TESTS OF BUTTER COWS

What New Ulster Jerseys Collects Notes of Various Experiments.

The New Jersey station had not advanced beyond the stage of chemical analysis of milk when its buildings and stable were destroyed by fire. The New York station has tested chemically as well as for butter for a period of six years, but has not yet reached the stage of measuring cows to produce a pound of butter by the representative kind of butter breeds; this fact is to be regretted here. The Maine station has gone further in chemical tests and butter tests and in showing the cost of food necessary to produce butter for a period of six years. Some salient points and facts are given by the tables of the reports as of great interest to the farmer. Table 1 of the New York report shows the number of pounds of milk to make a pound of butter, monthly averages, first six months of lactation, as follows:

[illegible]	1.78	Ayrshires	2.07
[illegible]	1.79	Holstein-Friesians	2.11
[illegible]	1.80	Alderneys	2.13
[illegible]	1.84	Jerseys	2.23

Table 2 shows pounds of fat in butter to 100 pounds of milk, monthly averages, first six months of lactation, as follows:

[illegible]	4.22	Ayrshires	3.98
[illegible]	4.19	Holstein-Friesians	3.94
[illegible]	4.08	Alderneys	3.91
[illegible]	4.04	Jerseys	3.79

Table 3 shows pounds of fat in butter to 100 pounds of milk, monthly averages, first six months of lactation, as follows:

[illegible]	4.22	Ayrshires	3.98
[illegible]	4.19	Holstein-Friesians	3.94
[illegible]	4.08	Alderneys	3.91
[illegible]	4.04	Jerseys	3.79

Table 4 shows pounds of fat in milk required to cream (or from the cream), monthly averages, first six months of lactation, as follows:

[illegible]	0.5	Ayrshires	0.4
[illegible]	0.4	Holstein-Friesians	0.4
[illegible]	0.4	Alderneys	0.4
[illegible]	0.4	Jerseys	0.4

The inferences from these tables are pretty evident, and comparing the Jerseys with their would be rivals for the butter dairy, the Holstein-Friesians, we find:

First—It required 40 pounds of Holstein-Friesian milk to make a pound of butter as against 17.80 of Jersey milk. In fact, during one months' milking—the second highest in quantity—the Jerseys gave 86.47 pounds of milk for a pound of the Holstein-Friesian cows to take a pound of butter. For butter results the Holstein-Friesian milk proved to be the poorest of that of all the breeds.

Second—The Holstein-Friesians made 3.79 pounds of butter from 100 pounds of milk, as against 3.79 pounds for the Jerseys, the Holstein-Friesians again making the poorest show of all the breeds.

Third—The test for fat in butter from 100 pounds of milk gave the Holstein-Friesians credit for 3.98, as against 4.02 for the Jerseys, the Holstein-Friesians only falling below all the other breeds.

Fourth—The fat in 100 pounds of milk stood for the Holstein-Friesians 3.71, as against 3.62 for the Jerseys, the Holstein-Friesians standing third, but scoring the Holsteins by only .02 and the Ayrshires by .01.

Fifth—For practical use of making butter the Holstein-Friesians proved to be of all the poorest investment for the farmer of all the breeds tested. In using butter the Holstein-Friesians lost in the skimmilk and buttermilk 18 per cent, fat, Jerseys, 6.6 per cent.; Ayrshires, 4.5 per cent.

This is really the important criterion of value of the cow for the butter dairy, since what profits it that a cow shows a rich milk if she cannot convert it into butter? This quality is usually called "churnability" of the milk, and I have long been satisfied it was more developed in and peculiar to rich milk than to poor milk. From many tests that have come under my observation and in my reading I conclude that ordinary milk, including that of ordinary Holstein-Friesian cows, will average 3 per cent. fat and 3 per cent. casein; milk of the average Jersey will show 6 per cent. casein and 5 per cent. fat. Casein is the disturbing element in extracting butter from cream, and the causes of fat in rich milk overcome the influence of the casein more effectually than is possible where the fat and casein are evenly balanced, as in ordinary milk.

The Maine and New York reports raise many other matters of interest, but I will confine my further remarks to one or two points of the most vital interest to butter dairymen developed by both at the Maine station. Holstein-Friesians, it costs less to make their milk, as that Holstein-Friesians may be profitably kept for milk production if a market may be found not so critical as that of New York, Philadelphia or Boston, but when these good natures in the face of the comparative value of the two breeds for producing butter we have another story to tell. In one respect the Maine tests make a better showing for the Holstein-Friesians than the New York tests, it required only 21.32 pounds of their milk to the pound of butter, while of Jersey milk it required 17.32 pounds, the latter a little less of milk than in New York.

The crucial test of the value of a cow for the butter dairy is what it costs food consumed by her to make a pound of butter. At the Maine station the two Holstein-Friesians made 541 pounds of butter in the year at a cost of food consumed of $141.66; the two Jerseys made 629 pounds of butter in the year at a cost of food of $119.50.—G. W. Farley in Breeder's Gazette.

"If there is anything really needed just now it is another creamery paper," says Hoard's Dairyman, speaking very enthusiastically indeed.

Some New York Stock.

At the Hortonville fair Mr. Lyon showed an 8-year-old Jersey bull that furnishes motive power for drawing, helping the team up hill and taking either horse's place in case of accident. He has a horse collar fitted to him and with iron hames and chain tugs drew 4,000 pounds on a pair of scales. He weighs 1,840 pounds. Some Cheshire pigs shown by A. W. Crandall were noticed. The old sow was a model for a pig. She has given birth to seventy-five in four litters and received first premium. The Cheshire is in my opinion the best hog for growth, disposition and easy keeping that can be found.—C. E. C. in Rural New Yorker.

George Washington.

It will not be exactly in the nature of news to inform our readers that George Washington was born Feb. 22, 1732, only some of our readers might forget it. But he had been dead over ten years before his surviving fellow countrymen began to think what a very great man he had been, and they resolved to celebrate his birthday. Soon after this began the splendid period of American history writing, when every Revolutionary general became a demigod and every Revolutionary coward, and a hero third and a half besides. Then it was that George Washington began to loom up in all the proportions of a hero of mythology. The stories that were printed in twenty United States histories of him and other Revolutionary worthies would bring a blush to the cheek of Colonel Sellers.

The glamor has been stripped from most of these miracle tales. It is no longer breaking ups. They are now that George was not weakminded, nor even a great soldier. He did not do his own literary work; no, he let the composition of his farewell address. The fact remains that he was a great man, especially at Monmouth. He had a tremendous sense of his own dignity and a decided weakness for the fair sex. And his greatest sin is that he made some love poetry that a boy of fifteen ought to have been ashamed of.

So far the glamor that shrouded around George Washington has flaked off. At one point, however, it yet lingers, growing even brighter, like a steady flame. Nobody has as yet been able to prove that George ever told a lie. The latest story is long since exploded, figured as it was of the fertile imagination of Rev. Mr. Weems. But still the tale of fact remains. If Washington ever told a lie nobody has as yet been able to prove it on him. This is great. Let us still adore the memory of George, for here he stood alone. "Washington's degeneracy had not reached him."

If he had lived in our time, probably even he would not have helped washing wool that he was not when an agent called to see him, but he did not live in our time. So we may still worship the name of George Washington, but we worship it strong, for we live in a time when like the little girl in the story, many people "would rather tell a Hessian lie than cut down one cherry tree."

Mr. Pullman on Tipping.

The founder and owner of the Pullman sleeping car system, Mr. George Pullman, also known to fame as the inventor of the Pullman system of tipping sleeping car porters. He himself is dead against it. They are well paid for their services on his cars, he says, and there is no reason why passengers should vex themselves extra the tips. Besides it tends to demoralize the service and make persons who should be men creatures alternately cringing and insolent.

The Washington Post quotes with approval Mr. Pullman's declaration, but adds the following for his serious consideration:

This sounds very nice. Mr. Pullman, but what is to become of the passenger who makes no bed or no attempt to get on your sleeping car? What scene has the Pullman conductor taken to protect the would be sufferer from the scowls of terror on the concert of the Pullman car would be sure to be dangerous?

Professor Holbein's Peary relief party will probably start early in June. About June 15 the professor expects to leave St. John's, N. F., and steer northward along the Greenland coast. He and his crew will touch at Disko and Upernavik to announce themselves and have word that they have passed northward. Above Upernavik they will begin to look in earnest for Peary. There are three points where news of him or he himself may be found. The first is Cape York, the second Central Rock, the third Wednesday Island. If they do not find him at one of these points they will leave in stone mounds information of their presence and cruise on northward to Peary's headquarters, on the shore of McCormick bay, latitude 77 degs. 40 min. north. The ice breaks usually about July 15, and Holbein will be at Melville bay at this time to go north the moment the way is clear. Melville's headquarters are 500 miles north of Upernavik, along the coast. If Peary is not found Holbein will stay in the northern waters as long as he dares, till Sept. 1.

The glory of Japan—that its people never lose their temper—seems to be departing. Even Japanese good nature is not proof against the strain of popular elections. Though the present political campaign saw no is only the second one since the adoption of the new constitution in February, 1889, yet there have been fist fights, stoning and even killings. This is like our republic, in which men are sometimes killed at primaries. Well, elections are enough to make any body part, especially when they go the wrong way. Japan is now trying the sweets of liberty and enlightenment, but it is a pity, a thousand pities, if the famous good nature of the Jap will have to go along with oriental despotism.

About the time of year round when Daniel Webster says "America has furnished to the world the character of Washington. And if our Americans by attitudes had done nothing else, that alone would have established them in the respect of mankind. Thank God! I—I also—am an American!"

The new plate glass factory at Alexandria, Ind., will turn out 100,000 square feet of plate glass a week.

Pulse of Animals.

The pulse of the horse can be most easily detected upon the lower jaw, just forward of the curved portion, where the artery crosses the cord, and beats at the same time. It may also be felt, and often to palpitation, upon the long ridge along the eye, or may be felt inside the elbow. In health it beats forty times a minute and when more rapid it denotes fever or excitement. If severe weakness. In cattle it may be found over the middle of the first rib, or in the artery upon the ankle joint and should have from fifty to fifty-five beats a minute.

In sheep it is easiest found near the middle of the inside of the thigh, and should beat seventy-five to ninety times per minute. Although not noticed in the query, we add that the rapidity of breathing is often as indicative of disease as the pulse, and while the horse naturally breathes nine to twelve times per minute, cattle vary from eleven to fifteen times, and foreign or clover hulls cattle nearly as many times as the pulse, unless it results from severe exercise.—American Cultivator.

Live Stock Points.

Every farmer can do perhaps half a dozen things well, but he cannot do a dozen. Look carefully about and see what branch of the live stock business will pay best in your neighborhood. Where feed is cheap, dairy and beef cattle or dairying. Then settle down to work with might and main for the success of that which you can do best. You may have other branches as a sort of side issue, but stick to your text. Do not scatter. Concentrate your energies and be satisfied to be called a low thinker. This is the age of specialties.

Hear what L. S. Coffin says in The Farmer's Gazette: "I have found that 'tame' very unreliable; that running on the same pasture in summer, on the same feed in winter, a large grade Southern steer will lose no from 30 to 50 per cent. more and profit than the common native or scrub.

In testing cows for milk, or different breeds of animals for any purpose whatever, remember that they must be of the same age, or the test is no good. Young animals most always eat to growth and fattening, and old ones only for fattening.

Mature animals fatten faster than growing and growing ones.

TO IDENTIFY THE "UNKNOWN."

A Teacher's Scheme to Prevent the Mysterious Disappearance of Men.

The latest from the brain of the ingenious Yankee is even more practical than novel.

Day after day it is to be read in the papers that some unfortunate has gone into a grave marked "unknown," or perhaps some unfortunate has left his home and yet others has suddenly disappeared from sight and gone—nobody knows where, the last possibly the aspect of the first.

Then again, after weeks of anxiety and frantic search, some friend or relative is frequently found dying or dead in a cane brake.

Now comes the proverbial "Yank," and with a plan to alleviate all this.

He has appeared with an invention, if such it may be called, which he styles "A Perfect System for Identification." And, truly, if it were to be generally adopted, it could but empty the morgue and place the "unknown grave" on the page of history only as a thing of the past.

Here is what the originator of the plan has to say:

"Fate and chance are the two concentrated factors in every man's life. Struggle as he may, he cannot, as he can, the unknown events of the future bear down upon him with seismic force, and in a second he may be swept away to a violent death or meet with serious injury.

"In this active age, labelling with the dangers of rail transit, the extensive lofty buildings, fast sea voyages and the thousand and one complications of civilization, how necessary to exercise the utmost prudence!

"Invention after invention has been put out, and sagely sought for by the public for protection until it would seem that there could be no improvement, yet the most important of all has been overlooked, and that is a system for identification."

The "Yank" has supplied the missing link.

Here's his plan.

The "produce" of which he speaks consists in one registering with the head of the concern which he proposes to establish, or in fact has already established. The cost would be trifling, probably one dollar for the first year and fifty cents for each subsequent year.

In return the subscriber receives a fingerproof and "indestructible" metallic badge, which is to be attached to, if a male, the suspender, and if a female, to the corset. On the outside of this in large letters, are the words, "If dead, injured or unconscious see the other side."

On the other side is a number, and two lines containing the same number. There are also instructions to telegraph this number to the headquarters of the concern and the statement that they will then notify the unfortunate's friends. The number to be sent received at the office than the clerical force will turn to it on their records, where, opposite to it, will be found not only the name of the person on whom the badge has been found, but a perfect description of the same and the address of his or her friends.

The person is identified.

MONEY FOR LAND.

MANY PERSONS WISH TO SELL THEIR land, but when they find a willing purchaser, the time is the same, is not authorized to do so. In order to meet such cases I have the patent office to see to a good many such cases the patent shall be secured in very a time, while cannot always be done by land agents or get your money through now and send you the patent as soon as secured. Send me your best receipt at the number of your city, and the address where you want the money the patent. I will send it to you by return. Address: CHAS. W. TEAVERS, Attorney at Law, 807 Fifth St., Washington, D. C.

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HAVING BECOME SOLE PROPRIETOR of the Salt Lake Nursery, I am now prepared to furnish Fruit, Shade and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, of best quality and at lower prices.

Nursery one mile south of city limits, on State road.

MARTIN CHRISTOPHERSEN.

"German Syrup"

For Throat and Lungs

Hemorrhages "I have been ill for about five years, Five Years. "have had the best "medical advice, "and I took the first "dose to some doubt. This result "of it a few hours was a sleep. There "was no further hemorrhage the next "day, when I had a slight attack "which ceased almost immediately. By the third day all trace of "blood had disappeared and I had "recovered much strength. The "fourth day I sat up in bed and ate "my dinner, the first solid food for "two months. Since that time I "have certainly gotten better and "am now able to move about the "house. My death was daily expected and my recovery has been "a great surprise to my friends and "the doctor. There can be no doubt "about the effect of German Syrup, "as I had an attack just previous to "the use. The only relief was after "the first dose." J. R. LOCKHEAD, Adelaide, Australia.

LEGAL NOTICE.

In the Probate Court of Salt Lake County, Territory of Utah.

In the matter of the estate of Moses Alcock, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT Moses M. Alcock and Alice Alcock, executors, executrix of the last Will and Testament of said deceased, have filed in said Court their petition and pray that the Probate Court of said county may grant unto them Letters Testamentary of said estate upon the payment of the usual fees, and that said petition will come on for hearing before said Court, at the Court House in said county, on the 16th day of March, A. D. 1892, at 10 o'clock a.m. of said day, when all persons interested in said matter may appear and show cause why said petition should not be granted.

Dated February 16, 1892. C. S. ALLEN, Clerk of the Probate Court. By CHARLES HOWELL, Deputy Clerk.

LEGAL NOTICE.

In the Probate Court of the County of Salt Lake, Territory of Utah.

In the Matter of the Estate of Rachel Searle, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT the undersigned, administrator of the estate of said deceased, has presented his final account and report for final settlement of said estate, and that said account will come on for hearing before said Court, at the Court House in said county, on the 16th day of March, A. D. 1892, at 10 o'clock a.m. of said day, when all persons interested in said matter may appear and show cause why said account should not be allowed, and the administrator be discharged from his trust and his bondsmen be released from liability.

Dated March 1, 1892. C. S. ALLEN, Clerk of the Probate Court. By CHARLES HOWELL, Deputy Clerk.

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A Warning

To Horse-Owners.

The 9000 Nail in this class seriously lamed the horse from which it was removed, taken to Worcester, Mass. One point of the nail came out in the pad of the foot, or quarter, and rendered the blacksmith who shod the horse. The other point went in the direction shown in the illustration, leaving the under part of the foot, and the "quick," from which the horse was made sick for one nearly two weeks.

With the so-called nail, the same thing is liable to happen, and that the wound or injury is not so easily detected, and the horse may be lame for weeks before the cause is found out. The nail is sometimes not found at all, and the horse is condemned as "DANGEROUS."

The Putnam Nail

CANNOT SPLIT, SLIVER OR BREAK. It is the only Horseshoe Nail with Diamond Pointed Blacksmith Nail in the World made by machinery to present the same manner as the old-fashioned hand-made nail.

The United States Government protects the interest of their superintendent through patents, and after firms who make or advertise a Horseshoe Nail as above mentioned, are guilty of infringement and liable to the law.

AS YOU VALUE YOUR HORSE insist on your Blacksmith using the PUTNAM. It is absolutely safe.

For sale by all dealers in Horseshoe Nails. Sample box by mail, Horseshoe Nails, 25 cents.

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HISTORY OF THE DANISH STAKE

The History of the Danish Stake, compiled by Andrew Jensen, and lately published in the DESERET WEEKLY, has now been issued in pamphlet form, and can now be had at the DESERET NEWS office at 25 cents per copy. tf

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