply the wool-growers of the Territory with pure-bloods of either sex.
Rams, 1 year old, \$50. Early Lambs, \$10.
Inspection invited. P. O. address: Camp Baker, Montana. sep-43-3m.

SEDMAN & MCGREGOR,
BREEDERS OF
GRADE AND THOROUGHBRED SHORT-HORN CATTLE.

Range--Upper Ruby valley, Madison county, and the Sweet Grass and Yellowstone, Gallatin county.
P. O.--Adobetown, M. T.

JAMES E. CALLAWAY,
BREEDER OF
THOROUGHBRED DURHAM CATTLE.
Breeding to milk strains a specialty. Young stock for sale.

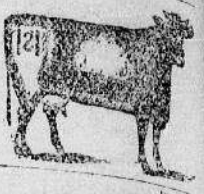
Range--Upper Ruby valley, from Fuller's Springs to Home Park ranch, Madison county.
P. O.--Virginia City, Montana.

HERDSMEN' DIRECTORY.

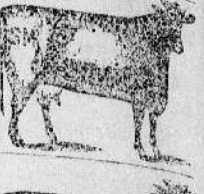
JAMES MAYNE.
Range Missouri valley, vicinity of Canyon Ferry; also, on Smith river valley.
P. O.--Canyon Ferry

Also 200 branded on the right shoulder and under the tail.

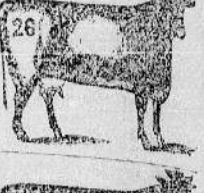
J. G. SARTER.
Range--Smith river valley, from White Tail to Newlan creek.
P. O. Address--Camp Baker.



SIMON MARKS.
Range--Smith River valley, from Camp Baker to Rim Rock.
Address, John T. Moore, Camp Baker.



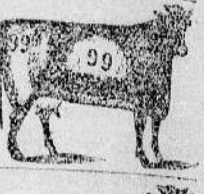
A. BRUCKERT, Jr.
Range--Smith River, vicinity of Thompson gulch.
P. O.--Camp Baker, M. T.



P. J. MOORE & BRO.
Range--Smith river and Muscleshell valleys.
Post Office--Martinsdale, M. T.
MARK--Half crop in left ear, and wattle on each jaw.



THOMAS COONEY.
Range--Missouri Valley, from Confederate to Cave gulch.
Post Office--Canyon Ferry, M. T.



JOHN T. MOORE.
Range--Smith river Valley, from Camp Baker to the canyon.
Post Office--Camp Baker, M. T.



MARK--Swallowfork in left ear, and wattle on right jaw

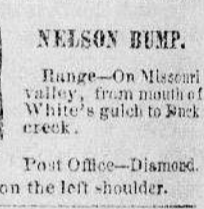
THOS. F. KEENE.
Range--On Missouri valley, vicinity Duck creek.
P. O.--Canton.
Brand same both sides.



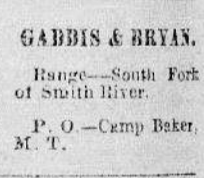
KROFT & FLEMING.
Range--Smith river valley, from Camp Baker to Rim Rock mountains.
P. O.--Diamond City.



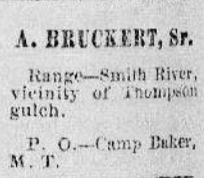
NELSON BUMP.
Range--On Missouri valley, from mouth of White's gulch to Buck creek.
Post Office--Diamond.
Horse Brand: the same on the left shoulder.



GABBIS & BRYAN.
Range--South Fork of Smith River.
P. O.--Camp Baker, M. T.



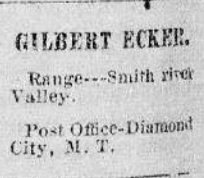
A. BRUCKERT, Sr.
Range--Smith River, vicinity of Thompson gulch.
P. O.--Camp Baker, M. T.



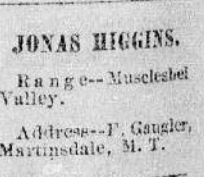
JOHN G. LEWIS.
Range--Smith river and Muscleshell valleys.
Post Office--Central Park, M. T.



GILBERT ECKER.
Range--Smith river Valley.
Post Office--Diamond City, M. T.



JONAS HIGGINS.
Range--Muscleshell Valley.
Address--F. Gaugler, Martinsdale, M. T.



G. L. LEWIS.
Range--Smith river Valley, from Camp Baker to the canyon.
Post Office--Camp Baker, M. T.
MARK--Dyap. Crop off of right ear and a hole in left.

