



SILO FOR TEN COWS.

Make It, With Remarks Upon Its Value.

A dairy herd of ten head, to be fed a month, a silo of 14 by 14 feet, set deep, would probably be of use. It would be a little difficult to full instructions, not knowing the conditions or the material to be used. Consider it as a silo settled that silos for some time will be built of wood, square or round, and of one or two thicknesses of lumber. It is a matter of doubt if the round silo is of superior quality over the square, but the difference between the single or double-boarded silo in the cost, whether good put on in the best of work, is any better or has merits. The thickness of cheap inch surfaced on one side only, not a half lap, with tarred paper. The claim that the single-boarded silo is better than the double-boarded one well proved. The writer has a board silo built in the basement of the barn, eight years old, and has just been emptied, and is as sound as ever. If the right tight and substantial, the form is essential as the maturity of the that goes into it—not too green (ure) or too dry by over-ripeness. Inside, as a separate building, it is a good foundation of some kind, the silo is built into it that they are secured and then for the indicated—2 by 8-inch studding put in inches from centre to centre, can then be ceiled up inside as elected. The roof is best put on the rafters on to the studding, rather than to use plates and cross-tie them half way up to the this will prevent the top of the silo spreading. The outside may be ceiled with cheap siding, springing the bottom boards, so that there is a circulation of air up through the spaces between the studding, and keep the walls dried out. Then one finds a silo in the made eight square. Instead of the long running up and down, they are short, and go around the silo, being at the top, which are halved to top. The silo is narrow flooring, put in and down, breaking joints like the "hoops" being about two part. At the bottom use two or three of these hoops, set the silo on a foundation, and fill inside with a well pounded-down straw, conchably disking or "kettle-shaped" in centre. A silo such as is needed for, after the plan last spoken of, need to be about ten feet in diameter and twenty feet deep at least. For the stock of cattle proposed to one, with a round silo, would feed faster than it would be possible to take any hurt, nor do we need with a pit fourteen by fourteen feet that there would be any liability. In warm weather we think it a good advantage to have an old tarp to cover over the surface after feeding each feed, and keep the fresh room constant contact with the ensilage—Country Gentleman.

Mending Broken Limbs.

Writer in Country Gentleman says: ten happens that some animal upon farm has a leg broken. Not always it pay to try to save the animal. In of a fat hog or one of the cattle it is better to kill the animal at once, as the meat would be good for use, and as soon as the fracture is made, with small animals a plaster of a bandage applied to the fracture in a few weeks time make the limb good as new. Several instances of kind have happened in my own experience, and the plaster bandage has resulted in a complete cure. A pet lamb had its leg broken, head of killing it a quantity of plaster was wet up with cold water, the leg well greased to prevent the plaster sticking to it when the plaster came to be removed, and a cloth coating applied directly to the first straightening as well as possible. Cloth bandages were then wound and it secured tightly. After the plaster had set, the lamb was given its liberty. After a few days it began to limp a little, and at the end of a month the bandage was removed and the limb found to be perfectly sound. When was found with its leg broken in last spring. As it was a choice it was treated as above, and although it was longer in healing, it finally ne out all right and shows no sign of accident at the present time. It is the plaster, it should be spread in a strip of cloth after being wet, as otherwise it could not be made to stay place while the bandage was being placed.

Care Needed in Breeding.

How shall we breed for the better stock, and who is to blame for the inferior stock we have on hand? First, the farmer does not post himself so that is a proper judge to breed intelligently. Secondly, if he wants any information he is more likely to ask the opinion of a doctor, dentist, or lawyer, than he would of a competent horseman. Thirdly, if he has a mare that could make a good brood mare he sells her and breeds one he can not sell on the market. This is poor taste and very bad judgment. The result is, he eventually ends up by blaming the dealer because he will not give him a good price for his mare that he has used no good or intelligent judgment in breeding; yet the farmer is not the only one to blame. It is often said they would not pay the price for a good horse. I claim it is not true. The service fees they are paying have been entirely too high for the class of stallions they were breeding to. The fact of it is, after so many high-priced stallions being sold over the country, there is not one in twenty that would make a half-way decent gelding. If all the stallions in the country were gelded young—draft, coachers and roadsters—not one in twenty would make a fair gelding for the market. If this is true, as I firmly believe, is it not time that farmers and breeders should turn a new leaf and breed more intelligently?—Kansas Farmer.

Room for the Stock.

Give the animals plenty of room in the stable in which to lie down, if you would make them comfortable.

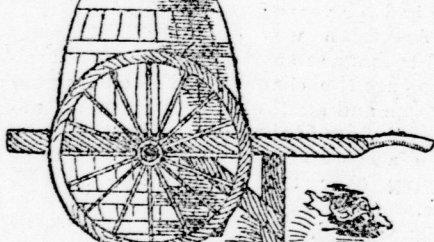
ON BOTH SIDES OF THE WATER.

Comparison Between Raising Sheep in England and Here.

"It is, indeed, almost startling to reflect how few sheep there are of any sort in the United States in comparison with the area of the continent. The total number does not exceed 40,000,000, whereas in Great Britain with its comparatively insignificant area, we have 27,000,000. But even more remarkable is the fact that American consumers do not demand, and the American farmers do not supply, mutton which to English palates is worth eating. In the course of my short visit to America and Canada I tried mutton at a number of hotels and restaurants in different places but, with hardly an exception, it varied only from very inferior to absolutely uneatable. Americans themselves, and especially those who have visited England, freely admit that the public do not know what good mutton is. Of course, now that the mutton breeds of this country have a strong footing in certain parts, it is becoming possible to get good mutton, but I speak of the ordinary supply as a visitor finds it." The same writer, who seems to have forgotten that all our stock spring from imported animals, asserted the superiority of English sheep in this way: "Generally speaking, the sheep show proved that American and Canadian farmers can themselves breed very good mutton sheep with the aid, of course, of imported stock. As a general rule, the imported sheep beat the home-bred ones in the contest for prizes, but nevertheless the latter were in no way degraded, and in many cases made a good fight for the ribbons. This shows that the English breeds are capable of acclimatization. Mr. Buchanan, speaking at the dinner given by the American Shropshire association, attempted to argue that there was no need to buy sheep from abroad, but that American and Canadian farmers can raise their own. That, no doubt, is a state of things which may arrive but it will be many a long year yet. The true policy for American and Canadian farmers is to go in for better sheep, and more of them, and to buy their stock from the fountain head. They have, judging from what I saw at the Chicago stock yards, an excellent lot of cattle and they obtained them by buying for many years some of the best from the old country. They will find that the same policy—and only that policy—will give equal results in the case of sheep. But they have a very long row to hoe before they bring up their sheep to the level of their cattle." That writer evidently did not stay on this side of the water long enough to learn that breeders can produce what there is a demand for. There is comparatively little demand for running horses, so we have bred trotter. With our unrivalled opportunities for producing good and cheap beef there has been little general demand for mutton and we have given more attention to wool. A knowledge of our history should convince a candid man that breeders can fill all orders in a reasonable time although perhaps they may make more of a distinction between beef and mutton and not attempt to breed animals too small for beef and too large and coarse for mutton or for the amount of wool they carry.—London Live Stock Journal.

How to Make Slop-carts.

Make a square by firmly mortising together four 2x4-inch timbers the desired length, says the Orange Judd Farmer.



SLOP CARTS WITH BARREL.

To put on the wheels bore holes in the side pieces about the middle of each and in these insert pieces of hickory shaped to fit the opening in the wheel hub. Bolt handles to this, put on legs and braces and the cart is complete.—In making both these carts they must be constructed as to permit the barrel bottom to be several inches from the ground but not so high as to make it difficult to remove the slop with a pail. An old kerosene or vinegar barrel with the head removed and used as a cover serves very well. It is not necessary to use plow handles, but they are the best. Ordinary straight pieces of lumber with the one end slightly rounded off will do. The size of the square, length of the axle, etc., will depend upon the barrel to be used.

Roup in Turkeys.

In the first stages of the disease the fowl seems afflicted with a very bad cold, there is a "villainous rattle" in the throat, a discharge from the nostrils, then a deposit something like that formed in diphtheria appears in the mouth and throat, accompanied by an extremely offensive odor, the nasal passages become clogged, the fowl refuses to eat and soon becomes unable to swallow. Great thirst is manifested, but the affected bird should not be allowed access to the common drinking trough, as it is in this way that the disease is communicated to others.

Almost every poultry-keeper has a different remedy for roup. One of the simplest, and one which I should be inclined to try first, is plain North-Carolina tar and honey, equal parts, with a few drops of carbolic acid added. Anoint the mouth and affected parts lightly with the mixture, and put a little at the root of the tongue so that the fowl will be compelled to swallow it. This should be applied every other day, and is said to be a sure cure.

Ticks on Sheep.

A correspondent of Country Gentleman says: I recommend kerosene emulsion sprayed on the animals, as cheap, harmless, easily applied and sure death to ticks. Take 1 gallon soft water, 1/2 gallon soft soap, or 1 lb. hard soap shaved up, stir well; when dissolved and the mixture boils, add 2 gallons kerosene and agitate violently until a creamy mixture is formed. Add as much soft water as there is of emulsion and thoroughly stir. It may now be kept any length of time. To use, take 1 gallon of the emulsion thoroughly stirred to each 10 sheep and add 4 gallons soft, warm water. Bring the sheep together in a corner or pen, and with a force-pump and tin-sprinkler, spray until thoroughly wet, stirring the sheep round occasionally. A little in the eye or mouth will do no harm. This remedy is equally good for lice on other live-stock, and when twice the strength, to spray the hen-house and hens.

Pathetic.

A lady who had spent a great deal of time in trying to teach her servant to make a good drawn-butter gravy, and who found no little scolding necessary to accomplish it, called Bridget in to the dinner table one day and said, severely:

"Bridget, this drawn-butter gravy is actually bitter!"

"Is that so, ma'am?" asked Bridget, sorrowfully.

"It is, Bridget. Now, how do you account for it?"

"I do know, ma'am; but I do be thinkin', ma'am, that I dhrapped a tear intil it!"—Youth's Companion.

A Touch of Fashion.

Forget-me-nots are quite the vogue. Golden-haired maidens wear huge bunches pinned at their corsage. The stems are tied by long, pale-blue ribbons. The latest bonbonniere is of silver overgrown with the wee blue enameled flower. Fashionable buttonhooks have the handles trimmed with forget-me-nots, and the new vinaigrette is a gem in blue and gold, the forget-me-nots in the centre being arranged in a wreath framed by repousse gold.

Extravagance of the Age.

One wonders when extravagance will reach high water mark on seeing the old time white broadcloth lap robes, daintily lined with silk, displaced in baby carriages by great regal squares of ermine.

A Wonderful Pennant.

When the Lancaster sailed from the Levant recently her homeward-bound pennant hoisted from the mast truck was a wonder. It was of silk, 600 feet in length.

No Time To Get Married.

Matrimonial agent—The registry fee, sir, is five marks.

Client—What do you mean? If I had five marks do you think I should want to get married?

A Record of Long Ago.

A French priest stationed at Jerusalem has been the fortunate finder of "a talent of the time of King David." It was unearthed in his dooryard.

Hardening Horses.

Prepare and harden horses for spring work. If you have carrots, give a peck per day to each horse and feed less oats. If they refuse them cut them up and mix corn meal with them. Give the colts a few carrots every day. Give work oxen roots, cut hay or straw and ground feed. Work animals do not need fat-producing foods. The most successful dairymen let their cows go dry six or eight weeks. The cows may lose the last time by increased vitality, and the calves are healthy, strong and vigorous, in comparison. It weakens both cow and calf to milk up to within two, three or four weeks of coming in. Don't stint young stock in order to pamper the older ones. A year's growth is sometimes sacrificed by stinting a young thing in the winter, and it will never fully recover.—Ohio Farmer.

The Big-Nosed Man.

People make fun of a big nose, but the big-nosed people can stand a little twitting, for the big nose is the only kind that makes its way through the world with credit to itself and its possessor. The little stubby noses may have brilliancy and imagination, but the big nose, particularly the big Roman nose, has executive ability, and plenty of it. Nobody ever heard of a little-nosed man commanding an army or controlling large mercantile or industrial interests. Such places are not given to little noses, and only big noses can fill them. A little nose in a responsible position may be safe, but will never be enterprising.

The World's Deepest Metal Mine.

The United States has now, according to the Engineering and Mining Journal, the deepest metal mine in the world. For some time that claim has been made for the Maria shaft at the mines of Freiberg, in Austria, which was 3675 feet below the surface at the time of the great fire in 1892. It has now been surpassed in depth by the No. 3 shaft of the Tamarack Copper Mining Company, in Michigan, which on December 1 last was 3640 feet deep, and is now more than 3700 feet, the average rate of sinking being about 75 feet per month.

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