

## THE ITALIAN CRISIS.

IT SEEMS NEARING AN AMICABLE SOLUTION.

The Trouble, It is Claimed, Has Strengthened Dreihund and Increased the Good Will of Great Britain—A Meeting of Emperors and a King—Will Arrange Their Policies.

### Europe Breathes Easier.

Rome, March 14.—Out of the storm of popular anger which spread over Italy when the news of the defeat of the army under General Baratieri in Abyssinia reached here, a feeling of great resentment toward the Italian commander is all that remains. Rioting has ceased. The Reservists who fled from the country rather than go to Africa at the call of the government for the class of 1872, are returning, and it is not believed any steps will be taken to punish them. Negotiations with King Menelik have been opened, so it is anticipated that peace will be concluded before long, and the war office has countermanded the instructions sent to various points for the hurrying forward of reinforcements to Africa. The new cabinet is at work and the financial situation is brighter than anticipated.

Conferences which have taken place here between the Marquis di Rudini, the new premier, the Duke of Sermoneta and King Humbert, and the constant exchange of telegraphic messages between this city and Berlin, have been coincident with the meetings in Berlin of the Austrian minister of foreign affairs, Count Goluchowski, the German foreign minister, Baron Marschall von Bieberstein, the Italian ambassador to Germany, Count Lanza di Busca, and the imperial chancellor, Prince Hohenlohe, supplemented by audiences with Emperor William.

Out of these exchanges of views has grown a much healthier state of affairs for all Europe. An Italian loan, it is stated, could not have been floated in London and the half-pledged support of Great Britain to the dreihund, a support hitherto involving little else than an irritating uncertainty as to whether it would be developed into a much more cordial and solid understanding with the powers forming the dreihund. Both Emperor Francis Joseph and Emperor William have striven to relieve the strain here, and now comes the report that Emperor William of Germany, Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria, and King Humbert will meet at Genoa in a few days and that a series of brilliant fetes will mark this public proof of the renewal of the ties which compose the dreihund, which is intended to demonstrate to all whom it may concern that Italy, instead of being friendless, upon the verge of bankruptcy and encumbered by a tottering throne, is strong in the earnest support of Germany and Austria and will be backed by Great Britain in any great emergency.

Finally, it is stated that before the emperors meet at Genoa, Emperor Francis Joseph will have succeeded in reconciling Queen Victoria with her imperial grandson, and so the peace of Europe, it is hoped, will be further cemented and the possibility of a European war will be driven further to the background.

All messages from Africa tend to confirm the most alarming reports as to the extent of the disaster at Adowah, and although the official figures have not yet been made public it is admitted that over 12,000 men were killed, wounded, or made prisoners. It is believed that the loss of Abyssinians was almost as great. The Abyssinians captured almost all the Italian artillery, ammunition and supplies.

General Baratieri, however, repeats that the disaster, though unavoidable under the circumstances, was not due to any desire to strike a big blow before the arrival from Italy of his successor, General Baldissera. He claims that the plan of battle was carefully mapped out between himself and his generals, that all the latter approved it, and that it would have succeeded had it not been for the fact that the native troops under the Italian flag became panic-stricken and so brought about the complete defeat of the Italian forces.

Disinterested judges still hold that the real cause of the defeat of the Italians is to be found in the almost incessant clamor of certain newspapers of this city and other parts of Italy at the alleged inaction of General Baratieri. These apparently unjust comments upon his conduct of the campaign seem to have goaded him to push forward when good generalship would have avoided such a step.

"If he had only waited for his reinforcements," say his friends. And this seems to be the key to the whole trouble.

General Baratieri has arrived at Massowah, but prostrated over his defeat. He deeply deplored the disaster, but had nothing to reproach himself with, and was ready to meet any charges and to endure the consequences of his misfortune.

### A Woman Tramp Locked in a Box Car.

FORT SCOTT, Kan., March 14.—A middle-aged woman giving her name as Mrs. Mary Watson, was discovered in a sealed box car on the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis road in this city this morning. She had been locked in the car for a day and night without food or water. She said she got into the car at Ash Grove, Mo., intending to ride to Kansas City, not suspecting that the car would be delayed. When found she was faint for want of food. She was furnished transportation to Kansas City to-day by the city authorities. She is the first woman tramp the railroad men have met.

### NO SENATOR YET.

Republicans Again Refuse to Vote in the Kentucky Legislature.

FRANKFORT, Ky., March 14.—The roll call in the joint assembly showed 125 members present, sixty-five being necessary to a choice. The ballot resulted: Blackburn 50, Carlisle 13, Buckner 1.

The Republicans again refused to vote and there was no quorum. When Populist Poor's name was called he refused to vote. The chair announced that there had been no election. The assembly then adjourned.

## EASTER FOR A HOLIDAY.

A Kansas Man Petitions for Its Recognition.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Hugh Cameron of Lawrence, Kan., by proxy held the Senate's interest this afternoon with a degree of appreciation and amusement not often exhibited. Senator Peffer presented a petition from Mr. Cameron and although the rules of the Senate require that such matters shall be read by title only, this petition excited an interest which could be satisfied only by reading in extenso.

The petition runs: "To the Congress of the United States of America: Your petitioner, the undersigned, respectfully asks your honorable bodies to make the 5th of April a national holiday, it being the day on which the King of the Jews, whom Pontius Pilate caused to be crucified April 3, A. D. 33, achieved his splendid victory over the grave."

"This King of the Jews has always been a true friend of the United States of America. He was with Washington and his compatriots during their great struggle for independence, and was also with the Union army through the entire war to maintain that independence with union and liberty. Unquestionably this King has done more to establish and maintain free government on this continent and to make the United States of America a respectable nation than any other king; and so we as individuals and as a nation ought not to be ashamed with frankness and alacrity to acknowledge that we owe Him a debt of gratitude which we will never be fully able to liquidate."

"For all these and many other obvious reasons, the undersigned hopes that your honorable bodies will, without delay, make resurrection day a national holiday, for which we will continually pray."

The resolution went to the committee on judiciary.

### WORLD'S FAIR DIPLOMAS.

Why Two Years Were Required to Prepare 24,000.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Within the next two or three weeks the World's fair medals and diplomas will be sent to their owners. For nearly two years the bureau of engraving and printing has been engaged in the work of preparing the diplomas. Some idea of the task may be had when it is stated that upward of 24,000 diplomas were needed, and that each one had to be printed separately from a single form. If the name of the person to whom the diploma was awarded and the exhibit for which it was made were simply written on the diplomas, the work would not have amounted to much; but it was decided to print the name and exhibit.

### EVA BOOTH DEPOSED.

The Salvation Army in America Under New Control Again.

NEW YORK, March 14.—Commissioner Eva C. Booth, who had temporarily supplanted her adopted brother, Ballington Booth, in the command of the Salvation Army in America, has, in turn, been superseded by the appointment of Mr. and Mrs. Booth-Tucker to the command of the army in America.

At the close of a largely attended meeting of the auxiliaries in the large Memorial hall last night a cablegram from London was handed to Commissioner Eva Booth, acquainting her with the appointment of Mr. and Mrs. Booth-Tucker. Miss Booth appeared to be much affected on receipt of the cablegram.

### New Mexico Statehood.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—The Senate committee on territories authorized to-day a favorable report on the bill for the admission of New Mexico as a State. A number of amendments have been made to the original bill, but they relate to details as to the manner in which the constitutional convention shall be held and preliminary proceedings in the territory previous to admission.

### Nearly 2,000 Bicycles Burned.

BOSTON, March 14.—The Pope Manufacturing Company's building was completely gutted by fire yesterday. The fire caused a loss of between \$200,000 and \$300,000. The contents, which were completely ruined, consisted of 1,700 new wheels, 175 second-hand wheels and about 20,000 pieces of bicycle fittings, besides several thousand tires.

### Civil Jurisdiction in Indian Territory.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—The House committee on judiciary agreed to-day to favorably report a bill to give the courts of Texas, Arkansas and Kansas jurisdiction over criminal and certain civil cases of the Indian territory, which they had under the act of 1875.

### No Change in the G. A. R. Encampment.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 14.—The date for holding the thirtieth annual encampment of the G. A. R. will not be changed. General Walker simply expressed the opinion that a later date would better accommodate one or two departments, but no change was made or proposed.

### A Separate Flag for Norway.

CHRISTIANA, Norway, March 14.—The Odelsthing, or lower house of Parliament of Norway, by a vote of 44 to 40 adopted to-day a bill providing for the recognition of a separate Norwegian flag.

### A Congressman's Jewels Stolen.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—The apartments of Representative Grove L. Johnson of California, at the Cochran hotel, were entered by professional sneak thieves yesterday while the family were at dinner and money, jewels and securities valued at \$2,000 were stolen.

### Kansas City, Kan., Wants \$200,000.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Congressmen Blue and Miller appeared before the House committee on public buildings and grounds in advocacy of a bill appropriating \$200,000 for a federal building in Kansas City, Kan.

## STILL TALKING CUBA.

INTEREST IN THE SUBJECT CONTINUES IN THE SENATE.

Senator Hill of New York Against the Conference Report Resolutions—Sherman Eulogizes the President—Declares No One Doubts His Courage and Fidelity to Our Country's Flag.

### Cuban Matters in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—There is no abatement of public interest in the Cuban debate in the Senate as is evinced by the large crowds which continue to fill the galleries to their full capacity.

After an hour was consumed in clearing away routine matters, the Cuban resolutions were laid before the Senate and Mr. Hill of New York was recognized. He was given marked attention and in opening said he would vote against the conference report and would confine his remarks mainly to an explanation of his reasons therefor. He pointed out that this being a conference report, the resolutions could not be amended. He would, therefore, vote against the report, that at a subsequent time amendments might be made. The senator objected to the third clause of the resolutions, which states that the United States has not intervened in the struggles between any European governments and their colonies, but owing to the proximity of Cuba, the United States should be prepared to intervene. This he declared to be ambiguous and unmeaning. We had intervened in such controversies. We had intervened and recognized the countries which had been colonies of Spain. The phrase "the United States should be prepared to protect the legitimate interests of our citizens by intervention," sounded like a threat, or it was unmeaning.

"If this resolution means that we should increase our army, let us say so frankly, and frame a bill for that purpose," said Mr. Hill. "If it means we should increase our navy, let us say so frankly and fearlessly and frame a bill to that end. Let us not indulge in idle boasts and threats and doubtful phrases as to our being prepared to protect legitimate interests by intervention."

At 2 o'clock there was a contest for precedence between the Cuban resolutions and the Dupont election case, which was settled by laying aside the Dupont case, while Senator Sherman addressed the Senate in support of the Cuban resolutions.

Mr. Sherman discussed at length the character of the resolutions and the conditions existing in Cuba. It was not best to send joint resolutions to the President, as it would compel his action in ten days, and this was not judicious. He had confidence in the President. There were political differences between them, but, he added, "No one doubts his courage; no one doubts his fidelity to the flag of our country."

Mr. Sherman referred to General Weyler as a butcher and said the conditions in Cuba were flagrant. "If war does not exist in Cuba," he said, "where outside of hell does it exist?" Speaking of the demand for facts, he said that Senator Lodge had obtained from Secretary Olney ample facts to justify the resolutions, but for obvious reasons these could not be made public.

At the conclusion of Mr. Sherman's speech the Dupont case was taken up and Mr. Pritchard of North Carolina addressed the Senate in favor of seating Mr. Dupont.

### A CUBAN OFFICER TALKS.

Colonel Perez of Maceo's Staff Says Liberty Is at Hand.

NEW YORK, March 13.—Colonel Frederico O. Perez, chief of staff of General Maceo of Cuba, is in the city on a secret mission. He will return to Cuba in a few days.

In an interview last night he said: "When I left Cuba General Gomez and General Maceo were satisfied with the existing conditions. The raid through the central provinces has been productive of good results. The Cubans gained arms, ammunition and men. In the eastern part of the island over 1,000 Spanish regulars have deserted to the Cubans. Maceo and Gomez now have an army of about 25,000 men in the central provinces. The Cubans have throughout the island about 60,000 armed men and about 40,000 partially armed. Of the armed men about one-third are cavalrymen, who have plenty of good horses. The Spanish mounted infantry are no match for them. Since General Weyler took control the Spaniards have done nothing. I was in the ten years' war and saw the Spaniards fight like demons. Now they seem to have no heart for their work. They appear to be very much demoralized on account of the movements of the American Congress."

### MELVILLE SALTER DEAD.

He Was a Prominent Kansas Politician and Was Twice Lieutenant Governor.

FORT SCOTT, Kan., March 13.—An ex-lieutenant governor of Kansas, Melville J. Salter, died at his country home, near this city, at 4 o'clock yesterday morning of the grip. He was taken sick in the Republican county convention in this city a week ago to-day while fighting for the indorsement of E. H. Funston of Allen county as the second choice of the convention for Congress. Governor Salter had been one of the most active politicians of Kansas.

### NATIONAL REFORM PARTY.

Conference at Pittsburg Results in the Formation of a New Party.

PITTSBURG, Pa., March 13.—The second day's session of the national conference called by the committee of 100 in the interest of united national reform, convened in old city hall at 10:30 yesterday. It was decided to name the new party "The National Reform Party," and a national convention was called to meet in Pittsburg on May 25. J. S. Coxey spoke on non-interest bearing bonds.

## CHEERS AND HISSES.

Hearing of Advocates and Opponents of God in the Constitution.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Speeches were listened to yesterday by the House judiciary committee from large delegations of clergymen and others who advocate and antagonize the bill introduced by Representative Morse of Massachusetts to place the name of God in the constitution of the United States. The meeting was somewhat novel in its character, a majority of the spectators being women. An American flag was brought into the committee room by the opponents of the bill, in which was tied a great bundle of protests and remonstrances forwarded by various organizations. Each faction was given an hour to present its side of the question. Considerable feeling was manifested by the partisans on both sides of the question, and hisses and cheers frequently interrupted the speakers.

### GOULDS AVOID TAXATION.

They Successfully Plead Non-Residence With Reference to an Assessment.

NEW YORK, March 13.—The Goulds will not be compelled to pay the taxes on \$10,500,000, which were assessed in this city for the year 1895. Five suits were filed against the estate of Jay Gould and his sons and daughters to enforce the finding of the commissioners of taxes and assessments. The defendants pleaded non-residence. When the case against George J. Gould came up for hearing before Judge Pryor in the special term of the supreme court to-day, the corporation counsel's representative announced that it had been determined to abandon the suits on the ground that the defendants could establish the plea of non-residence. Judge Pryor thereupon gave a judgment vacating the assessments.

### Errors in the World's Fair Ode.

NEW YORK, March 13.—Judge Lacombe in the United States circuit court of appeals has affirmed the judgment of the circuit court for the eastern district of New York, awarding Miss Harriet Monroe of Chicago \$5,000 damages against the Press Publishing company of this city. The suit was the outgrowth of the premature publication in the New York World of the ode which Miss Monroe had written for the dedication ceremonies of the World's Columbian exposition in 1893. It was alleged by the complainant in this action that certain errors which appeared in the unauthorized publication of her ode were damaging to her reputation as a writer. Miss Monroe obtained a verdict in the Circuit court in December, 1894.

### Reed's Record for Economy.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Speaker Tom Reed appears to be succeeding very well in his effort to make this a business congress, to hold the House down to the passage of appropriation bills and to defeat everything else. Probably at no previous congress has so little genuine legislation been enacted. The vast majority of all the bills, resolutions, petitions and other documents that have been introduced are lying forgotten in the committees, and no legislation to speak of is even considered. It looks very much now as if the speaker and his lieutenants will have the House ready for adjournment on May 15, when they intend to go home, regardless of what the Senate may be able or willing to do.

### Vest Presents a Pension Plea.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Mr. Vest presented to the Senate this afternoon the petition originating at a meeting of the enrolled Missouri militia, held at Gallatin, Mo., March 7, praying for the passage of a general law granting to all soldiers of the late war, including the enrolled Missouri militia and all who were in the six months service who served ninety days, and to the widows and orphans of the dead, a pension of \$8 a month.

### To Keep Vital Facts From Foreigners.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—It is probable that instructions will go to the commandants of all military posts to be more careful in the matter of admissions to the posts hereafter, and in future there will be more cautious editing of the matter that is published in official reports of army officers and given to the public. The object is to guard against the obtaining by foreigners of knowledge of United States resources and methods.

### After Many Years.

SOUTH CALESTER, I. T., March 13.—After weary years of waiting, almost endless negotiation and prolonged litigation, it has been decided to pay the Cherokee claimants, more commonly known as the old settlers, the balance of what is due from the Federal government. About \$550,000, minus 55 per cent attorney fees, will be paid out to the old settlers by Colonel Wisdom, Indian agent at Muskogee. It is estimated that each claimant will receive about \$100.

### His Spree Will Cost Him His Life.

NEVADA, Mo., March 13.—Thomas Garber of Rich Hill was fatally injured this morning by being run over by a "Katy" freight train. He was intoxicated. His head and arms were badly mangled.

### A Territory of Alaska.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The House committee on territories decided to-day to recommend the passage of a bill creating a territorial form of government for Alaska and giving the territory a delegate in Congress.

### British Have No Case.

LONDON, March 13.—The Chronicle has a second long article, following up its critical examination of the contents of the Venezuelan blue book. The Chronicle contends that the very documents which are quoted to support the British case disprove the British claim based on the Dutch possessions and occupation in the eighteenth century. It fears that the entire case is vitiated by the assumption that roving descents by the Dutch on the coast and inland rivers for slave trade purposes constitute an effective occupation.

## DAIRY AND POULTRY.

INTERESTING CHAPTERS FOR OUR RURAL READERS.

How Successful Farmers Operate This Department of the Farm—A Few Hints as to the Care of Live Stock and Poultry.

FOR twenty-five years we have been raising poultry of some kind. However, I have not been engaged exclusively in that line, but have kept the breeds pure for fancy. I have handled at various times Light Brahmas, Buff Cochins, Silver Laced Wyandottes, Red and White Leghorns and Barred Plymouth Rocks. The Barred Plymouth Rock is the best all around chicken we have tried. It is quiet, matures early and is a good layer of good sized eggs. Wyandottes come next. In the winter they are housed, but in the summer they take to the apple trees for roosting. We think they are healthier this way.

We feed corn at night and wheat in the morning; they also get some lime, boiled potatoes and so on for change. We are feeding at this time cooked apples mixed with ground wheat. Our market is St. Louis. It is usually glutted with poultry and eggs, great quantities of which come from the South and West. We see by the market reports that the market in Chicago is much better all the time than it is in St. Louis. In winter we get a fair supply of eggs, but do not make a specialty of winter eggs. We seldom lose fowls from disease, lice or predatory animals. We have always adhered to the hen while brooding, and have been as successful as we expected to be. The main point is to give the broods good care while they are young.

We have never tried doctoring poultry. If a chicken is seen to be ailing we cut off its head. We use crude carbolic acid in the drinking water. White Leghorns are best for eggs and early maturity, but I had to discard them on account of their flying into my hot beds, as the products of my hotbeds bring me much of my returns for work. We believe that the Cochins or feathery

legged fowls have no business on a farm. Their feathers are a great nuisance in muddy times. On town lots they may be all right. The Egyptian Poultry association of Southern Illinois held their second annual show in Marissa late in December. They had a grand show of poultry. There were 646 birds exhibited. Among them were three Buff Cochins from England of past year's hatch. Mr. Hemlich, of Litchfield, Illinois, was judge. —J. B. Matthews in Farmers' Review.

### How to Win Eggs.

Every poultry keeper now wants eggs, because they are scarce and bring a good price. Of course it is impossible to get as many eggs at this season as in summer, simply for the reason that winter and cold weather are not the natural times for birds to lay, but yet, given good stocks and conditions as nearly approaching summer as may be, and the hens will prove fairly prolific. A warm, light, sunny coop is very essential. The house must be snug, yet have ventilators that may be opened in mild weather, for bad air is a very bad thing indeed for any species of animal life. Be sure also the coop is dry. A damp house means colds, roup, and no profit. Grain is cheap, so feed the best and a variety also. A good morning mash is made as follows: Take 4 parts bran, 4 parts ground oats, 3 parts corn meal, and 1 part linseed meal. Then combine with the grain mixture just as much boiled potatoes, turnips, or carrots as you use of grain. Mix all in boiling water, salt and pepper lightly, and finally add a little meat scraps or green cut bone. This makes a royal winter's breakfast for poultry and will bring the eggs if anything will. Scatter a few handfuls of whole wheat and oats about the coop a few times a day to keep the hens scratching. Feed lightly on whole corn at night. Remember a cabbage once in a while. —W. P. Perkins in Farmers' Review.

### Poorly Supplied Creameries.

We receive a great many complaints from farmers where new creameries have been established. In most instances the creameries are not to blame. The farmers have not yet furnished the conditions whereby they can make the most profit out of the creamery. They are furnishing half the amount of milk they should furnish. There are thousands of farmers with 200 acres of land, who are keeping not more than 10 or 15 cows. The making of the milk from these few cows costs them nearly double per pound what it would if they made four times as much. Then they blame the creamery for not giving them a better profit. They say the creamery is charging too much for the making of the butter; when it is hard to see how the creamery can live with the small amount of business there is to be done. There are thousands of these no-profit creameries all over the land. The farmers about them keep two acres to do the work of one, and two cows to produce what one cow should produce. Every thing in and about that creamery is marked by a lack of good, intelligent, dairy sense. How can such men expect figs from thistles, or profits from ignorance of sound dairy conditions? —Hoard's Dairyman.

### Dairy Instruction at Lansing.

Last week a representative of the Farmers' Review visited the Michigan Agricultural College at Lansing. The college is certainly doing a great work in its various branches, but the appliances for dairy instruction are very limited. The dairy students certainly do not have a fair show under such conditions. There is no branch of agricultural science more useful than that of the dairy, and it seems a great mistake not to at once enlarge this department of the college. It may be that some plan is on foot to better matters, but if so we have not heard of it. The professors that have the control of the dairy work there must labor under great disadvantages. We can only hope that conditions will soon change for the better.

### English View of Silage.

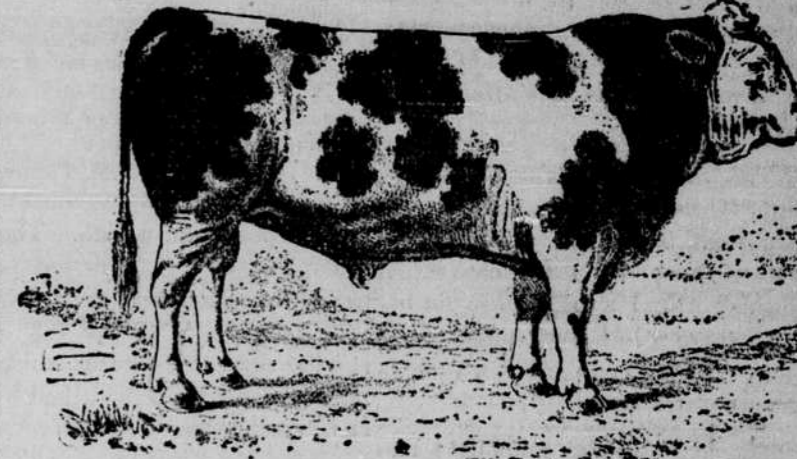
To obtain a supply of suitable food all the year round is not always an easy matter; therefore, a few suggestions on this important subject may be useful to dairy farmers who plan out in their minds a possible food supply to carry their stock through another year. Owing to unforeseen events taking place which may seriously reduce the amount of food expected on the arable land, it is certainly advisable to have a reserve supply of food ready for use at all seasons of the year. In the case of a late spring, a supply of silage will be found of great service to the dairy farmer.

### Black Spotted Freiburg Bull.

This is a Swiss breed. The United States consular report says of it: There are several off-shoot breeds derived from the pure Bernese, known as the Freiburg, the Frutiger, the Illez, and Ormond breeds, but they are all more or less inferior to the pure original race. As a principle, cross-breeding has failed in Switzerland, and the best results have always been obtained from in-breeding from the pure original stock.

### Of these minor spotted breeds,

the only one that deserves notice here is the Freiburg, which originated in the canton of that name, and is still bred there in great purity, although even there it is gradually giving way in the best herds to the light colored Saanen and Simmenthal variety.



BLACK SPOTTED FREIBURG BULL.

who would otherwise have to considerably increase the amount usually paid for foods purchased; and if drought were to follow in summer this amount would be still further increased, thus reducing the profit derived from the dairy herd and other classes of live stock on the farm.

Silage is about the best basis for forming a ration for all kinds of farm stock that the stock-owner could wish for, as it supplies the place of grass in the winter food of stock, and can partly, or entirely, replace roots and hay. It would not be necessary to reduce the area under crops or pasture, but simply to reduce the area of meadow land and grow leguminous crops instead. The food supply would be thus increased, and a reserve supply provided in case of drought or failure of crops. Silage would be given in the long state, thus dispensing with long hay or straw, and both sweet and sour silage could be made. Sweet silage would be used for all classes of breeding stock and sour silage for all classes of store and fattening stock, and either kind, when properly made, will keep for years. Silage increases the quantity of milk when given with discretion, and butter from cows fed on good silage has the quality, color and flavor that pertain to it in summer.

By practicing this system of ensiling fodder crops, the clay-land farmer is able to provide winter food for his stock on land otherwise requiring to be left fallow in summer; and the light-land farmer is able to winter a larger sheep stock when he is solely dependent upon his root crop for food.—The Dairy, (London, England).

### Black Spotted Freiburg Cattle.

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