

est, and sweetest portions selected for oleomargarine. There is one firm in London which is able to turn out from 10 to 26 tons of this valuable oleo per week. From the factories at Oss an average of 150 tons per week of oleomargarine butter are sent to England alone. In the manufacture 10,000 gallons of milk per week are used. Admitting that butterine does not possess the delicate flavor of the best newly-made fresh butter, the lecturer pointed out that it is derived from the same fat which belongs to the "Roast beef of Old England," and must be equally nutritious under its altered name as when smoking on dining tables. Some idea of the magnitude of the trade and the interests involved may be gathered from the fact that during the year 1883 the total export of butterine from Holland alone was estimated at 38,000 tons to 40,000 tons, representing a net value of about 2,802,500 to 2,950,000. If, said the reader, retailers, instead of pretending that a mixture of butter and butterine is butter, would sell butterine by that name, by which it is now well known, or would sell it by the name of oleomargarine butter, they would enhance the value of a good commodity, remove the odor of suspicion and distrust which clings to it, and would make it unprofitable for anyone to produce a bad article. He felt assured that nothing but good could come out of a candid and impartial examination of a subject hitherto veiled in unnecessary obscurity.

#### WINTER FEED FOR COWS.

Mr. Brownell, in writing in the *Ohio Farmer* upon winter food for milch cows, says:—

"Many are trying for the first time the plan of winter dairying, and will probably find before spring that dry feed, even when supplemented with 'messaging,' does not produce such a flow of milk as is to be desired. A writer in a recent number of the *Country Gentleman* suggests Hubbard squashes, to be pulped by some sort of a machine, as worth experimenting with. The present market value is \$20 per ton, while this writer claims to have grown at a cost less than \$4 per ton, at a rate of nine tons per acre.

"Undoubtedly ensilage is the cheapest and best method of supplying milch cows with a milk-producing food in winter, but such is the conservatism of farmers that the writer expects to be old and decrepit before the silo comes into popular use. Of other green foods I mention, in order of their value, mangel wurzels, Swede turnips, cabbages, pumpkins, sweet apples, fall turnips, and potatoes. I see in a table, where the feeding value of corn is placed at 50 cents per 100 pounds, that potatoes are rated at ten cents, or one-fifth. There is difference of opinion in reference to the value of pumpkins, but they certainly can be raised very cheaply. In connection with corn it does not cost, in a favorable season, more than 75 cents per ton to grow and gather them. Fully ripe ones carefully picked with the stems on, and kept in a cool, dry cellar, will often keep until February.

"Fall turnips and cabbages have to be fed very sparingly, owing to the flavor they impart to the milk. Fed immediately after milking, the flavor imparted is reduced to a minimum, but I doubt whether it would do to feed them constantly for any length of time.

"The comfort of stock has much to do with their thrift, and undoubtedly the dairyman who pays most attention to this will have the fattest pocket-book next spring. The cow that is fed dry feed and about ten o'clock is turned out to drink ice-water and shiver in the lea of a barn or straw stack for five hours, while her owner goes to town, will not be very reciprocal when the milk can is passed for her contribution. I like to hear my friend H. G. Tryon wax wroth

over the wrongs to which cows are subjected. There is a good deal of solid truth in what he says, too.

"A regulation stable is made with manure gutter just so many inches from the manger, and the long and short cows are alike subject to the inconveniences resulting from the measurements designed for the average cow. Confined by stanchions, the droppings of the short cow fall upon the floor and freeze into a solid mass for her to lie upon, while the long cow is compelled to lie with part of her body across the sharp edge of the manure ditch.

"The sufferings endured by an animal so confined that it cannot get its head around to its body must be considerable, and I have often wished that the strenuous advocates of the stanchion abomination could be inoculated with the itch and then be tied up so they couldn't scratch. I believe Mr. Tryon maintains that the confining of cattle by stanchions should be a crime punishable with a fine."

#### AMERICAN BERKSHIRE ASSOCIATION.

The tenth annual meeting of the American Berkshire Association was held in Springfield, Ill., on the 7th inst. The executive officers of last year were re-elected, and Hon. D. W. Smith, of Bates, Ill., added to the executive committee.

The following were chosen vice-presidents of the Association for their respective States:—

N. H. Gentry, Sedalia, Mo.; R. P. Gustin, Bay City, Mich.; W. Warren Morton, Russellville, Ky.; Geo. W. Penney, Newark, Ohio; T. R. Proctor, Utica, N. Y.; D. W. Smith, Bates, Ill.; David Glenn, Londonderry, Ireland; Heber Humfrey, Abingdon, England.

The rules of entry were so amended as to require certificates of service to accompany applications for registry when the service boar is not owned by the breeder of the animal to be recorded. Certificates of service must also accompany transfers of sows that are in farrow at the time they are sold.

The following was unanimously adopted, to take effect July 1st, 1885:—

WHEREAS, The neglect of some breeders to record their stock until long after the animals have been in use for breeding purposes has been one of the most prolific sources of error, and a great cause of delay in perfecting pedigrees, thereby involving much extra correspondence in verifying dates of farrow and names of sires and dams; therefore

*Resolved*, That double entry fees be required on all animals not sent for registry before they are one year old.

*Resolved*, That double fees be required for all transfers not reported in accordance with rule 10, within six months after change of ownership.

#### IS CAMPAIGNING INJURIOUS TO RACING DAMS AND SIRES?

From the London Field.

It is curious to note that since 1860 the Derby has only been won twice by the progeny of mares that never ran. Alice Hawthorn, the dam of Thormanby, ran no less than 71 races, of which she won 49½. Blink Bonny, the dam of Blair Athol, ran 20 races, and won 14; Seclusion, the dam of Hermit, 22 races, and won 6; while Marigold, Doncaster's dam, although she never ran at two years old, afterwards appeared 14 times in public, and won 5 races. According to this, racing, instead of its being inimical to the success of the mares at the stud, has the contrary effect; and in the case of Camballo (winner of the Two Thousand

and sire of the Lambkin) we may note that his dam, the speedy Little Lady, ran her first race as a yearling, appearing altogether 35 times, and winning 16 races. We may note that in the other generations also the hard work of the mares has had no evil effect, for Seclusion's son, Hermit, will very likely prove to be the most successful sire of all time. Hermit ran in twenty-five races, of which he won eight only, and these during his two and three years old career, after which he ran ten races without winning. Blair Athol earned at the stud the enormous sum of £65,000, while his immediate descendants won in stakes on the English turf alone more than £170,000. Pocahontas, whose direct descendants won the four classic races no less than forty-five times, ran many races. She lived to thirty-three years of age, bred fifteen foals, among them Stockwell, Rataplan, King Tom, Knight of Kars, and Knight of St. Patrick. The potency of her powers is proved by the fact that her last foal, Araucaria, bred when Pocahontas was twenty-five years old, produced in her turn Stephanotis, Wellingtonia, Camelia (winner of the Oaks), Chamant (winner of the Two Thousand, &c.), and Rayon d'Or (winner of the St. Leger).

It is clear, therefore, that racing, unless carried to the greatest extreme, and perhaps not then, as witness Alice Hawthorn, has no detrimental effect on mares. Great harm is done by overdoing young sires at the stud. Even more harm, however, results from the English fashion of feeding stallions heavily and giving them little work, so that they look sleek as moles, but are full of impurities. A stallion should have plenty of exercise; in fact it would be most beneficial that he should be turned in the paddock for a few hours every day, or be ridden regularly, the latter plan being adopted successfully in Germany. A stallion to serve mares should be almost in as hard a condition as when in training, and then his powers are unimpaired and his foals healthy, while the contrary is the case when the stallion is gross and plethoric.

#### SAVE THE BONES.

From the Maryland Farmer.

Do not throw away a single bone, but direct the cook to save them from the kitchen and table, and put them in a box or barrel for safe-keeping. As often as you get a good lot put them down in strong ashes, layer by layer, first a layer of ashes, then a layer of bones, and so on, taking care to wet each layer of ashes pretty thoroughly as you proceed. Leave a little space at the top of the barrel for holding water, and pour on some when you finish packing and some at intervals, as appears to be needed. In three months' time, if the ashes are strong and you keep them constantly wet, you will have a mass of manure worth the handling, and good for corn, wheat, or any crop you may wish to grow.

Get all the bones you can to treat in this way. A good many, no doubt, may be picked up about the farm, where at present they are doing very little good. Hire your boys, or your neighbor's children, to collect bones for you, paying them so much per pound or bushel. Doubtless the boys know where there are a good many bones, as places where the carcass of a sheep, cow, or horse was thrown after it died. Bones are a most durable and excellent fertilizer, and can be thoroughly softened by putting them in strong wet ashes, such as comes from oak, hickory, and other hard woods. It is cheaper than sulphuric acid for dissolving them, and much safer to handle. Don't throw away bones, but save all and convert them into fertilizer.