

NEW AMERICAN BREED OF DAIRY CATTLE

In the improvement of dairy breeds by selection, environment, feed, etc., for the greater utility to the dairy farmer, two characteristics should be placed foremost, writes W. H. Jenkins in Hoard's Dairyman. These are performance and constitution or vitality, and after these beauty and symmetry of form. The history of this new American breed—the Columbian—breeders of dairy cattle will do well to study closely and learn its lessons. About thirty years ago Anson Gregory was keeping a herd of native cattle on his farm in Otsego county, N. Y. He noticed that one cow in his herd gave more and richer milk than the others, and he raised her heifer calves year after year. Mr. Gregory wanted a sire from a different herd, and he bought a line back, its dam being his neighbor's best cow. Mr. Gregory's best cow was bred to the line back bull for several years and a strain of line back cattle was established.



A new distinctive breed of American dairy cattle has been named the Columbian. The bull shown herewith, Miles Standish, is owned by F. L. Gregory, Otsego county, N. Y., whose father originated the breed.

the work of improving their new breed of cattle by selection. They continued the work of improvement by selection, feeding, etc., until they owned animals with a record of considerably over 500 pounds of butter in one year.

Their type of cows being now established, three years ago the name Columbian was given these cattle under a charter from the state, and the Columbian Cattle Breeders' association was organized with five members.

The best and largest herd of Columbians is now owned by C. O. Gregory and his father on the farm where the breed originated. They have thirty-three cows. Some of the Columbian cattle were exhibited at local fairs in New York this year, but very few of this new butter breed have been offered for sale.

The Columbians so far have made good records as a butter breed of cattle, and there seems to be good reasons for believing they will take a permanent place among the standard dairy breeds.

HEAD OF THE FLOCK.

Important Points to Consider in Selecting the Ram.

In selecting a ram two classes of breeding should be avoided—the common scrub, that has no good characteristics to fix, and the "pure breed scrub" without individuality, whose purity of breeding only gives him greater power to work ruin in the flock. Good individuality, backed by several generations of good ancestry, will insure prepotency with almost unerring certainty where the ewes are suitable and management correct.

Great attention should be paid to the ram's general contour. His structure should be firm and massive, with a broad, spacious breast, no disproportionate length of legs and well formed and fully developed quarters, especially the hindquarters. His loin should be stout and well knit, his features bold, and a muscular neck is desirable. A bold and courageous eye and carriage are indicative of spirit and vigor. His head should be long, but rather small and well molded.

Isolate Sick Animals.

Keep ailing stock in a place apart where you can give it special care. In this way you may save the sick and not run the risk of infecting the healthy.

The Swineherd.

Roots and oilmeal should have a place in the brood sow's ration.

A good brood sow is always worth much more than the market price of pork.

Full aged sows produce better litters and are more quiet at farrowing time than those that are immature.

The first month of a pig's life determines in a large measure the profit with which it will be grown.

It is a wretched piece of business to compel hogs to eat their food in the mud. A small feeding floor will soon pay for itself.

Dried blood meal is a valuable ration for hogs. It not only supplies them with an abundance of protein, but acts as a regulator of digestion.

Never buy a brood sow with short legs and short, chunky body. She must have big feeding capacity in order to produce plenty of milk.

A BRILLIANT FOP.

The Youthful Disraeli, Elegant and Eloquent.

AN INTELLECTUAL EXQUISITE.

His Airs and Graces, His Frills and Laces and His Dazzling Oratory in His Early Political Battles—A Pen Picture of His Remarkable Face.

Benjamin Disraeli's career in practical politics began with a series of reverses that might have discouraged a less persistent fighter. Five times the youthful novelist and versatile budding statesman attempted to break into parliament before he succeeded in winning an election, going down to defeat three times at Wycombe and once at Taunton.

In William Flayvelle Monypenny's "Life of Benjamin Disraeli" the author declares that tales are still told in Wycombe of Disraeli's famous first speech from the portico of the Red Lion:

"The youthful orator was now at the height of his dandyism, and his 'curls and ruffles' played no small part in the election. Standing on the top of the porch beside the figure of the lion, with his pale face set off by masses of jet black hair and his person plentifully adorned with lace and cambric, he must have seemed to the spectators better fitted for his role of fashionable novelist than for that of strenuous politician. Great, then, was their surprise when this 'popinjay,' as a hostile newspaper called him, began to pour forth a torrent of eloquence with tremendous energy of action and in a voice that carried far along the High street. He had an instinct for the dramatic effects which hold the attention of the mob. 'When the poll is declared I shall be there,' he exclaimed, according to a Wycombe tradition, pointing to the head of the lion, 'and my opponent will be there,' pointing to the tail. By the admission even of the opposite party the speech was a complete success, and his popularity with the crowd was thenceforth assured."

As to the young orator's appearance at Taunton, Mr. Monypenny gathers these comments of an eyewitness from an almost forgotten book of that time: "Never in my life had I been so struck by a face as I was by that of Disraeli. It was vividly pale, and from beneath two finely arched eyebrows blazed out a pair of intensely black eyes. I never have seen such orbs in mortal sockets either before or since. His physiognomy was strictly Jewish. Over a broad, high forehead were ringlets of coal black, glossy hair, which combed away from his right temple, fell in luxuriant clusters or bunches over his left cheek and ear, which it entirely concealed from view.

"There was a sort of half smile, half sneer playing about his beautifully formed mouth, the upper lip of which was curved as we see it in the portraits of Byron. He was very showily attired in a dark bottle green frock coat, a waistcoat of the most extravagant pattern, the front of which was almost covered with glittering chains, and in fancy pattern pantaloons. He wore a plain black stock, but no collar was visible. Altogether he was the most intellectual looking exquisite I had ever seen.

"He commenced in a hissing, lackadaisical tone of voice. He minced his phrases in apparently the most affected manner and while he was speaking placed his hands in all imaginable positions, not because he felt awkward and did not know, like a booby in a drawing room, where to put them, but apparently for the purpose of exhibiting to the best advantage the glittering rings which decked his white and taper fingers. Now he would place his thumbs in the armbolts of his waistcoat and spread out his fingers on its flashing surface; then one set of digits would be released and he would lean affectedly on the table, supporting himself with his right hand; anon he would push aside the curls from his forehead.

"But as he proceeded all traces of dandyism and affectation were lost. With a rapidity of utterance perfectly astonishing he referred to past events and indulged in anticipations of the future. The Whigs were, of course, the objects of his unsparring satire, and his eloquent denunciations of them were applauded to the echo. In all he said he proved himself to be the finished orator. Every period was rounded with the utmost elegance, and in his most daring flights, when one trembled lest he should fall from the giddy height to which he had attained, he so gracefully descended that every hearer was wrapped in admiring surprise. His voice, at first so finical, gradually became full, musical and sonorous and with every varying sentiment was beautifully modulated. His arms no longer appeared to be exhibited for show, but he exemplified the eloquence of the hand. The dandy was transformed into the man of mind, the Mantalini looking personage into a practical orator and finished elocutionist."

Her Declaration.

"Have you anything to declare?" asked the customs inspector. "Yes," replied the lady who was returning from Europe. "I unhesitatingly declare that it is an outrage the way this government permits things to be messed up in one's trunk"—Chicago Record-Herald.

Let those who complain of having to work undertake to do nothing. If this does not convert them nothing will.

INDIGESTION OF COWS.

Loss of Cud Is a Symptom Merely and Not a Disease.

Loss of cud is not a disease, but merely the symptom of sickness. When a cow suffers from indigestion or any other ailment which makes her feel quite sick she naturally will stop chewing her cud. When the trouble subsides rumination will be resumed. Many people give artificial cuds, thinking to establish rumination by such means. This of course is highly absurd, says the Rural New Yorker.

On general principles give a cow a full dose of physic when she will not chew her cud and follow the purge by full doses of stimulants in warm water, thin gruel or flaxseed tea. As a physic a pound of epsom salts, half an ounce of blackstrap molasses shaken up in three pints of warm water will prove effective. Four ounce doses of whisky along with half a dram of fluid extract of nux vomica will serve well as a stimulant. Another good stimulant for cows is a mixture of equal parts of aromatic spirits of ammonia, pure alcohol and spirits of nitrous ether (sweet niter). A dose of this is two ounces every three or four hours, well diluted with water, gruel or flaxseed tea. Rectal injections of soapy warm water are also useful when a cow is affected in the way here considered.

PROFITABLE HOG RAISING.

Selection and Care of the Brood Sow of Vital Importance.

The brood sow is the foundation of all profitable pork production, and her selection, care and management are the most important factors of the whole industry, writes Professor C. G. Wheeler in Kansas Farmer. It is a subject upon which volumes have been written, and in spite of this fact probably more hog growers fail in this point than in any other phase of the industry.

In making the selection of sows it must be borne in mind that we cannot expect uniformity in the pigs unless we have uniformity in the parents. A type must therefore be kept in mind and the selections, as far as possible, made to conform to this type. The sows should be broad between the eyes and of refined appearance about the face and neck. The shoulders should be fairly long, with well sprung ribs, giving plenty of room for the vital organs. There should be no pinching in just back of the shoulders. The various other requirements of the market type must be followed—the well developed hams, broad, straight back and deep sides; short, straight legs should support the animal, with good width between them; the hams should not be too fine, and the feet



Photo by United States department of agriculture.

As a breed the Chester White hog is large, long in body, has a heavy bone and is not so refined or compact as the Poland-China. In color the breed is white. Blue spots are often seen upon the skin along the back and sides. The sows are good mothers and very prolific. The quality of the meat is about like that of the Duroc-Jersey. The illustration shows a Chester White sow in show condition.

should be strong; weak pasterns are far too common in breeding stock and must be guarded against.

Selection of brood sows for the succeeding year should be made early. In fact, the most successful hog man will have this thought in mind continuously as he goes about among his pigs. The culling of the old sows should begin as soon as the pigs are weaned, discarding those which have produced small litters or those which are such poor sucklers as to be unable to raise a good litter and the cross, nervous sows that are always getting excited and killing pigs. A tried brood sow that has fulfilled all the requirements is worth keeping for several years. In the selection of gilts study first the dams, giving preference to those from large, even litters from mothers having the desired characters. From the standpoint of fecundity it is well to look to the sire also, for a sire selected from a large litter will be more likely to transmit that character to his female offspring.

The mature sow makes by far the best brood sow. It would be better if the gilts were not bred until a year old. If the practice of breeding too young is continued the vigor and vitality of the herd will be greatly reduced after a few generations.

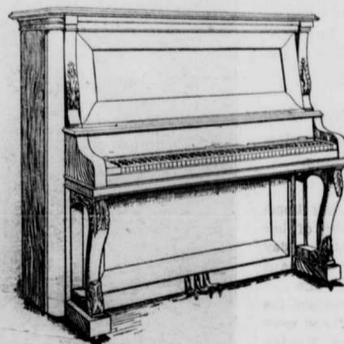
Mutton on the Farm.

With the sheep on the farm the problem of fresh meat for family use is partly solved. Mutton butchered on the farm can nearly always be used to advantage, and then you will know whether you are eating spring lamb or something else.

Churning Temperature.

Don't forget that the temperature of cream at churning time should be 50 to 58 degrees F. in the summer and 60 to 62 degrees in winter. The best churning results will be had at these respective temperatures.

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