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Why Two Hunters Felt Glum After Their First Meeting With Mr. Bruin—A Race One Man Was Hastily and Earnestly Trying to Win.

"Speaking of bear," said the mining expert as he lit a cigar and leaned back comfortably in the corner of the smoker, "there's nothing nastier to meet out than an old, dirty faced silver tip. He's a cross between a grizzly and a brown, and, like crosses generally, he inherits all the meanness of both sides of the family. Old Dirty Face is always ugly about something, and he goes around fairly spoiling for a fight.

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STAMINA IN SWINE.

Want of Ruggedness and How It is Caused.

Ruggedness or stamina in swine is a quality of the first importance, says Professor Shaw. Many other qualities are good, but without this one all the other good qualities that may be possessed will be so far neutralized. This want of ruggedness is to some extent present in all lines of stock, but it is probably present in a greater degree in swine than in other farm animals and very probably because of the more artificial conditions to which swine are subjected. And it would seem to be present in a greater degree in pure breeds than in grades, since in pure breeds those artificial conditions have been present in a greater degree. Let us look into some of the various forms which this delicacy assumes and into the cause of the source with a view of suggesting a remedy. Those evidences of delicacy are manifest in the inability of swine to stand up under forced feeding, in the absence of breeding qualities of the first order, in the many ailments which swine are subject to and in the large mortality when visited with such scourges as hog cholera.

This is caused by improper feeding, and the tendency to it is transmitted under certain conditions. It is more certain to appear in those classes of swine which have small bones and bones weak in their constituents, and the cause of such weakness is usually to be traced to improper selection and to feeding a corn diet too continuously. There is not enough ash in the corn to maintain a sufficiency of bone. As soon as a pig begins to break down in limbs his value as a feeder or as a breeder is so far impaired. Every means should be taken, therefore, to maintain pigs strong in vigor of limb. It is possible to grow them so that they will seldom thus break down, and they should be so fed and selected that such a result will follow. The absence of good breeding qualities so often met with in swine in the west is due to improper selection, injudicious breeding and improper food. It has been customary to select the smoothest in form without sufficient regard to size or evidences of bodily vigor. Young sows have been chosen for breeding in preference to those fully matured, and in too many instances, especially in the case of pure breeds, in-and-in breeding has been too much practiced. The feed has had in its entirety too large a percentage of corn and too little of food elements of a nitrogenous character. The penalty paid is severe. We see it in the small size of the litters, in the great mortality of the young pigs and in the large proportion of nonbreeding among the sows.

Lung Power of Animals.

Very few people stop to think that the size of an animal's lungs has anything to do with the use of an animal, says Farm, Field and Fireside. Yet the size of the lungs counts enormously when it comes to the question of laying on fat or of consuming fat that has been laid on. The hog has the smallest lungs of our domestic animals, and is, therefore, a great conservator of fat. If we want to get fat we can get it to greatest advantage through the hog. The reason is that the smaller the lungs the less carbon they throw off, and the less carbon they throw off the less fat is consumed in supplying material to make carbonic acid gas. The hog lives a quiet existence and has no great need to change fat into energy.

The race horse would be a hard animal to fatten because he has immense lungs and those lungs are consuming carbon at a great rate. The racer must, therefore, have a well balanced ration, and his carbohydrate ration must not be reduced below the regulation proportion. While he must have the proteins to constantly supply the wasting muscles, he must have carbohydrates to transform into energy by means of his immense lungs. This will explain why oats have been found such an excellent food for horses. They supply the two elements named in about the proportions used by horses.

Effect of Bells Upon Cattle.

From observation of my own cattle I am satisfied that bells in a herd of cattle have a salutary influence on them, says a writer in the Florida Times-Union. In my herd of nine cows, besides dry cattle, I have five bells. They run at large, but they all come up faithfully every evening without exception. I am satisfied that they are fond of bells in their dumb way. The sound of bells has a soothing effect, as music has on wild animals. No tradition of the human race is better established than the power of sweet sounds over the savage breast. Is it man or animal. I have never had any cattle keep together so closely all the time as they have this season; never had them come home so faithfully at night; never have seen them so free from viciousness toward one another. The fiercest of them have become comparatively peaceable by the harmonizing influence of the tinkling bells. I am satisfied that if every animal had a bell on she would be the better for it. It takes the wild and devilish nature, the disposition to hook and kick, out of the worst animals, unless they are made irritable by abuse or by being left out in a long cold rain.

Horses and Machines.

The bicycle has thus far failed to supplant the horse. How could these light vehicles expect to accomplish what the railroads failed to do? It was once thought that railroads would almost ruin the horse in all its specialties, but we all know what the result has been. Then came electricity as a motor for city railroads. Now said the overwise man, stand still and see the horse disappear, but the horse is still with us and growing in numbers and value.

CREAM SEPARATORS.

Their Advantages For Farmers With a Few Cows.

Cream separators were not thought much of until recently, says William Swan in The Prairie Farmer. Now their use is becoming widely spread over the entire west. Every farmer who has six or more cows is obliged to have a separator in order to get good results from dairying, either on a large or small scale. The time is coming and is near at hand when every farmer who has few or many cows to milk will have a cream separator. Still there are any number of farmers yet who do not realize how much profit they are losing every day by not using a separator. They have heard others tell of their experience with a separator, but paid little attention only for the time being. One thing they object to is "paying such an exorbitant price," as they term it, for a separator, but they do not hesitate a moment at the price of any other piece of machinery used on the farm. The cream separator is used more than any other machine on the farm, you might say, as it is used twice a day 365 days in the year, and it brings in more dollars than any other machine. Of course there are other machines that must go hand in hand with the separator. I wish I could impress upon the mind of the farmer who has not a cream separator this thought—that whatever you do you wish to receive as great a compensation as you believe you have honestly earned. Now, you earn more than you really get for your milk at present. You must remedy that leak as quickly as possible for your own special benefit. I am not an agent for separators, as some may suppose, but would merely give some facts as regards them. The cream separator that will separate all of the cream and only the cream from the milk is the kind to buy. Here are a few benefits to be derived from the use of the separator: First, you can get the cream out of the milk immediately after milking, and thus you will only have to care for the cream; then the skim milk can be fed in its sweet, warm state to the calves and pigs; second, the milk becomes cleansed from all particles of dirt when separated; third, the finest butter is made from the cream, and it will command the highest market price.

How Oleo is Made.

Notwithstanding the protests of the oleo trust and its friends in congress, the various formulas for making oleomargarine have been made public, and they are at least interesting, says the Philadelphia North American.

One of the processes for making the kind of butter that is sold in Pennsylvania as a dairy product is thus described in the patent office records: "The process consists in first forming a soap emulsion of the fats or fatty oils with caustic soda; then precipitate the lyes; then applying chlorinated alkaline lye or chlorinated gas to the soap emulsion."

That sounds like a recipe for making soft soap, but when the color is added the result is gilt edge "creamery" butter for the Pennsylvania market.

Here are a few of the constituents of the "advanced product of the farm": Bisulphate of lime, borax, salicylic acid, benzoic acid, orris root, cotton-seed oil, bicarbonate of soda, glycerin, carbylic acid, alum, capaic acid, sulphate of soda, cows' udder, sulphuric acid, pepsin, tallow, lard, salt, corn-starch, butyric ether, caustic potash, castor oil, chalk, slippery elm bark, caul, oil of sesame, oil of sunflower seed, olive oil, turpentine seed oil, bromine chloralum, chlorate of potash, oil of sweet almonds, oil of peanuts, peroxide of manganese, stomach of pigs, sheep or calf, nitrate of soda, mustard seed oil, nitric acid, dry blood albumen, sugar, butyric acid, bicarbonate of potash and caustic soda. One cent a pound is a very modest rate of protection for such a formidable array of mineral and organic poisons and abominations.

Skim milk as an Insect Destroyer.

It may not be generally known that skim milk or buttermilk readily mixes with kerosene, forming an emulsion which destroys insects without the danger of injury to animals or plants on which they might be that might result from the use of the pure oil or of oil and water. We first learned of this from using this mixture for the scale insect, or mite, which causes scaly legs on fowl. We found that one or two dippings or washings with it would cure the worst case of scaly leg and leave the skin as smooth as when first hatched. We never had occasion to try it for lousy animals, for we never had one, but we do not hesitate to recommend it, and we have lately seen its use advised for ticks on sheep, using a gill of kerosene to one gallon of milk. We did not make our mixture so strong of kerosene as that, but perhaps the larger tick may need a stronger application than an insect so small as to be scarcely visible to the naked eye.—American Cultivator.

Cows' Taste in Music.

I am not an agriculturist, but for ten years I lived with an uncle who kept cows. We had several changes of cows and milkmaids during that period. It was noticed that certain milkmaids could draw more milk than others. Our most characteristic cow was Trieste, so named on account of her sad bearing, and it required the most touching of border songs to prevail upon her to give a decent supply of milk. The old woman who generally milked her always wound up with "The Land of the Leal" to get the creamy ending of the milking process. A new hand once tackled Trieste with sea songs, with dire consequences. Another cow was called the Evangelist on account of her intense hatred for psalm tunes and Sankey hymns. She, strange to say, preferred rollicking tunes.—London Chronicle.

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