

The Democratic Sentinel

RENSSELAER, INDIANA.

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ABOUT DAIRY FARMING

THE HOME OF THE GUERNSEY AND JERSEY.

Treatment of Thoroughbreds is Primarily in America—The Finest Breeds Are Marked Daintily as a Racehorse—Artistry, Agrees Itself at All Points.

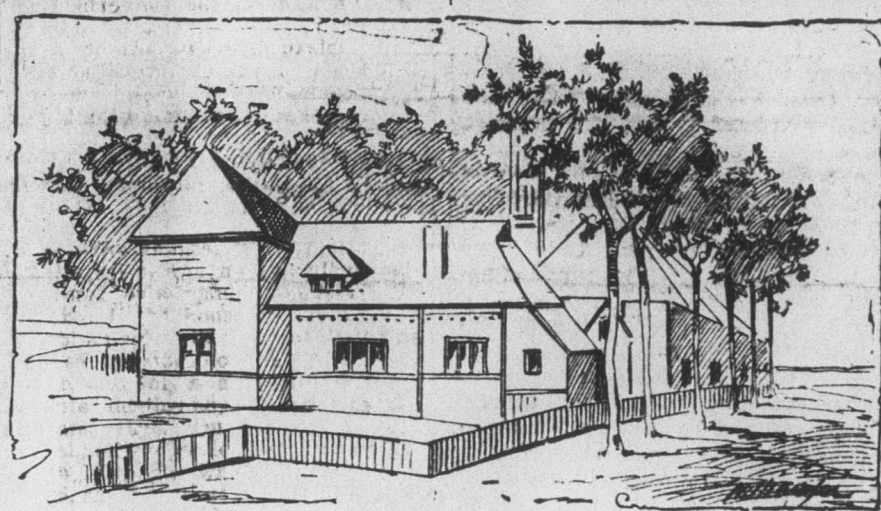
Beauty Blends with Buttery.

In all the old geographical New York was, among other things, put down as the first State in its dairy products, says the Press. Its excellence in dairy farming was due to the character of its inhabitants, who were largely Dutch and large consumers of butter and cheese; to the extensive cattle grazing meadow lands in such counties as Herkimer, Delaware, Dutchess, and Onondaga, and to the growth of its great cities. The State produced more and better butter and cheese than all the balance of the country; and the Southern and Western farmers sent to the State for the best brand of cattle as the merchants came to the city to buy their best goods. A farmer in Illinois or Virginia, when he had bought a Jersey or Guernsey heifer or bull from New York, generally advertised the fact in his local paper and his neighbors usually called in great numbers to see this improved example of the bovine kind.

New York has exercised a great influence over the dairy interests of this country as Kentucky has over the raising of fine horses, or Ohio and Illinois on sheep husbandry. But a few years ago the New York Dairyman's Association began to realize the fact that the State was losing

in the same animal, therefore, there was but one way for the New York dairy farmer to meet the problem that poor farms, ordinary cows and extravagant feeding had brought upon him, and that was to produce a cow that, being fed upon the minimum of plant food, would produce the maximum of butter and cheese. The farmers knew it was easier to produce a fine milkster than to restore the virgin resources of nature, for a fine cow or a fine horse is distinctly a product of civilization and culture, while nature, once robbed of its virginity, can never be entirely re-

stored. This has not yet become so necessary in the West. Illinois and Wisconsin hay fields and meadows are as fresh as New York's were a half century ago, and here is given its reason for raising the best breeds of cattle for dairy farming, for a fine cow will eat no more timothy or clover than a scrub, but she will produce five times as much milk. The result is that New York has the best milk cows that have so far been raised.



THE DAIRY.

Cattle culture in this State has become one of the finest branches of veterinary science. Many of the stock of thoroughbreds owned by Mr. Morton the milk from Good Morning showed a percentage of 5.90 of butterfat.

Last summer Mr. Morton's barn was burned, but his fine stock was saved and the new barn which he is now building at Elerslie will be one of the finest in the world and certainly the best equipped for the breeding of fine stock, there being room for more than 400 cattle. The main building will be 300 feet in length and 65 feet wide, with an extra width of 89 feet for room for the silos and machinery. The Morton

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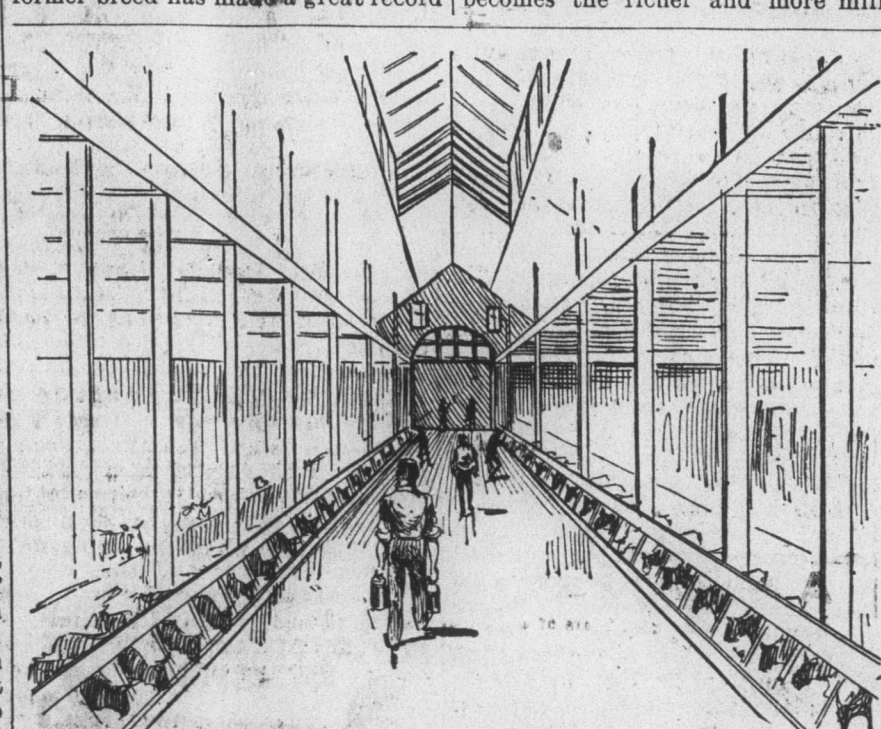
Beginning with 1889, the gradual abandonment of natural gas in the local mills where natural gas is still being used in puddling furnaces are those of A. M. Byers & Co., Zug & Co., Brown & Co., and the Carnegie mill, all in the thirty-third street.

The idea that the supply of natural gas would never be exhausted was only entertained for about a year—from 1887 to 1888. After that there were many evidences that the supply would not hold out. During this year there were some firms who became imbued with the idea that all they had to do was to dig a well anywhere and they could soon get enough gas to supply them. There were few accidents in any of the mills caused by gas.

The Black Swallow. What a terrible, horrible animal a tiger would be were it able to swallow from eight to twelve times its own bulk! It seems impossible that there can be any creature able to do this, and yet, far down in the depths of the southern seas, there lives a fish known as the black swallow, which can swallow whole a fish eight to twelve times larger than itself.

Herd now contains 164 head and will be increased to 400, with a working dairy of 300 cows. The world is standing on tiptoe trying to approximate the speed of the future horse, but the amount of food that is to be given to the future cow and the amount of milk and butter to come from her is a very great economical question.

Nowhere yet have civilized men settled so near to each other that the cow does not thrive. In England, France, and Germany she keeps pace with the civilization about her. The more nervous and intelligent the people grow the finer grows the cow. The more populous the community becomes the richer and more milk



INTERIOR OF THE MAMMOTH STABLE, CONTAINING 400 STALLS.

as milkers, but it is to the latter that particular attention is to be called. The Guernsey is a spotted Short-horn cow, and is one of the largest and most beautiful and gentle cows in the meadow or at the stall. They are always plump and maintain good condition, and it is always a pleasure to look at and handle one. But, best of all, they stand equal in record in the quality and quantity of milk and butter yield with the Jersey and the Holstein cattle. They are certainly more beautiful than either of the other breeds.

A half-dozen of these beautiful cattle were on exhibition at the recent food exhibit at Madison Square Garden. They were the property of Vice President Morton, and certainly were one of the chief attractions of the fair. Every lover of the cow and those who cared nothing for the cow gathered about these beautiful and gentle creatures which Mr. Morton had sent down from his farm at Rhinecliff-on-the-Hudson. His farm superintendent, Mr. Cottrill, said these cows were sent to the food exhibit for the high butter record they had made.

Guernseys at the Food Exhibit. There is, for instance, the pet of the lot, Good Morning, 3674, a nearly solid fawn, imported Nov. 16, 1887,

and butter does she yield, notwithstanding the fact that the meadows and hay fields are gradually becoming smaller. The growth, and perfection of the cow is one of the greatest economical triumphs of the present civilization, for she is one of the chief agencies of its existence, and he who can continue the improvement of the cow is no less than a benefactor of his time.

Nellie Was Precocious. Ellen Terry made her first appearance on the stage when she was only 10 years old. What Do You Drink? About 6,000 intoxicants of different kinds are known to custom house officials.

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NATURAL GAS.

A Brief History of the Rise and Fall of This Fuel.

The history of the rise of natural gas for manufacturing purposes in Pittsburgh is an interesting one, says the Chronicle-Telegraph of that city.

It was about the middle of May, 1884, when it displaced coal in the first iron mill in this city. The first of that month it was used for the first time in an extensive industrial works, in the O'Hara glass house at Thirtieth street and the Allegheny Valley Railroad. About the fifteenth of the month it took the place of 6,000 bushels of coal in the Carnegie mill at Twenty-ninth street. Not until early in November was it introduced in the mill of this firm at Thirtieth street, where it took the place of 7,000 bushels of coal daily.

While the use of natural gas was very satisfactory, the slowness attending its introduction was remarkable. It was about the middle of the summer of 1885 before it was used in half of the iron and steel works in the Pittsburgh district, and it was fully three years before it took the place of coal in all of them.

There was considerable trouble in securing manufacturers to make the change. The low rate offered to the firms was not so much of an object as the room saved by absence of ashes. There was no trouble in reconstructing the furnaces from coal to the use of natural gas, yet this retarded its early use somewhat.

Among the first along the Monongahela River to adopt it was Jones & Laughlins, in the winter of 1884, in the American Iron Works. To guard themselves against possible trouble they only remodeled a portion of their works. About six months after it was used with satisfaction in these works it was used in all the mills along this river and the Ohio, excepting in those of the Oliver Iron Company.

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genius, but to waken human desire, animate industry, and reward with fruition? It is the excess and the abuse which are forbidden.

Improvement in Machinery.

The wonderful advance that has been made during the last third of a century in the construction of machinery, and particularly in the equipment of ships with propelling power, is well illustrated by comparisons presented by an Eastern journal. It is well known that the Great Eastern, that wonderful leviathan of the seas which was the talk of the world some thirty years ago, was in all practical respects a complete failure. The reason for this will be understood when it is stated that engines of only 7,650 horse power were provided to propel a ship 680 feet in length and 82 feet in breadth. In those days engines of such power were considered very remarkable, and it does not appear to have been suspected at the time that the failure of the great ship was due to a lack of sufficient power to drive her vast bulk through the water and render her manageable.

She was abandoned and allowed to go to ruin because it was believed that the limit of size had in her case been exceeded. But when we compare her 7,650 horse power with the 20,605 horse power of that modern greyhound, the City of Paris, a vessel 120 feet shorter and nearly 20 feet narrower than the Great Eastern, it is plainly seen where the trouble lay. Such an equipment of machinery as the great steamships of our day carry would have been entirely beyond the comprehension of the engine-builders of thirty years ago.

But after all it appears that we are only just beginning to develop the possibilities of the steam engine, and that there are no longer any limitations as to the dimensions that may be chosen for steamships. The Campania, just launched from an English shipyard, is 620 feet in length, or only sixty feet shorter than the Great Eastern, and is equipped with engines of 30,000 horse power. The propelling force which these figures indicate is almost inconceivable.

The new American steamships now building for the transatlantic business will be smaller than the Campania, but larger than any of the other liners now afloat. They will be provided with engines proportionately powerful and representing the highest modern skill.

A Brilliant Thought.

There may be more ways than one to kill a cat, but I learned of a novel way to protect that animal from the mischievous youngster the other day.

It happened that I was stopping at a summer boarding house up in the Catskills for a few days where an old maid boarder had located herself and her three cats for the season. The children in the house, from the youngest to the best, had led the three cats such a dance that the felines were justified in wishing during their waking moments that they were dead.

It had kept the old lady on the jump to keep her cats out of the children's hands during the day and to protect them at night they had to be locked up in her room. Thus stood affairs until a few weeks ago the old lady happened to think of a scheme whereby her own and her pets' troubles would be ended. She organized a juvenile society for the prevention of cruelty to animals.

It was a thought that entered her head at 1 o'clock in the morning as she lay awake trying to devise a method to relieve the cats of trouble. The next morning every child in the boarding house was corralled in the old lady's room, and she installed the young hearts' love for everything that walked, flew or crawled, including babies.

The children, little comprehending the sport they were sacrificing, or the deep motive of the old lady, all took a pledge to live up to her teachings, and not only this but to get every new boarder's children to join the society, too. For fear the novelty would wear off and the children would forget their pledge, the old lady sent to the city and obtained little badges for the children to wear.

The result is that all the children in the house strut about like miniature policemen; the cats are recovering their composure, besides patches of new fur, and the old lady can do her knitting without fear of being disturbed to rescue her pets from being bit sudden death.—New York Herald.

Clad in Costly Fur.

John, the Baptist, with his raiment of skins would have been of little interest on Fifth avenue Thursday afternoon equipped with a promenade cloak in Persian lamb, says the New York Evening Sun. Her garment consisted of a bell skirt of tender young astrakhan, missing nothing of a fashionable cut, and a Spanish jacket. This was short over a skirt of shaded green velvet of a lettuce-like tint, so light it was, a girlish fastening with large flaps in the back, and large velvet sleeves. This costume was crowned by a black hat in velvet and violets. There was no man or boy on the street so ignorant of feminine gear that this costume did not catch his eye. To look at it women almost brought the procession to a halt.

"Boy Wanted Inside."

Judge. A Mexican street car can be hired for personal use for \$3.50 a day, with a right to stop at any place for two hours.

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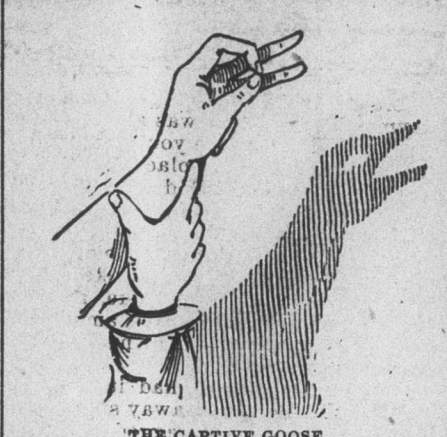
NEW SHADOW PICTURES.

Two Hands, a Light, and a White Wall Will Furnish Lots of Amusement. Now that the long winter evenings



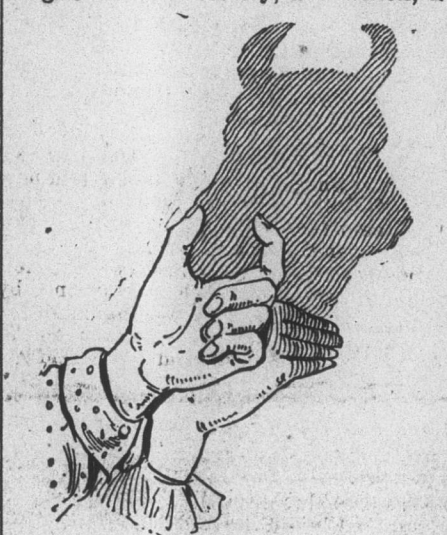
THE WILD INDIAN.

are here the amusement of the children is a serious consideration. Here



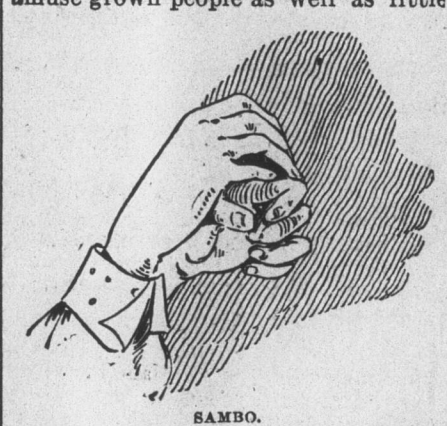
THE CAPTIVE GOOSE.

are some new shadow pictures that might be well to try, and which, if



THE COW'S HEAD.

well presented, are calculated to amuse grown people as well as little



SAMBO.

ones. Anyone can make them. They



THE BLACK SWAN.

do not require abnormally developed hands and arms. Try them.

The Wives of Barca.

In the valley of the Barca in Abyssinia there is, according to a recently returned traveler, a community where the women, without holding a meeting or agitation of any kind, have emancipated themselves. All the women work hard while the men are idle, but by way of compensation the house and all it contains belongs to the wife. At the least unkind word she turns the husband out at night, in storm or rain, and he can't come back until he makes amends by the gift of a cow. The wife considers it a duty to abuse the husband, and if she were weak enough to show any love for him in life or grief at his death she would be scorned by her tribe. The wife, without any reason, may strike her tent and go, taking with her one-third of the joint possessions. The husband, unless he is traveling, may not live out of his tent, but the wife may go to her parents for a year and annual for the time her own marriage.

In all of this the secret of emancipation toward which women are blindly struggling is hidden. The emancipation of the wife comes only when she entirely supports her lord and master, thus rendering herself indispensable to his comfort. And possibly emancipation on these terms might not be as desirable as the present regime of shopping in the morning, taking a nap in the afternoon, and accompanying somebody to the theater at night.

Two Imperial German Spendthrifts. It is not generally known that the German Empress, in spite of her very excellent qualities, is very extravagant and owes large sums of money to many of the Berlin tradesmen, one firm alone having a bill of 800,000 marks, or £40,000, against her majesty. The Empress never wears either a dress, a mantle or a bonnet the second time in public, and everything that she buys is of the very best.

The Emperor is also very largely in debt, in spite of the handsome present made to him last spring by the Empress Frederick, who advanced him 1,500,000 marks. The Emperor has, unfortunately, not the slightest idea of money, and scatters it right and left, to the great horror of many of his loyal subjects.—London World.

What a Show It Would Be. One or two of the older Senators are said to favor the idea of Senators wearing silk gowns while in session, like Supreme Court judges.

Gracious! What Next? A pool-room, exclusively for the use of "ladies" is to be opened in Covington, Ky. No liquor will be sold on the premises.

OUR BUDGET OF FUN.

HUMOROUS SAYINGS AND DOINGS HERE AND THERE.

Sokes and Jokers! Are we supposed to have been recently born—Sayings and Doings that are Odd, Curious and Laughable.

Scissors Smiles. The more liquid a man puts down his throat the less chance there seems to be of drowning his voice.—Yonkers Statesman.

SOME men are born wealthy; some men are born great; but all men are kicking forever at fate.

NO MAN can stand a drain upon his resources so well as the farmer, provided the drain is on wet land.—Lowell Courier.

It is running to extremes when prediction that the comet was going to make it hot for us is followed by a snow storm.—Washington Star.

LITERARY AUNT—Are you fond of Crabbe's tales, Edna? Edna—I don't know, aunt. I've never eaten them, but I love the meat in lobsters' legs.—Truth.

THE Maiden—"Then you find married life happy?" The Wife—"Yes; but then I seldom see my husband, you know."—Smith, Gray & Co.'s Monthly.

DUKANE—I believe the physician is right who said cholera is a crime. Gaswell—That accounts for the effort being made to arrest it.—Pittsburgh Chronicle.

SATAN—Where does this arrival hail from? Charon—New York. Satan—Boll him in oil. We can't afford to catch the cholera.—New York Herald.

MAMMA—"Why do you put on such airs over that little girl?" Wee Woman—"Her mother hasn't got bought teeth like you has."—Street & Smith's Good News.

DAUBE—Now, Miss Hunter, please look pleasant; that's it—keep that for a moment until I catch it. There! now you may resume your natural expression, if you wish.

PATIENT—"Isn't \$2 rather high for pulling a tooth?" Dentist—"I think not. Fifty cents for extracting and \$1.50 for gas." Patient—"One fifty for gas. So that's why you talk so much."—Texas Sittings.

MOTHER—"Dear me, are you through shopping? How did you manage to get back so soon?" Daughter (a bright girl)—"I told them to send the change home with the goods."—Street & Smith's Good News.

Boy (on a bridge)—Say, mister, if you don't look out you'll be fined. Teamster—Why will I? Boy—That sign says "walk your horses," don't it? Teamster—Jesso. Boy—Well, yours are standing still.—Street & Smith's Good News.

OLD LADY (reading report of public dinner)—"Some of these were drunk standing." Think of that, Elizer Jane; so drunk they couldn't sit down! They must be what them papers call people "who stand well in society."—Princeton Tiger.

HE—"The architecture of Europe would interest me most." She (Dakota belle, expatiating on her travels)—"Yes, everything is so quaint." He—"How did the cathedral of Cologne impress you?" She—"Oh, of course, that was too sweet for anything."—Thomas Cat.

"THAT man Blobs is a lucky dog." "And why?" He was going through a tannery the other day and fell into a vat—"I don't call that luck." "But he had on his light summer suit, and when they pulled him out it was dyed a beautiful black and he won't have to buy any winter clothes."—Buffalo Express.

"JIMMY, wot's an anarchist?" "A anarchist is a fellow wot takes wot's your'n an' keeps wot isn't his'n; according to them if I was ter take ev'ry apple an' peach from that stand under I'd be all right, 'cause that Eytalian can't eat 'em, and I'd have a perfect right to 'em!"—Jimmy, let's be anarchists!—Life.

PHYSICIAN—"The best thing we can do is to find a healthier location for our hospital." Hospital Manager—"If all your colleagues were like you the best thing we could do would be to shut up our hospital altogether." Physician—"Oh, you compliment me." Hospital Manager—"Yes, for then we could start a second cemetery."—Exchange.

"MIRANDA, when my boy first went to college they called him a moss-back, and now I see by this paper they're callin' him a full-back." "Can our boy be drinkin', Cyrus?" "I don't know, but I'll pack my grip and go right on, and if he is he'll be a called back quicker than greased lightning!"—Pittsburgh Dispatch.

TEACHER—"I have told you of Louis Kossuth and what he did. I have also just said that he recently received a congratulatory address from the Hungarian diet. Now, who can tell me what the Hungarian diet is?" Little Boy (formerly of Hazleton, Pa.)—"Most anything that they can lay their hands on."—Street & Smith's Good News.

An Ingenious Contrivance. To obtain a light instantly without the use of matches and without danger of setting things on fire is an easy matter. Take an oblong vial of the clearest of glass, put into it a piece of phosphorus about the size of a pea; upon this pour some pure olive oil heated to the boiling point; the bottle to be filled about one-third full; then cork tightly. To use the light remove the cork, allow the air to enter and then recork. The whole empty space in the bottle will then become luminous, and the light obtained will be a good one. As soon as the light becomes dim its power can be increased by opening the bottle and allowing a fresh supply of air to enter. In very cold weather it is sometimes necessary to heat the vial between the hands, to increase the fluidity of the oil, and one bottle will last all winter. This ingenious contrivance may be carried in the pocket, and is used by the watchmen of Paris in all magazines where explosives or inflammable materials are stored.

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