

really ran across the *Sultana's* Panama, 24.—Montrose's offer to the Tacna and Arica to Bolivia, for which he was appointed Bolivian general, has effectually closed the door for the present to peace negotiations, and caused the Chilians to propose another war contribution of \$100,000 on 50 prominent citizens of Lima. Iglesias is the only man who speaks out, and in his opening address to the Congress he has formed in the north, he beseeches the members to do everything in their power to promote peace and save the country from ruin.

The hydrographic office has issued the following: The maritime government of Punta Arenas, Straits of Magellan, reports on the authority of Commander Thompson, of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company that the pyramid at Point Barrow has fallen.

DUNKIRK, 25.—The ship *Forfarshire*, from San Francisco, via Greenstown, grounded when entering this port; she will have to lighten to get off.

Liverpool, 25.—The ship *Forfarshire*, before reported aground, has been floated and docked.

Hull, 25.—The bark *Delaware*, from San Francisco, via Falmouth, grounded when entering this port. She will probably come off next tide.

Hamburg, 25.—The irritation against Capt. Stour, of the *Sultana*, rapidly abating. Two Germans who were on board the *Sultana* at the time of the disaster were examined before a magistrate and fully confirmed the Captain's statement. The ship was delayed under the order of the court, not by the first reported. Her Captain and crew are perfectly safe. The owners of the *Sultana* will not deposit a large amount of caution money demanded by the court, as the vessel is not worth it.

HOW TO KEEP ONE COW.

The first thing necessary in keeping a cow is that she should be well housed. And before we acquire a cow it would be well to provide such accommodation. It is surely of the utmost importance that animals, and especially a cow that is to provide butter and milk for our table, should be cared for in the way of stable shelter from the cold and winds of winter as well as from the extreme heat of summer; that the temper of the cow may not be unnecessarily taxed by the heat and cold during summer, nor yet killed by the biting blasts of winter.

A barn, say 16 feet long, 12 feet wide and 14 feet high, will furnish ample room for a cow's stall five feet deep, for a loose box that will be as necessary at certain seasons as also for storing hay in the loft above, sufficient for her wants for three months. We argue and believe that it will be generally accepted, that where a cow is thus housed and cared for a saving will be effected to the extent of out one-fourth of her feed, as compared with a cow that is ill housed and, as it were, left to protect herself from the weather.

Having shown what is essential the way of housing, the next thing to consider and decide upon is the breed of animal will it be the most profitable to keep for the purpose for which you wish it? Course tastes differ in a matter of kind, but in the multitude of counsel there should be safety. We will prefer a Jersey, others a Friesian, but to the writer's mind a Friesian is preferable for dairy or keeping in a city, the Durham, being much the larger of the two, better adapted for stock raising. Of course, cows from those breeds cost considerable more than an ordinary milk cow, but it should be remembered that it is only on the cost that it is more expensive, after having purchased an animal of this kind, it costs no more to keep her than any ordinary or common-bred cow. And again, it should be remembered, that once having purchased a full-blooded or part-blooded animal, she will prove much more profitable to her owner in the way of giving milk and butter than an ordinary cow would do. So, all things considered, it appears that, when you are buying, to procure an animal that will ultimately cost the least service, and not look too much to the present outlay.

We have culled the following as bearing on the points of a good cow, which seem appropriate to the subject in hand:

"She's broad in her hips and long in her rump;  
A straight and fat back, without even a hump;  
She's wide in her hips and calm in her eyes;  
She's fine in her shoulders and thin in her thighs;  
She's slight in her neck and small in her tail;  
She's wide in her breast and good at the pail;  
She's fine in her bone and silky of skin;  
She's a grazer without, and a butcher within."

Whatever difference of opinion may exist as to the best breed of stock to obtain, we believe there will be less likelihood of such to exist in the matter of

TREATMENT AND MANAGEMENT.

Animals, like ourselves, are susceptible of kindness and are more or less sensitive. It does not pay to be cruel and harsh to any animal, much less to such a useful domestic beast as the cow, and from our little experience and observation in this respect we venture to assert that where the treatment is kind and gentle the animal, even if inclined at first to be wild and irritable, will in time partake of the same spirit of kindness and gentleness, and on the other hand where the treatment is harsh and cruel a like feeling is begotten in the dumb animal just as much so as such a course persistently preserved with will produce a similar result in the human breast. We have even heard some people express themselves on this point in such a manner that they professed to distinguish in the animal a resemblance of disposition to that of the owner. But however this may be there will be no disputing that the treatment should be kind and considerate and not such as to convey the idea that these useful animals are merely there to be kicked and whipped about at our capricious will and pleasure. It is cruel to keep a cow shut up in a barn or tied up all the time. A little exercise and airing is necessary to the health of the cow. She should be curried down every day and every particle of manure or other adhesive should be carefully wiped off. How often do we find our cows on the street with their hind quarters a perfect patch of tufts of filth from their hoofs to the top of their legs, and even away up to their backs, and this state of matters continues too until kind nature by the young growth of new hair forces those patches off in spring. Where such is seen we may take it as conclusive evidence that no curry comb or other whip is ever applied to their hides. Such a state of matters tells us too plainly that not much cleanliness is observed in their keep, and where such evils exist what kind of operation can the milking be? At this point the idea is presented to the writers mind that as the city extends and the demand for milk increase it may yet become necessary that an examiner of dairies, etc., be appointed to see that proper sanitary laws are given effect to, as it is well known that milk is an ever ready channel of communicating disease.

It is necessary that the cow should be fed regularly at stated intervals not less than three times a day, of good and wholesome feed. In winter months her feed will consist of hay or lucerne. The latter will be found to produce considerable more milk and is also at first cost a trifle cheaper, but a change from lucerne to hay should be made once in a while, as animals like a variety of food as well as human beings. A cow giving a goodly quantity of milk should get a bran slop at least once a day, this also will increase the flow of milk, and will tend to counteract the binding nature of an all-hay diet. A few roots should be given occasionally. In summer there is nothing at all to be compared in the matter of feed with the pasture. It is the best adapted to her health, will produce most milk and is in every way the most suitable, because the most natural. But where it is not convenient or pasturing cannot be obtained, then the next best will have to be done. Green feed cut a day or two and slightly wilted before using should be furnished. A few rods of lucerne in a lot, say 50 square rods, will produce an ample supply of fodder together with other garden products. Where possible she can be staked on a small patch of clover or other grass, and by simply moving her stake every day, by the time she has gone over the patch once, she will be ready again for her. She is thus enabled to pick up her own feed, than which, no better method can ever be invented. From the

garden there is much that will be found to be excellent feed, such for instance as small potatoes, cabbage leaves, peavines, apples that have fallen off, &c. Then as regards water, it is of course necessary that she should have all the clean water she wants to drink in such a place that she can get it when she wants it. It is also a practice I believe among dairymen to have a sack or barrel of salt in one corner of the yard that the cows may indulge in a lick when they feel disposed, and most cows are very fond of the lick. Hay cut down fine and boiling water thrown over it, mixed with a few carrots or turnips and bran will be found a welcome dish to most cows, and will, besides increasing the flow of milk, make the butter richer, but generally where turnips are fed in any great quantity they taste the butter and beats will make a very fine substitute.

The milking should be done expeditiously and at regular hours. In proceeding to milk care should be taken to see that the bag is clean, and when necessary it should be washed or wiped with a wet cloth before commencing. It is too much the practice with milkers to milk a little into the bucket and with that wash the cows teats. Once commenced to milk it should be carried through without loss of time, because it is natural for the cow to be relieved of the weight of milk, and besides, if time is wasted in the operation it will most likely induce the cow to hold up her milk. Fifteen minutes should afford ample time to take away the milk from even a heavy milker. We believe the practice generally is to milk after feeding and while the cow is eating, and we recommend this plan for the simple reason that it takes her mind off any little tricks she may be guilty of. Cows should never be run, because through running the milk is heated, never is apt to be generated and the milk is in part dried up.

PROFIT.

We presume that very few people would ever think of keeping one cow for the profit only that can be made therefrom. The profit side of the question must and ought to take a back seat in consideration of the benefits that are derived from an ample supply of pure and whole some milk and butter for the family. At the same time we think it possible, besides having the benefits of keeping a cow above described to do so profitably. And to this end we now proceed to reckon up this phase of the question. But before coming to actual figures we shall suppose that we have ground enough to raise her feed for say five months out of the 12, and this result can well be achieved from half an acre of land laid out to advantage. This leaves us 7 months to provide for. We shall set down the

Cost of cow to be	\$80.00
Feed for 7 months: one and a half tons lucerne @ \$8 per ton	20.00
One ton Hay @ \$12 per ton,	12.00
Half ton bran @ \$20 per ton,	10.00
One hundred pounds salt say	75
Total	102.75

Of course we include nothing for labor in this showing and neither need we for it takes but very little attention from a person at all acquainted with tending to her. We now give the other side of the ledger. And that our readers may understand our basis of calculation we may explain that we reckon this side only upon 10 months. Many cows milk within a few weeks of calving and this is generally regulated by the plan adopted after her first calf. If milked then till within say 4 weeks of her next calving she will most likely go near that time ever afterwards and if allowed to go dry early after her first calf she will want to follow up this habit. A good cow calving late in spring, when green feed is beginning to be ready for feed, will give on an average for the 10 months say 12 quarts a day, but to put it on a reliable basis say 10 quarts of milk a day—less three quarts for family use—leaving 7 quarts at 30c a gallon—\$2.10 x 300 days—\$630.00.

Deduct costs as above 102 75 leaving the handsome profit of \$527 25

But, as this is scarcely a fair showing, because the selling of this milk cannot be done without the time and attention of some person for delivering the same, let us try the other alternative of making the milk into butter, and see how the account will then stand. We may take it that we can make on an

average five pounds of butter a week besides supplying the family.

Five lbs. @ 35c.,	\$1.75; 40
weeks	\$ 70 00
Costs as above	102 75
Butter sold	70 00

Leaving 32 75

But from this should be deducted a sum equal to benefits derived for family supplies, and also a sum equal to value of calf, which, if a heifer, will bring \$20 when two months old. When we take into consideration that the cost of a quart of milk a day for ten months, with the value of the calf added will amount to more than the sum above, viz: \$38.75. It will be seen that it is profitable to keep a cow, and how much more so it is to do so and sell the milk in preference to the butter. And that many more may be induced to do so let us see how much they are now paying in a year for milk alone. It is not an extravagant allowance for a family, to say two quarts a day, at the rate of 30c a gallon—15c. by 365 days, \$54.75. Thus many families are paying as much every year as would buy a good cow. But we are not very sanguine of convincing many of the advantages of keeping a cow, because the little time that is needful to be given to their wants is considered by many to be such a bother you know.

We have thus far in our simple way treated of the housing, the feeding, the treating and management, and also of the cents view of the question. What remains then to be said? Situated as we are, having but few standard works to read up and from them draw ideas on the cultivation of small plots of ground or otherwise on the treatment of cows, we have simply to fall back on our own actual knowledge and observation. We might tell, but presume that everybody knows, how to make butter, and yet how few there are that can make butter to suit the fastidious taste of one who is master of the process. The milk pans must of necessity be clean and this implies a good deal; they should not be used for cooking or dishwashing and should be well scalded everytime they are emptied. Much of the secret of making good butter lays in the way the cream is kept. A stone jar or crockery vessel will be found to be an excellent place for the cream. Many people put the cream into their wooden churns and there it is gathered until it is churned. The objection to this is that the wooden vessel tastes the butter and also the butter milk. Every time there is cream added to that already put by for churning, the whole should be stirred around with a spoon. Sometime before churning, to avoid delays in bringing butter, the dairymaid should see that the cream is of a certain temperature and with so many improved churns as there are to be got at such reasonable prices, no delay need occur to produce butter. But when certain rules, such as are suggested above, are not observed, or where the person is ignorant of the methods, much time and labor is often expended in the effort, and oftentimes to force matters warm water is added which has the effect of making the butter soft and bad to work and of a very pale color. Need it be wondered then that there are as many grades and colors of butter as there are to be found in the market every day?

Our own cow being close on calving, and before this ever seen the light of day, if it ever should be thus fortunate, will have brought forth, I trust, a heifer calf, suggests to us that we might give our experience at the eventful period. For the last three years we have not failed to get our heifer calf, and at this time we look forward with even greater expectations from the fact that we expect at least a half blooded Jersey. So soon as the calf is born our usual practice is to let it suck once or twice and then the line is drawn. The calf must then be satisfied with drinking, which habit is easily taught and acquired at this early period of its existence. Care is taken never to let the calf get so near the mother that it can suck, and the process of teaching it to drink is simply this: after each milking its share is emptied into a pail or other deep vessel and taken to the calf. We then insert our fingers into its mouth, and the calf's mouth is thus brought in contact with the milk. After considerable fooling and bunting you will find the milk disappear. The second time you will probably be able to withdraw your fingers as soon as it has tasted the milk, and so on, until

after the third attempt or so there will be no difficulty experienced, and the calf will come to know the time and manner of its feeding just as well as the cow will know her time of feeding and milking. As the calf gets a little older it will be found that it will take too much of the good milk to supply it, and generally a portion of its feed may profitably be skim milk heated with a little bran or other nourishing meal. Then boiled hay or hay tea may be given, with bran mixed, and by this time the calf will be able to nibble at a little hay, and if in the spring or summer, it will be surprising how much green grass or lucern it will get away with.

D. S. M.

Augusta, 23. — The Somerville, Sibley, Riverside, Sterling and Globe cotton mills stopped on account of high water; river falling slowly; danger from overflow passed.

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