

Feeding Corn to Horses.

The season of the year when horses may safely be fed corn has arrived, but there is a right and a wrong way of feeding this grain, and the latter seems to be most commonly practiced.

To get full value out of corn for horses it must be crushed or coarsely ground and mixed with other foods such as cut hay, straw, bran, etc. To simply throw twelve ears of corn into the horse's manger three times a day is not scientific or even common-sense feeding. A horse so fed passes a great deal of the corn unassimilated in the manure and certainly does not show good results from the feeding. Old corn, shelled or on the ear, is too flinty for horses to masticate properly and too starchy to form a complete ration. The best results have been found to follow the grinding of the corn and cob together for horses, as it renders the mass of food more porous, hence better digested, and more especially so if it be mixed, as it should be, with oats and chopped hay or straw, carrots and other roots.

It is to be understood, however, that this does not apply to the feeding of immature horses, for corn in such cases should form but a very small portion of the rations. Nor should it be freely used for breeding animals, especially stallions and bulls, as there is no more common cause of lost virility than excessive feeding upon corn. Corn is peculiarly a heat and fat producing food, hence is particularly valuable in winter time, when for working horses it may form one-third of the daily ration, and for idle mature horses one-half to two-thirds along with oats and bran. Where, however, the idle horses are kept in the barn without exercise, this amount of corn would be too great, and we might expect to see bad results follow its use, such as stocked legs, grease, lymphangitis, etc., just as on the other hand too exclusive feeding of oats to idle horses may produce such diseases as azoturia, surfeit, skin troubles, etc. In what has been said in the foregoing we have had reference to old, hard, thoroughly dried corn; but it must not be taken for granted that soft new corn will give good results because it is easily masticated. On the contrary new corn, oats and hay are much more liable to produce colic and other forms of indigestion, and the rule holds good that no grain or fodder crop should be fed to horses the same year in which it is harvested. In commencing the feeding of corn to horses the change should be made very gradually; then ill effects will not be seen, and toward spring the same gradual change should be made again to an all-oats ration to get the horses in prime muscular condition for spring work. It is the worst kind of folly to suddenly change the rations of any horse or to expect that a corn-fed horse will at once do hard work in spring or hot weather, for the simple reason that the corn diet has been stopped and oats fed to him. Proper winter and spring feeding, with very gradual changes of food, will entirely stop the common complaint of horses sweating, panting and lagging at work, and prevent also heat exhaustion and many cases of sunstroke.

A Horn-Fly Trap That Failed.

The Kansas Experiment Station thus reports on their trials to capture and kill horn flies:

How to furnish better protection to our dairy herds and cattle against the attacks of the horn-fly is a question of growing importance in this state. The losses from the disease of butter-fat and flesh, through the attacks of this pest certainly demand that some sort of relief be furnished to our stock. During the past year, the Kansas Experiment Station has carried on a series of experiments with this object in view. Among the many measures employed, considerable time was spent in trying to construct a "trap" which would catch and kill the flies, and not merely repel them, as is often the case with so many of the "horn-fly mixtures."

The general plan of our trap was to pass the cattle through a dark space or room. At the center of the room, in the roof, was a glass cupola, the sides of which were composed of four window-sashes, with a large pane of glass for a roof. All the joints were made tight so as to leave no openings through which the flies could make their escape. A few feet from the entrance and exit doors of the room were roofed screens, allowing the cattle to pass in and out, but cutting off the direct light from the outside, thus making the space immediately below the cupola extremely light as compared with the rest of the room. As the animal passes under the cupola it enters through the exit doorway, which is lined with a series of brushes, sweeping all parts of the body. The flies, being disturbed and brushed off, would, it was hoped, be attracted by the greatest light and would therefore swarm up into the cupola.

To catch the flies in the cupola, small tin troughs, containing kerosene, were attached firmly to the base of each pane of glass. The troughs were one inch deep, one inch wide, and of the length of the distance from side-rail to side-rail of the window-sash. The flies, in dancing up and down the window panes, will at some time or other strike the bottom rail of the sash, but when troughs are attached they will instead fall into them and be destroyed by the kerosene. By this style of "horn-fly trap" we were able to kill but about one fly out of twenty upon the cattle. After passing fifteen cows through several times in succession, only three hundred flies were caught in the troughs of kerosene. Quite often the troughs would be nearly filled

with other species of flies, where only one horn-fly would be captured. This style of trap, however plausible it may seem, was certainly not a success. It was never possible to get all the flies to remain on the cows till the brushes were reached. Invariably, after the cows had entered the room for two or three feet the flies would suddenly rise up and pass out at the entrance doorway. They did not seem to like to enter the dark room. By equalizing the light a little in the room with that on the outside, a trifle larger percentage of flies was secured. But if too much light was admitted from the doorways the light in the cupola was not sufficient to attract the flies, but instead the flies, being brushed off, would follow after the cattle, and again renew their attacks.

Ohio Sugar Beet Experiments.

The Ohio Experiment Station sent out for testing purposes 609 pounds of sugar beet seed the last spring. From beets produced by this seed 118 samples were sent to the station to be tested for sugar content. The beets tested on an average 12.7 per cent sugar, with a purity coefficient of 81.8. The best averages were from the northern part of the state, where the sugar content of 83 samples was 13 per cent and a purity coefficient of 83. These are above the factory requirements of 12 per cent sugar in the beet and a purity of 80. The average weight of the beets sent in for analysis was twenty ounces.

The summary of a table published on these analyses is as follows:

Northern section, 83 samples, average weight of beets 19 ounces, sugar contents 13, purity coefficient 83.

Middle section, 17 samples, average weight of beets 25 ounces, sugar contents 11.8, purity 77.5.

Southern section, 18 samples, average weight of beets 21.3 ounces, sugar contents 12.4 per cent, purity 78.5.

Average for state, 12.7 per cent sugar, purity 81.8.

The station has been assured of a limited supply of sugar beet seed to be imported from Europe by the United States department of agriculture for experiments in Ohio in 1900. In view of the great difficulty in securing a good stand of beets in 1897 and 1898, by the late planting that late seed distribution made necessary, it has been suggested to try planting the beets much earlier. It is hoped in this manner to get the beets started before the dashing rains and hot sun of May and June. It seems to be advisable to try planting late in March and in April, just as soon as the ground can be well worked after fall or winter plowing and subsiding, which should now be done. With the sugar beet it is advised to follow the custom of onion growers and aim to secure germination before the crusting of the soil by the rain and sun which is so liable later. It is not believed that frost danger is greater with due care than the danger just stated for late planting. The Ohio Experiment Station is now ready to receive applications for sugar beet seed intended for planting in 1900. It is the purpose to send out the beet seed in March, 1900. The amount sent any person will be limited to twelve pounds.

Turkistan Alfalfa.

A Washington correspondent of the Farmers' Review writes: The value of the Turkistan alfalfa as a cold resister is occasioning no little satisfaction among the people who last year undertook its introduction and distribution over the west. This alfalfa was expected to show more drought resisting than cold resisting qualities, but its hardness is proving of the greatest value. "Turkistan alfalfa," Secretary of Agriculture Wilson said to your correspondent, "seems likely to accomplish great results in the west. In my own state, Iowa, last winter, about all the ordinary alfalfa was killed by the severe weather, and this we learn from our correspondents, was the case very generally over large western areas. The loss can be computed in the millions. Wherever the Turkistan variety was planted, no dead alfalfa was found. It stood the extreme cold. The fact is significant and calls for no remark.

"The work generally," continued Mr. Wilson, "which the department is doing along the line of grass and forage introduction and distribution cannot fail to attract attention. Our men in all parts of the world are visiting countries and regions where the climatic and soil conditions correspond to the different sections of our own country and then they are finding in many cases that crops are being raised which seem exactly fitted to the conditions. We are through our various experiment stations making tests of such plants."

Plea for the Tortoises.—London humanitarians have received another shock, and as a result several humane societies of England have raised their voices in a protest against the manufacture and use of combs, hairpins, cigar and cigaret cases, and other dainty articles made from tortoise shells. They have discovered that the procuring of the mottled shell is attended with considerable pain to the original possessors of the precious material.

"Well, my dear, are you coming on nicely with your music?" "Oh, yes, mamma. Last month when I played four-hand pieces with my music teacher I was always a couple of bars behind. Now I am always at least three ahead."

Would Like a Change.—Dorothy (who is accustomed to have her eggs prepared before they come to the table)—"Mamma, can't I have my eggs cooked with the covers on some-

AN OLD RIDDLE.

I am obliged to plant a grove. To gain the hand of her I love. Said grove she says I must compose. Of just nine trees in ten straight rows. And three in every row must place. Or ne'er expect to see her face. But if the grove in order rise, I win the girl, a glorious prize. Ye learned bards with laurels crowned, Assist my hand to till the ground. That this fantastic grove may shade The blushes of this charming maid.

How Butter is Scored.

Scoring butter is a profession, and the competent scorers are very few in number. Formerly the judge would point his finger to a tub and say: "This is the best, and that is the second best." Now each and every tub in the exhibit is scored and the relative standing of each to all the others made known, and the particulars in which it falls are specified for educational purposes, writes E. C. Bennett in *Homestead*. Besides the score as published, side notes are made where practicable, and these are given, not to the public, but to the exhibitor. For instance, if he were scored down in color the side note tells him whether it is too high, or whether it is streaked or mottled or uneven in color.

The score card is arranged arbitrarily. The flavor being esteemed of most consequence, nearly half the points are put on flavor—in some competitions, exactly half, or fifty points, but in Iowa forty-five. Body stands next in importance, and perfect body is represented by twenty-five. So on with the minor qualities, salt, color and packages.

Flavor is compound and comprises odor and taste. Or, as sometimes worded, taste itself is composite, the sensation being derived from taste proper and smell. This is why taste is deficient when a cold affects the smell, and why an onion may taste like an apple if the nose is held so no odor reaches the olfactory nerves.

The judge first draws his finger along his taster to crush the substance and liberate the odors. Then he "files" the end of his nose with the butter, afterward tastes it, and from the combined sensations he decides as to the flavor. No butter is called perfect in flavor, as it is wholly a matter of taste, and individuality comes in also, for different judges may prefer slightly different flavors, and again it is possible a better flavor may be made later by some one, and there would be no way to designate the improvement if we called what we now have perfect.

Fine flavor comes from clean milk, skillfully ripened and churned at the proper temperature. The side notes (unpublished) say of six of the exhibits, "flavor not clean." This means that a trace of filth was present and tainted the butter. Two others were marked "sour"; others were simply marked "off." Deterioration had set in, or we might perhaps say, decomposition had commenced.

Body is the consistency of the butter, or its mechanical texture. Good body requires low temperature, and working by pressure, not by grinding. One of the exhibits was marked "overworked." Several were not worked enough, or had not been washed properly, for there were eleven exhibits marked, "too much buttermilk." A trace of buttermilk is necessary to give flavor, for butter fat is of neutral taste, and the flavor is due to the trace of buttermilk in the butter and to the small amount of casein remaining. Too much buttermilk or casein gives a rank flavor. Several were marked "weak." Too high temperature is the common cause of this.

Milking Quality of Galloways.

(Condensed from Farmers' Review Stenographic Report.)

At the annual meeting of the American Galloway Association, recently held in Chicago, the milking qualities of their favorite breed were discussed at some length by members in attendance.

Prof. Elmer H. White of Iowa said: "As to milk, some families are very good milkers. This quality can be developed or not, at the will of the owner of the herd. Should he desire a triple-purpose cow—one that produces beef, cream and robes—let the heifer with her first calf be milked for nine months or longer, and by the time she is 9 years old she will be valuable for her milk as well as for her beef and robe. By this method a herd of Galloways would be produced that would compare favorably with other milking breeds. The amount of milk will not be as great as some other breeds, but the quality cannot be surpassed."

Mr. R. B. Caruss of Michigan, who was unable to attend the convention, sent the following letter concerning the milking qualities of the Galloway:

"I find them better as butter producers than any of the other beef breeds. Some of them are extraordinary milkers. We have two cows in our herd, Roy 4th 8555 and Mollie June 2d 5596, that are unusually good milkers. During the milking season Roy 4th gave over forty pounds per day for three months, and when tested at one of the institutes held here the milk showed 6 per cent butter fat. This was a winter test. I kept a record of Mollie June at the same time that I kept a record of Rosy, and her milk was tested with a Babcock tester at the same time as was Rosy's. It showed 7 1/2 per cent of butter fat and a daily yield of milk of over forty-one and one-half pounds. Their feed was wild hay, two quarts of meal (equal parts of corn and oats) and thirty pounds of beets. Another cow in a neighbor's herd (not recorded) has

made an average of two pounds per day during the summer. This I consider good. I also find the fat particles very fine, as a rule requiring a little longer time for the cream to rise, and after you have secured what you can by the common method of standing for twelve to thirty-six hours, the milk is still rich. I have never seen a jar or pan of blue, poor-looking milk from Galloways. I was told by a doctor friend of mine that the milk of Galloways was the best he knew of for feeding infants. The butter seems quite firm in texture, and stands the heat of summer well, cutting off firm instead of melting and having an oily appearance. It has also recommended itself to our customers."

Mr. McCrae of Ontario said that according to his experience the Galloway beats every other breed for a family cow where the milk is to be used for infants and children of the family. The Jersey he thought least adapted to that purpose, from the fact that its milk when skimmed is poor, and further from the fact that the fat globules in Jersey milk are very large and correspondingly difficult of digestion. The small fat globules in Galloway milk and the rich character of the other solids in it make it, in Mr. McCrae's opinion, an exceedingly desirable food for infants.

American Cattle and Fresh Beef in Germany and Belgium.

Frank H. Mason, consul general at Berlin, in a report to the United States government says: The latest decree of the German government affecting American meats was promulgated in July and took effect the same month. It declares that from the 15th of that month fresh beef shall not be imported from Belgium into Germany. As Belgium has no surplus fresh beef supply to export anywhere it was at once evident that the decree was in reality aimed at American beef and was occasioned by the fact that the Belgian government, which has for several years past prohibited the importation of live cattle from the United States, has recently rescinded that restriction, leaving the butchers of that country free to import at certain designated ports American cattle for immediate slaughter, and unless prevented by new regulations, to export the meat thus obtained across the frontier into Germany. The latest decree is therefore the logical furtherance and fulfillment of a policy entered on in 1894, and which has the following history:

During that year Texas fever prevailed in certain districts in the United States, and the United States department of agriculture had during several years previously the subject under careful and thorough scientific investigation. One vital point upon which these studies hinged was whether Texas fever is or is not a bacterial disease. In the former case it might be asserted that there is great danger in its transmission through flies from fresh-slaughtered beef to live cattle; while, if the view maintained by the department of agriculture is correct—namely, that the disease is due to a protozoan parasite and is transmitted, not from slaughtered beef, but from animal to animal by means of cattle ticks—there could be no danger of the introduction of this disease into any foreign country through the medium of fresh beef. Furthermore, if the views of the department of agriculture are correct, there is no danger of its introduction even from live cattle, since, as a matter of fact, the cattle exported to Europe are not taken from the Texas fever districts of the United States; and even if they were taken from the Texas fever districts the danger of infection could be prevented by the removal of the parasites before the cattle leave America. It has now been conclusively shown, by eminent bacteriologists that Texas fever is not a bacterial disease but is conveyed by ticks.

But in 1894, the German government, assuming the disease to be of a bacterial nature and therefore transmissible by the meat of diseased cattle, issued a decree forbidding the importation into Germany of live cattle or fresh beef of American origin, and this prohibition has since been rigidly maintained. Belgium, Denmark and other neighboring countries followed the lead of Germany in this policy.

Belgium has a dense population of working people, and her food import is necessarily large and important. The Belgian government has therefore annulled the prohibition against the importation of American cattle and fresh meats. The German decree does no injury to American trade directly, for no American fresh meat was being imported into Germany, but where the decree will injure American interests is in Denmark, which country is ready to follow Belgium's lead in admitting American cattle, but hesitates to do so for fear that Germany will, in such event, promptly shut out fresh meat imports from Denmark. The effect of the German decree therefore is to shut American meats out of Denmark.

Preventing Chinch Bug Attacks.

The Ohio Station recommends full measures for prevention of chinch bug attacks. All matted grass and other rubbish in which the bug winters should, where possible, be burned between now and May 1st. Shocks of corn or fodder should be drawn off the wheat fields this fall. If chinch bugs are found in timothy meadows, they can be prevented from doing further injury next spring, by plowing the ground quite deeply this fall, which will place them so far below the surface that they will be destroyed, and thus prevented from continuing their ravages next year. In timothy meadows the pest must be looked for just below the surface of the ground about the bulbous roots of the grass.

A QUESTIONER.

There's a little boy at my house,
With a round-eyed, wondrous stare;
When he sees the daylight going,
The little boy asks me "Where?"

The world is so full of marvels!—
He's learning to find them now;
And each time a rosebud blossoms
The little boy asks me, "How?"

In the long, still days of summer,
When the summer sun is hot,
As the wind steals through the garden,
The little boy asks me "what?"

He keeps me busily thinking,
Each day is today again;
Tomorrow should get here some time!
The little boy asks me, "When?"

Does any one know the answers?
No matter how hard I try
There's always another question—
The little boy asks me, "Why?"
—Clara M. Pratt, in St. Nicholas.

The Rajah of Sarawak.

The life of the first rajah, Sir James Brooke, K. C. B., K. C. M. G., LL. D., reads like a romance such as Stevenson or Verne might write, says a contributor to *St. Nicholas*. His was a wild, restless nature that in his youth made him dissatisfied with the quiet of his own English home, and with the even tenor of the days about his father's vicarage. He entered the English army and was dangerously wounded in leading a charge against a detachment of natives in India. He gave up his commission and retired on a pension about the time he reached manhood.

A long and nearly fatal sickness did not quell his thirst for adventure. He had hardly regained his strength when he started out to explore India, Malaya and China. He wrote a valuable journal of his wanderings, and returned home fired with the thought of exploring the then unknown islands of the Pacific. The sight of the millions of acres of rich, untilled land that were embraced within the boundaries of some of these islands populated by a race of peaceful, indolent beings, and claimed by no European power, raised in his mind dreams of a great East Indian empire.

The death of his father left him with a property worth \$150,000. In spite of the protests of his friends, he very soon proceeded to fit out a small schooner, manned and armed it, and sailed for Singapore, and thence to the northwest coast of Borneo, landing at Kuching, on the Sarawak river, in 1838.

A field of conquest and a hope of empire at once dawned upon him. The province of Sarawak, a dependency of the sultan of Brunei, was governed by an old native rajah, whose throne was menaced by the fierce, head-hunting Dyaks of the interior. Brooke saw his chance and cast his fortunes with the weak but rightful ruler. After many marches with his little crew and an army of natives through the almost impenetrable rubber jungles, and after many hard-fought battles, the rebels were dislodged from their forts and order restored. The young general then interposed between the combatants and protected the defeated from the revenge of the victors, thereby winning the gratitude of the former and the confidence of both sides.

The sultan conceived a great liking for Brooke, and finding that his native rajah could not rule the province, he arranged that Brooke should become rajah of Sarawak, as an independent ruler.

Upon his accession to power Rajah Brooke set about to reform abuses and build up the country. He abolished military marauding, did away with every form of slavery, established courts, missions and schoolhouses and waged fierce war against head-hunting and piracy.

Head-hunting was a remarkable and extraordinary custom of the native Dyaks. They strove to secure heads to decorate their houses, much as the American Indian longed to go hunting for scalps. It was an ancient custom.

Piracy had been for a century the curse of the Java seas, but Sir James Brooke knew that the future of his kingdom depended on its suppression. Every island and harbor swarmed with pirates. They lived in big towns and had fortresses and cannon. They were stronger than any of the native rulers, and, knowing this, defied them. Brooke began with the feeble towns, conquering one after another; then burned them and took possession of their swift outrigger canoes, increasing his forces from the very pirates that he was exterminating, and so worked relentlessly on. Combined with the great qualities of a fearless fighter, he had the noble faculty of winning the good will and approval of his foes to such an extent that all through the struggle they fought half-heartedly, knowing the while that they were really fighting against their people's good.

At the end of nine years the last pirate stronghold was taken, and the victor felt free to return home, pay his friends a visit and solicit missionary aid to civilize the country.

Feeding Eskimo Dogs.

The duty of feeding the dogs is often entrusted to the boys, and it is no easy work," wrote Lieut. Schwatka to *St. Nicholas*. "The most common food for the dogs is walrus-skin, about an inch to an inch and a half thick, cut in strips each about as wide as it is thick, and from a foot to eighteen inches long. The dog swallows one of these strips as he would a snake; and it is so tough that when he has swallowed about twelve pieces, it is no great wonder that he does not want anything more for two days. Sometimes they cut the food up into little

pieces inside the igloo, where the dogs can not trouble them, and then throw it out on the snow; but this is not altogether a good way; for then the little dogs get it all while the big dogs are fighting, for these big burly fellows are sure to have an unnecessary row over each feeding. If pieces too large to swallow at a gulp are thrown out, the large dogs get the food; and so, between the big dogs and the little dogs, the Eskimo boys have a hard time making an equal distribution among the animals.

"One winter night, I remember, while on our sledge-journey, returning to North Hudson's Bay, Toooloah was feeding his dogs, with no one to help him. He was on his knees near the igloo door, and throwing the bits to the various dogs, the heads of which were crowded in the entrance. One big dog, after it had received its share, having driven all the other dogs away, seemed determined not to leave. Toooloah grew angry, seized his stick and rushed out after it to settle matters. But he came rushing back even faster than he went out, seized his gun hurriedly, and as hastily was gone again. Before we could surmise what it meant, a shot was heard, and in a few seconds more Toooloah came crawling in, dragging a big wolf after him, its white fangs showing in its black mouth in a way that made us shudder. This was the big dog Toooloah had been feeding, but it did not understand the customs of the Eskimo dogs well enough to know that it must stop eating when only half satisfied; and this ignorance cost it its life."

Animals Use Tools.

Reutter, the German biologist and naturalist, describes a monkey which would "employ a stick wherewith to pry up the lid of a chest, which was too heavy for the animal to raise otherwise."

The spider that seeks out a pebble and anchors her web with it clearly makes use of a tool, says the *Scientific American*. The pebble is analogous to the iron anchor used by man. Spiders have been seen to use nails for anchors.

A Capuchin monkey was given some walnuts which he tried to crack with his teeth, but found he was not strong enough. He then seized a stone which was near by, held the nuts on the ground with one hand and used his stone hammer with the other, with excellent results. Other monkeys have been seen to utilize nutpicks.

On one occasion, owing to excessive heat, one of the combs of a beehive became detached and was in great danger of falling. The bees at once set to work and erected a shoring pillar between the engendered comb and the one next to it. The pillar braced the comb and kept it from falling. Then they rebuilt the wax cells fastening the comb to the wall and afterward removed the pillar.

A naturalist found black ants were devouring the skins of some bird specimens on a table so he made tar circles on four pieces of paper and put one under each leg of the table. Ants will not cross tar. Pretty soon he found the ants busily at work again and looking at the tar circles found each one was bridged by bits of sand which the clever ants had brought in from the street.

In 1882 a naturalist saw a monkey at the fair grounds in St. Louis, Mo., which would pry apart the bars of his cage with a stick. When given a case he would examine it carefully, as if mentally testing its strength; he would then place it between the bars at just the right spot and swing back on it with all his might. When he had sprung the bars apart he would squeeze through and "go on a howl."

Bugs for Pets.

Three of the most curious pets that were ever fed were brought to the City of Mexico recently, says the *Winnepesaukee Journal*. They were brought by the butler in the household of President Diaz, who has been on a trip to Progreso.

They are three bugs of a rare breed. The only place in the world in which they are found is Yucatan. The average specimen is about an inch and a half long. Its body is in two sections, resembling the bodies of some species of the beetle, and each section is covered with a stout shield or plate, which is almost flat, curving but a little at the edges. When the head of the bug is placed under a microscope it looks rather intelligent and amiable.

The bugs are in a highly ornate state. Some cunning artist of Yucatan has painted shields in the Mexican national colors on the rear plates of their bodies, and highly colored bunches of flowers on the front plates, and has gilded their long, double-up legs. Little gold chains are attached to the middle of the rear plate, which is the larger of each bug's body, by which his bugship can be lifted or led around.

One of the bugs was presented to President Diaz, one to a Mexican lady and the other to an American lady. They are pets in the literal sense of the word. The American lady's bug is receiving all kinds of solicitous attention and seems to like it. An effort will be made to teach him some tricks.

His habits and manners are being closely watched. He loves the sunshine, having been raised in the hot country, and when he is lifted by his gold chain and dropped in the full glare of the sun, with the cork of a beer bottle in front of him to munch, he seems to be supremely happy.

Perfect Salting.—Perfect salting is that which tastes "all right." The old rule is "an ounce to one pound," but it is not accurate; sometimes more is needed, as when salting is done in the churn, and sometimes less, as when the granules are large and the butter quite dry. The critics claim in salt red, "sharp and gritty" in most cases.—Ez.