AMONG THE LIVE STOCK.

PRIZE SHORTHORN STEER AT THE FAT STOCK SHOW.

Fashion in the Color of Cattle—Something in the Color, but Nothing to Justify the Crazes About It—Red and Roan Shorthorns Respectively.

Some time since a noted Shorthorn reiner declared emphatically that he would have none but roan animals to breed from if he could get them. He did not draw the line strictly against red Shorthorns, but preferred the roan always. A few years ago, however, there was a craze for the reds that the roans would have been nowhere in a breeder's sale.

There is much nonsense in the fashions of color in dairy and beef cattle. In general, if a certain colored animal has proved its capabilities for generations in certain directions it is fair to reason, in a general way, that other cattle of the same color and breed would be also well

PRIZE STEER SHORTHORN.

adapted to the same purpose. Thus far there is foundation for common sense for color crazes, but no further. Other points are far more important than color.

At the Chicago fat stock show the Shorthorn steer Somerset took the championship prize for the best fat animal. The picture shows that there was not much waste about him. Somerset was bred in Kentucky by the Shaw great and is of a bright red color all over. Somerset's sire was a bull of the Woodlawn Shorthorn herd. He "points" well to be very apparent to those who know a beef animal when they see it.

A Doctor of Lore on Hog Cholera.

Hog cholera is due to feeding on sour swill, grain or corn distillery slop, the essence of the disease being a vinegar which is formed in the food after the alcoholic fermentation has had its turn. The kinship of alcohol and vinegar is very close, as all distillers know, their great art being to stave off the vinegar fermentation. Bakers know it also. They strive to keep their dough from being sour. The first effects of excessive feeding on this sour or vinegar food is generally to produce constipation; next diarrhea, as the bowels, more or less paralyzed by the contact of the alcohol, vinegar, carbonic acid gas, etc., become distended, thickened, and pour off varying quantities of glairy, gluey or watery fluid that comes mostly from the paralyzed cells coating the bowels.

After a while the blood becomes infected with the vinegar yeast, the red corpuscles adhesive and sticky; the fibrin filaments, that normally are very delicate and almost invisible under the microscope, become thickened into massive threads, which aggregate more or less, forming clots, clots or plugs which catch on the valves of the heart. These large filaments sometimes aggregate into long concretions that run for several inches, blocking up the blood vessels, sometimes plugging up the smaller vessels completely. The heart sometimes automatically beats harder to overcome the obstacle, and if the vessels are weak they rupture near the obstruction and the blood pours out under the skin. If this is the site of the plug, and makes it look red almost like a case of scarlet fever. Again, from the paralyzing influence of the intestinal gases, there is, if the animal lives long enough, a paralysis of the hind legs more or less complete. The hog will bound up its back and draw the feet together underneath. In worse cases it will move by its forefeet while its hindfeet drag.

Internal organs are subjected to internal hemorrhage from the same clots floating in the blood stream. If the animal lives long enough there will be found in the lungs more or less breaking down and tubercular deposits due to the vinegar yeast collecting there from the blood stream. The appearance so much resemble those in consumption in man that hog cholera has been termed a form of quick consumption.

It is not contagious save by contact and hogs living among the dung of infected hogs. Swine that have been fed on good sweet corn by the side of and in different pens from swine fed on distillery slop, and suffering from hog cholera, have not taken it—nothing to be feared. And swine affected with it have been cured by giving them good sweet corn.

If hogs everywhere were fed on good sound food hog cholera would be much less. If the food is cooked thoroughly by the heat will destroy the alcohol plants and the vinegar plants, which some call bacilli, and these will be much less danger of the disease. The immunity of swine fed on sweet, sound food, some may say, is due to the superior health of the animals resisting the disease. In this as it may, those who are troubled with the hog cholera should feed only good sound sweet corn well steamed, and unless the cases are too far gone they will feel the disease arrested. Of course the animals should be protected from cold.

So long as swine, and kine, too, are fed on swill, distillery slop, dunge and dirty sound corn, or swill that is indigestible, with orange or lemon peel, trouble with the bowels must be expected, more or less severe according to circumstances. If those who have interested doctrinaires make statements it is easy to prove or disprove. Then by trials scientifically conducted. Feed healthy swine on distillery slop and nothing else for three months, having other healthy swine alongside in adjacent pens fed with good sweet corn and water, and then note the results.—Sylvester Cipher, M. D., LL. D., in American Agriculturist.

Rapid Accidents.

Lord Salisbury—Have you ever calculated your highness, the number of times you have said since you ascended the throne?

Queen Victoria—I suppose so; more than a few times.

Lord Salisbury—I was thinking you did. You know we have had fifty years of such accidents yet.

And Lord Tweedledum and the Marquis of Hamburg leans out in a town new have.—Services' Circular.

PRODUCTION OF COMB HONEY.

A System Explained at a Recent Meeting of Beekeepers.

In a paper read to an assembly before a meeting of beekeepers one explained a system by which he claimed to have produced annually large amounts of honey. He said:

To get the most honey one must have as many bees as possible at the first honey flow and prevent swarming as much as possible. To fill hives with bees or swarms we need one that can have plenty of honey in the hive in the early spring. We must also stimulate our bees to brood rearing by feeding. I have used hives which take both the Simplicity and the Gallup frame. As to the size of the two frames, I could not see any advantage one has over the other. My Simplicity hives have ten frames. The entrance to the hive is in one corner under the end of the frames, and is six inches long by half an inch wide. We wish to have the ten frames full of bees and laboring hard at the time of the first honey flow.

My hives were so arranged that when we put on sections the three frames in case side over the entrance are not covered by the supers. We now remove these other frames and bees enough with them to take care of the brood. These may be placed in an empty hive, with frames from other swarms. These may be given a queen and they will soon be ready for sections, or they may be kept queenless until after the honey flow is over, and then be united with the old swarm. I place frames with narrow strips of foundation in them in the space where I have removed the frames of brood. The bees will naturally begin to build in this foundation out as the hive is full of brood and no room for honey. As soon as they have comb enough to cover frames and begin to fill it with honey, I remove these frames, extract the honey from them, cut out the comb and place the frames back for them again.

Raw fish-oil, which has been taken from them, we can to prove the exact time to fill the sections. I use all the comb I get during the season, which will be quite a quantity, by placing it in the sections and putting them back on the hives, to be carried up and filled with honey for our surplus. If they do not build comb enough in these frames to keep the sections full use full sheets of foundation by all means. The principle of this system is that by having plenty of room above in the sections and at the side over the entrance in these frames, we can control swarming, and thereby get more honey. I have run 200 swarms this way with increase of only five swarms by natural swarming.

Colt Lore.

Four of spring (?) is the good humor raised by certain men who put off all thought of education until the colt is four or five years old, writes an experienced horse breeder. Four of weak constitutions is the reason given for letting the colts warm themselves on manure piles and live on straw, because of which hundreds of colts will go to pasture in the spring in poorer condition than they are today and without having made any growth. Is it any wonder that such management that more breeding doesn't pay? The first year of the colt's life should be fruitful of instruction. The colt will learn more easily which six months old than when a year old. It can also be controlled more easily. Hence it is wise to handle the colt early.

Its early training should not stop with breaking to halter. It should be handled until any part of its body or limbs can be touched; until it is accustomed to the bridle, and until it will drive as well as lead. To teach it all this and to keep it from forgetting what it has learned is a little trouble, but if the colt is of good stock the trouble will pay for. Possessing a little common sense with the young stock, and note the high rate of interest coming back to you as the result of the investment. Instead of crying out against an industry the wheels of which we have been tripping by poor practices, let us either get out of the way or turn to better methods.

The Potato a Profitable Crop.

The importance of the potato crop in Virginia is well illustrated by Messrs. Atwood and Price, of the Virginia experiment station, in their citation of statistics for the eleven principal crops grown in that state. According to these the acreage of the several crops for one year ranged from more than sixty times as many in the case of corn down to four times as many acres of tobacco, which ranked next above potatoes in number of acres under cultivation. The point of most general interest, however, is that, as shown by the statistics, the value of an acre of potatoes was four times that of an acre of corn, more than four times that of an acre of wheat, nearly six times that of oats and about two and two-thirds that of hay. Tobacco alone exceeded it by one-half in valuation per acre of crop. By high culture and use of fertilizers, the station officers referred to are confident that the yield per acre of potatoes in Virginia can be greatly increased.

Chicks and Cockles.

Buckwheat is one of the most valuable grains for poultry feed.

Change the fowling crops for the young poultry every few days.

It will be an advantage to let poultry that is kept confined run out an hour every evening.

Vaseline rubbed on the comb and wattles of fowls will brighten the color and guard hens against scaly leg.

P. H. Jacobs, of Hammonton, N. J., says very truly that the duckling will eat twice as much food as the chick, but will also weigh more than twice as much in two months.

Farmers' Journal advises this feed for young chicks: One-fourth coarse Indian meal, one-fourth bran, one-fourth bread crumbs, one-fourth ground oats mix and feed dry in a covered trough. Twice a week add a little ground meat to the mixture. The mixture is easily cooked, and not spoil and sickness will happen so.

We learn an interesting list of new concerning auction by way of Rome. The Roman newspaper Nuova Frusta declares that the house of Rothschild owns the petroleum springs of Baku, Russia, and they have formed a trust with the American Standard Oil company to maintain prices. Therefore if the Rothschilds take up the cause of the Jews in Russia, says The Novos Frusta, it will be the worst for them in the oil business.

The Behring Sea Case.

A thoroughly compact and understandable statement of the Behring sea and fisheries controversy is made by William Livingston Comnes in Harper's Weekly. We quote from the story a conclusion flattering to our national pride in at least one respect. It is that in ingenuity and extent of information we are equal to this case Mr. Blaine is ahead of his opponent, Lord Salisbury. He has gone over the literature of the question from beginning to end, and even had Russian documents translated.

One fact that has stood out in plain relief for seventy years is not very creditable to the Russian branch of the diplomatic of civilized nations. Americans are not great linguists, and consequently not much is expected of them, but it is a fact that a gross misinformation of the Russian relict of 1821 resulted in the standard authority for the claims of that country, and was quoted authoritatively by Lord Salisbury, until, during the present administration, the American secretary of state caused a literal translation to be made, which conveyed a wholly different meaning from that which had been accepted so long. There are a hundred people now who could make a translation from Russian who never could do so seventy years ago.

To make a very long story as short as possible, as far back as 1799 Russia made claims which included Behring sea as far south as the fifty-first parallel of latitude. In 1821 a ukase was issued by Alexander I making still greater claims on behalf of Russia. Against this claim both the United States and Great Britain made formal protests. Now when America demands that British vessels stop dong sea and fishing at the breeding time of the animals, thus sealing to extermination them, England answers that the United States herself protested against Russia's claim in 1821. On the part of the United States, however, it is answered that the protest was issued against the claim of Russia in 1821 to the North American coast as far down as the fifty-first parallel.

In the effort that was protested against Russia forbade any vessels other than Russian from fishing within a hundred miles of the shore. It is this claim that is revived in part by the United States in order to protect the seal fisheries. The secretary of state now says distinctly that this government makes no claim that Behring is a closed sea, nor claims. But the seal fisheries on the Alaskan coast belong to the United States exclusively. Therefore the United States has the right to protect the animals from extermination; and, moreover, it is in the interest of all nations that they should be thus protected. That they should be exterminated is against good morals, contrary to good morals, and on the contra bonos mores argument Mr. Blaine chiefly rests his claim. The question of the seizure of Canadian poaching vessels will be settled by the supreme court of the United States.

There was a time when the seal controversy would almost settled. That was during the administration of Mr. Cleveland. Mr. Bayard, the secretary of state, suggested to Great Britain that by common agreement there should be a time, from April 15 to Nov. 1, when the seal fishing should be prohibited between the 180th deg. of west longitude and the 170th deg. of east longitude. This covered the breeding and migrating period of the seals. Great Britain consented to this, and Lord Salisbury was about to agree to it, when suddenly Canada made trouble and protested against the convention. The English government then dropped it and no real progress has been made since. The difficulty is that the two nations do not agree on the questions to be arbitrated. As to what the United States is willing to arbitrate Mr. Comnes says:

Mr. Blaine expects the nonarbitrate that has moved the president to decline to submit the question of dispute to arbitration upon the points submitted by Lord Salisbury and the British minister, and declares that "nothing can be more unfair than to propose that these British minister, and declares that "nothing can be more unfair than to propose that these British subjects should be referred to Russia over the seal fisheries of the Russian sea." Russia, he contends, is not a party, and consequently, and, the great British open. It would mean something tangible, he thinks, if Great Britain would consent to arbitrate the "real questions" at issue. These questions he considers to be: "Was or was not the Russian claim in Behring sea and Russian coast and adjacent territory to the extent of Alaska? If not, how far were these claims relinquished and modified by Russian Behring's Sea? Was Behring sea included in the phrase "Pacific ocean," as used in the treaty of 1824, and what rights, if any, were conveyed to Great Britain by that treaty? 4. Did our adhesion to the principle of the freedom of the bonne boundary pass relinquished to the United States by the treaty of 1825? 5. What are the rights of the United States as to the territorial waters in the waters of the Behring sea outside of the territorial limits, and the close rights grew out of the seizure by Russia of any special rights or jurisdiction held to be, or, on account of the seizure of Alaska and the habits of the seals in resorting thither? 6. If the determination of the foregoing questions shall show that Great Britain has no right to claim the concurrence of Great Britain is necessary in prescribing regulations for the killing of seals, then the time of such regulations shall be determined. If Great Britain is willing to submit these questions to arbitration Mr. Blaine believes the government of the United States would gladly accede to the proposition.

It is gratifying to know there is a prospect now that these questions will at last be settled peacefully and satisfactorily by the two great English speaking nations.

Wendell Phillips said that no education is so valuable as that which one gets through earning his own living. That was Joaquin Wendell never tried it to any great extent.

Rigoro is a good name for that place in Kentucky where six men were killed and several others wounded in a fine fight recently.

Frank Wilson, the actor, by hard work has become marvelously expert at the game of backgammon. He has the talent so assiduously in other directions that he has acquired a substantial reputation as a linguist. He is proficient in four languages, and he still occupies a good deal of his time to the quieter study.

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