

# DAIRY AND POULTRY.

## INTERESTING CHAPTERS FOR OUR RURAL READERS.

### How Successful Farmers Operate This Department of the Homestead—Hints as to the Care of Live Stock and Poultry.

#### Swedish Method of Raising Cream.

This is simply setting the milk at or near the temperature at which drawn and quickly reducing it to 45 degrees, says "Rocky Mountain News." Milk when drawn is at the temperature of about 80 degrees, and the nearer it is to that temperature when set, the better the results will be. But if it is not allowed to fall below 90 degrees, before setting, the results will be satisfactory, if prompt and proper reduction of temperature of the milk is produced.

It must not be understood that all, or practically all the cream, cannot be raised if the milk is allowed to drop to a lower degree than 90 before setting, for it can be done. But in such practice it may be necessary to cool it to a lower temperature and perhaps a little longer time allowed for the cream to come up.

By practically all the cream is meant all but a trace of butter fat and is of butter. Some of the very smallest of butter globules are of no practical value, and they are the last to come up.

Failures to secure all the cream by the practice of the Swedish system, or attempt to practice it, have resulted only when it has been improperly practiced. And the most common cause for such failures has been the lack of proper reduction of temperature.

Many seem to think that if the water is at 45 degrees, that is all that is required. Now the water in which the cans of milk are set may be at the start 45 degrees, but as soon as it has an equalized temperature with the milk its power for cream raising has been expended, and it cannot accomplish more in that direction. The only thing then to be done, is to either change the water or put in ice. It would be better to do either a short time before the two fluids equalize temperature. If ice is used, it is of course better to put enough of it in at the start to reduce the milk to 45 degrees.

The Swedish system of cream raising can be practiced in any kind of a sheet metal can, the diameter, or width of which, is not too great—about eight and one-half inches should be the limit of diameter for a round can, or width of one oblong in form. But for cans of the latter form, a width of seven inches are practical, while round cans of the usual height, twenty inches, would not be convenient to clean, of a less diameter than 8 1/2 inches.

The cans may be set in a common box or tank made water tight or even in a half section of a barrel.

At the north, the item of ice is anything but a serious one so far as cost is concerned and there is no excuse for a farmer not to store it. There is no denying that the Swedish system can be more properly practiced if ice is used than it can be without it, this is a rule. With its use there will never be any trouble in getting all the cream between milkings and in fact in a much shorter time than the limit—say three to five hours. And when a vessel of very small diameter, or width, is used, it can even be accomplished in two hours. To test the truth of this statement fill a glass fruit jar with milk just drawn, and set it in a vessel containing water, and plenty of ice broken fine. If the milk is from a cow fresh in milk you will be very apt to see a distinct cream line in forty minutes and have all the cream to the surface in less than double that number of minutes. This is an experiment that anyone can easily make and it will prove an educating one.

#### Opinions on Incubator Management.

Most persons recommend cellars for incubators, and that is where I ran an incubator for two seasons, a good part of the time without much success writes S. D. Gratigny in Midland Poultry Journal. A dry cellar is all right, but who has one? Did you ever see a dry cellar? It may seem dry for a short time, but stay in one for several hours or try to sleep in one and you will find out before morning how much dampness there is in a dry cellar. Now, eggs exposed to that dampness for three weeks must absorb considerable moisture, something they do not get under a hen, and something that will cause a large number of foul grown chicks in the shell that could not get out. To leave the cellar door or window open will not do; the cellar would be subject to very sudden outside thermal changes that the regulator could not meet and you would have a night job in addition to your day job without any extra pay. A good ventilator would do away with the excess moisture and should be built so as to prevent any cold air coming in. A long box, say one foot square, open at the lower end, which should be about one foot from the floor of the cellar and extend to the roof of the house, with a cap on top to prevent rain from falling in, would cause a swift current of air which certainly would carry off a large amount of dampness and add to the sanitary condition of the cellar. Such a ventilator could be placed in the wall and would not take up any space in the cellar. As that method was inconvenient for me I tried another. I put two sacks of lime, about two bushels, in the cellar, and the next hatch I had was a good one. The air chamber in the eggs when the chicks were ready to hatch was the largest I ever saw. Lime will absorb a wonderful amount of moisture and is the cheapest remedy for that purpose of which I know, after your building is up, but the ventilator could be put in while the building is being put up with little expense.

I never tried a hot air machine in a cellar, but imagine they are more suitable for a cellar than a hot water incubator.

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6. On clay soil containing little sand (timothy) gave mixed results, though where the maximum amount of water (41.3 inches) was used the yield was the greatest.
7. On clay soil containing more sand the first crop of clover increased steadily and rapidly from the use of 4.2 inches of water up to 12.9 inches. The application of 5.2 inches more of water decreased the crop nearly one-half.

# DEMAND FOR WIVES.

## PAMUNKEY TRIBE OF INDIANS STOP INTERMARRYING.

### The Custom Threatened the Perpetuation of the Race—They Now Want to Intermarry with the Eastern Cherokee Tribe.

Another great trouble is to get eggs in winter that will hatch. You might as well throw your money in the river as to buy eggs up here, there and every place, as they will hatch very poorly, and what chicks do hatch will not pay for what they eat. You must mate up the hens yourself, keep them in a warm place, gather the eggs before they get chilled, and keep them at a temperature of not over 60 degrees nor less than 40 degrees. You should have a brooder ready for them two or three days before the chicks are hatched, have the temperature 100 degrees, and never allow it to get below that until the chicks are feathered. If you do this you will not lose any chicks on account of improper heat or by crowding or with bowel trouble, unless the latter is caused by improper food or roughing. Another very essential point is to keep them busy. If you have them in a brooder house or small pens make them scratch for almost all they get. If they have a free range in good weather and are not overfed they will take enough exercise. It is an easy thing to raise them in warm weather on a free range, but raising them in winter in a brooder house is another thing. I had best results by feeding small amounts often. If a small handful could be thrown to fifty chicks in litter every hour it would imitate nature nearer than to feed three or four times a day, or even every two hours. Feed a variety, but never feed dough—it will cake and sour in the crop, and cause severe diarrhoea. Shorts, middlings, oatmeal, corn meal, bran, etc., mixed raw, will make dough, and should never be fed unless cooked. A cake made of corn meal, oatmeal, bone meal, eggs, and meat chopped fine, mixed with sour milk, and baked like corn bread, is hard to beat for the first week. They should never be allowed more than half what they will eat except at night. More food will digest with the crop kept half full than if kept full.

If there is any secret in raising young chicks it certainly is in keeping them warm and busy.

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As long as I kept the temperature at 85 to 90 degrees I threw out at the rate of ten dead chicks a day. When I began keeping them warm—100 to 110—I began raising broilers instead of burying dead chicks.

Tubercle Bacilli in Milk. Dr. Samuel G. Dixon of the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, who is an acknowledged authority among microscopic savants of this country, says:

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The above opinion coming from so high an authority is worthy of great confidence. It also corresponds squarely with the views of Dr. Cressey of Connecticut, one of the first veterinarians of the country to study tuberculosis in cattle. Dr. Cressey still affirms that milk in the early stages of this disease is not affected, and therefore not dangerous until the milk glands become involved, in which case the disease manifests its presence by disordered conditions at once noticeable.—Maine Farmer.

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# A TRICK OF MEMORY

## THE NAME THE DOCTOR COULD NOT RECALL.

### For Forty Long Years He Vainly Searched His Brain for It—The Story That So Suddenly Lost Its Point—Principle of Psychology.

Rev. Cyrus Hamlin, who as a missionary resided for more than forty years in Turkey, and was the founder and first president of Robert College, in Constantinople, has collected a number of incidents connected with his residence in that country. Among them is one which has an interesting bearing on the question of memory, says the Washington Star.

It is a familiar contention among psychologists that an incident once thoroughly presented to the human mind cannot be effaced from memory. But for many years Dr. Hamlin thought he had proof of an exception to this law. After he graduated from the theological seminary and had decided to devote his life to missionary work, he visited Philadelphia on business connected with his work, and while there was introduced to a gentleman, who, being much interested in missions, generously rendered Mr. Hamlin financial assistance, which enabled him to carry on his work to better advantage than he could otherwise have done.

It was 30 years before he again visited America, during which time he had married and a family of children had grown up around him. None of these having ever visited the father's native land, all he could tell them of this country, and were, of course, especially interested in incidents connected with his own life. Among other stories he often related the one concerning his patron, but curiously enough he found it impossible to recall the gentleman's name. Every incident connected with their interview, even to the street and number of the house in which he had lived, was as plain to him as if it had been but yesterday that the events occurred, but to save his life he could not think of the gentleman's name. As time went on this lapse of memory became so persistent as to cause him considerable annoyance, and he adopted all sorts of expedients to bring back the name. He would take the letters of the alphabet one at a time, and think over all the surnames he had ever heard, but to no avail. Then, in his imagination, he would start down the street where his friend had lived, enter his house, go through with the ceremony of introduction, and repeat word for word, as nearly as he could remember, the conversation which had taken place between them, but still he could not recall the name.

When after thirty years he returned to his native land on a visit, he took the trouble to go to Philadelphia, in order to settle the question which had been puzzling him for so long. He visited the house, but found only strangers, who could tell him nothing of the people who lived there so many years before. So, finally, Dr. Hamlin abandoned the search, thinking that here at last was a case where something had been thoroughly presented to the human mind and as thoroughly effaced.

One night, when he had returned permanently to this country, he attended a large dinner, where were present several distinguished psychologists. During the evening the conversation turned upon the subject of memory, and the well known scientific principle was discussed. This was too good an opportunity to be lost, and Dr. Hamlin proceeded to relate his experience at length as an example of the opposite view, namely, that incidents could be thoroughly effaced from memory. He was, of course, listened to with great interest, and as he approached the end of his story, he said with great impressiveness: "Gentlemen, there is an incident presented to my mind more than forty years ago, and I have not been able to think of the name of Capt. Robinson from that day to this."

When the climax was greeted by a hearty burst of laughter, the worthy doctor looked around in great astonishment, for he thought he had told a pretty good story, and could see nothing to provoke mirth. It was sometime before he saw that he had been "condemned out of his own mouth."

Docking Steamers by Night. Heretofore every vessel arriving at quarantine, after sunset, has been prevented from reaching her pier till the next day. Passengers on steamers arriving at quarantine even before sunset are often put to great inconvenience after the vessel is docked by a delay of the custom house officials to examine and pass their baggage. All such delays and discomforts will now cease. Passengers upon reaching the city at night will receive early attention from the customs officials and will not be obliged to stay on board the ship all night. Powerful electric lights will be supplied for inspecting immigrants at quarantine after dark. And the United States treasury department will co-operate with the health officers in expediting the landing of ocean-going passengers and their luggage in every way possible.

Points on Etiquette. Ladies may remove their hats or not at a luncheon, but the present fashion is in favor of keeping them on. The r. s. t. of the servant to civility is as absolute as her right to wages. To have one standard of courtesy toward the guest and another toward the servant is to be snobbish indeed. Only the most extraordinary circumstances can justify one's being late to a formal dinner or luncheon. On the other hand do not put in an appearance an hour before the time appointed, as, presumably, the hostess will not be in readiness to receive you. Ten or fifteen minutes in advance of the hour is quite enough. It is suggested that a multiplicity of knives, forks, spoons and small plates on the dinner table, especially if guests are present who are accustomed to dine simply at home, savors of vulgarity. It is better in such cases to bring fresh supplies of these articles as each course is served. Otherwise embarrassment is apt to ensue, and this is a sure test to enjoyment.

Stops in Hot Weather. A Spanish paper in the Pyrenees regularly suspends publication in hot weather.

## A DISTINGUISHED VISITOR.

### The Countess Kullman of Austria Now in the Country.

A distinguished Austrian lady, the Countess Kullman, is now in this country, accompanying His Excellency Nawab Imad Nawaz Jung Bahadur, of Hyderabad, and his wife, who are visiting America for the first time. The countess is returning to Vienna from a visit to the orient, and the party arrived in San Francisco on the City of Peking some time ago. The countess' husband, Count Kullman, occupies a high position in the Austrian court. She is not one of the nawab's party, but has been the traveling companion of the nawab's wife since they were accidentally thrown together at Hong Kong. She will accompany the nawab and his wife to Europe.

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## ROBERT T. VAN HORN.

### The Man Who is Contesting for Tarnsey's Seat in Congress.

Few men have taken a more active part in the development and progress of the great southwest than Hon. Robert T. Van Horn of Missouri, who is a contestant for the seat of John C. Tarnsey in the coming congress. He was born in Pennsylvania, of revolutionary stock, in 1824. He became a printer while still a boy, and in 1853 became a resident of Kansas City and founded the Journal newspaper which, under his long editorship has been one of the leading commercial and political papers of the west. He was elected mayor of Kansas City in 1861 on the Union ticket and soon after organized the first troops for the union army raised in western Missouri. He was major and lieutenant colonel of the Twenty-fifth Missouri Infantry and made an excellent record at Lexington, Shiloh, Corinth, and participated in many important movements in the south and southwest. His services were so greatly needed at home to direct the destinies of the wavering state, however, that he was elected to the senate of the state while still in the field, and in 1864 he was elected to con-



their prestige vanished, they still illustrate in themselves the law of the survival of the fittest. This precious tribe live in a queer settlement called "Indian Town," in King William county, Virginia, twenty-one miles due east of Richmond, and one mile east of the historic "White House," where George Washington was married to the beautiful widow Curtis. Their reservation, comprising 800 acres, ceded to the tribe by the ancient colonial assembly of Virginia, is an oddly formed neck of land almost entirely surrounded by one of the serpentine curves of the Pamunkey river, not far from its debouchment into York river. The place is connected with the mainland by a narrow strip of sand and isolation and protection afforded by this peculiar situation have no doubt saved these Indians from extermination. About one-third of the reservation is good farming land and the remainder consists of woods and low swamps, well stocked with deer, raccoon, otter, muskrats, mink, redbirds, wild geese, ducks and turkeys. There are now 90 Pamunkey Indians actually present on the reservation proper and 35 more residing on another small reservation 12 miles northward, on the Mattaponi river, besides 20 others employed in service as boatmen on steamers plying the Virginia rivers, making a total of 145 Pamunkeys now living. In appearance they are distinguished by the usual copper-colored skin, high cheekbones, straight, coarse hair and dark eyes. They are not particularly strong or robust, and their average longevity is somewhat lower than that of their white and colored neighbors. The eastern Cherokees, toward whom the Pamunkeys are now turning long eyes, are a vigorous, thriving people, occupying territory of their own in the southwestern part of North Carolina and contiguous portions of Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee, numbering 2,855 souls. There are 1,520 of them in North Carolina, 956 in Georgia, 318 in Tennessee and 111 in Alabama. All are self-supporting citizens, moral, law-abiding, industrious, comfortably fixed, and wear citizens' clothing. The only aid they receive from the United States government is for their schools. The males and females are about equal in number, and inasmuch as a considerable portion of each are still unmarried, albeit of marriageable age, they fulfill in the judgment of the Pamunkeys, all



A GROUP OF CHEROKEE BELLES.

chiefs of the eastern Cherokees as the result of repeated conferences on the subject between representatives of the Pamunkeys and Commissioner of Indian Affairs Browning, at the bureau of Indian affairs in Washington, and inducements were presented to the mountaineer Cherokees in North Carolina to send on a select contingent of eligible girls and youths. Last week three emissaries of the Pamunkey tribe departed for North Carolina, to visit Principal Chief Nimrod J. Smith and

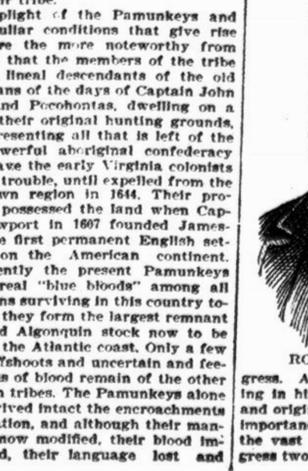
## ROBERT T. VAN HORN.

### The Man Who is Contesting for Tarnsey's Seat in Congress.

Few men have taken a more active part in the development and progress of the great southwest than Hon. Robert T. Van Horn of Missouri, who is a contestant for the seat of John C. Tarnsey in the coming congress. He was born in Pennsylvania, of revolutionary stock, in 1824. He became a printer while still a boy, and in 1853 became a resident of Kansas City and founded the Journal newspaper which, under his long editorship has been one of the leading commercial and political papers of the west. He was elected mayor of Kansas City in 1861 on the Union ticket and soon after organized the first troops for the union army raised in western Missouri. He was major and lieutenant colonel of the Twenty-fifth Missouri Infantry and made an excellent record at Lexington, Shiloh, Corinth, and participated in many important movements in the south and southwest. His services were so greatly needed at home to direct the destinies of the wavering state, however, that he was elected to the senate of the state while still in the field, and in 1864 he was elected to con-

## A CHEROKEE MISS.

other head men of the eastern Cherokees in person at Bird Town, Wolf Town, Sorca and Big Cove, and bring the negotiations to a favorable conclusion. Whether the hardy Cherokee mountaineers will consent to ally themselves with the Pamunkey dwellers at Tidewater without too flattering inducements is doubtful, but the Pamunkeys themselves are confident of success and hope for a speedy infusion of new blood into their tribe. This plight of the Pamunkeys and the peculiar conditions that give rise to it are the more noteworthy from the fact that the members of the tribe are the lineal descendants of the old Powhatans of the days of Captain John Smith and Pocahontas, dwelling on a part of their original hunting grounds, and representing all that is best of the once powerful aboriginal confederacy which gave the early Virginia colonists so much trouble, until expelled from the Jamestown region in 1644. Their progenitors possessed the land when Captain Newport in 1607 founded Jamestown, the first permanent English settlement on the American continent. Consequently the present Pamunkeys are the real "blue bloods" among all the Indians surviving in this country today, and they form the largest remnant of the old Algonquin stock now to be found on the Atlantic coast. Only a few trifling offshoots and uncertain and feeble strains of blood remain of the other Powhatan tribes. The Pamunkeys alone have survived intact the encroachments of civilization, and although their manners are now modified, their blood unpolluted, their language lost and



ROBERT T. VAN HORN.



T. B. BLACKSTONE.

occupied a prominent position among the great railroad magnates of the west, and it might be added, of the country. In point of energy, ability and success he is the peer of any of them, and from some points of view he excels all the rest. The Alton is about the only road in the country of which it can truthfully be said that there is not a drop of water in its stock or any other of its securities. It is the only