

The Stock.

A Dairyman's Creed.

It is better to have a cow that will give you 300 lbs. of butter a year for five years and then die on your hands than to have one that will give you 200 lbs. a year for ten years and then make you 1,500 lbs. of old cow beef.

It is better to have a heifer calf grow lank and pot-bellied, but thrifty, than one that keeps "fat as a seal."

It is better to have a cow that knows how to attend to one branch of her business thoroughly than to have one ambitious to excel in everything.

It is better to feed a cow every ounce of food she has the ability to take care of than to try to gain profit by saving feed.

It is better to fill up the water trough before it is quite empty than to let the cows get very thirsty and drink so much they won't care to eat for two hours.

It is better to teach the cows gentleness than to saw off their horns.

It is better to think twice before you strike a cow than to think twice to find out why you struck her.

It is better to pay \$50 for a registered bull calf than to have a grade bull given you.

It is better to buy your wife a good creamery than to have her worn out handling heavy milk crocks.

It is better to make granular butter and salt it with brine than to gather it in the churn and dry salt it.

It is better to consult the tastes of your butter customers than try to make them eat what they don't like.

It is better to make box-stalls for your cows than to dehorn them so that you can pack them closer in a shed.

It is better to give the cows plenty of bedding than to abuse them because they lie in the manure.

It is better to feed extra grain a little before the pasture begins to fail than to wait till the milk shrinks.

It is a great deal better to give dairying special attention than to make it a side issue of general farming.

Picking a Good Jersey.

A. R., West Middletown, Pa., wants "rules to pick a good butter and milk cow of the Jersey breed." I know no infallible rule for selecting cows; but in a general way it may be said that a good Jersey cow is about the opposite in appearance of a beef animal. The neck should be thin, the face dished, the eyes large, gentle looking and wide apart, the horns small and if yellow at the base all the better, the thighs sloping in, not straight down like the short-horn, the udder square, soft, with not much "meat" in it, the teats of medium length and well placed, the barrel large, holding a big lot of feed, the skin soft and flexible, the hair soft and silky, disposition very gentle, size medium, and a general look of "motherhood" and "business" about her. The escutcheon of milk mirror that I prefer is about two inches wide, running from the udder straight up to the udder without break or deviation and very distinctly marked. Now a Jersey cow carrying all the above marks should be a good one, yet all signs fail sometimes. I have cows taking in many of these points, and still they are excellent butter cows. There is only one infallible test of a good cow, and that is the churn and scales. If they show the right quantity of butter and milk then the cow is all right; if not, and all other indications are present, they count for nothing except, perhaps, that the cow may have good calves, as sometimes the good qualities may slip one generation and descend in full force on the next.—*National Stockman.*

How to Tell a Good Horse.

"I can't explain what a good horse is," said a well-known dealer. "They are as different as men. In buying a horse you must look first to his head and eyes, for signs of intelligence, temper, courage and honesty. Unless a horse has brains you can't teach him anything any more than a half-witted child. See that tall bay there, a fine-looking animal, fifteen hands high. You can't teach that horse anything. Why? Well, I'll show you a difference in heads, but have a care of his heels. Look at that brute's head, that rounding nose, that tapering forehead, that broad full face below the eyes. You can't trust him.

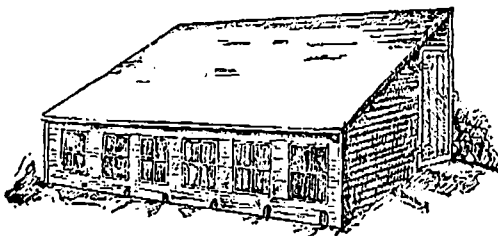
"That's an awful good mare," he added. "She's as true as the sun. You can see breadth and fullness between the eyes. You couldn't hire that mare to act mean or hurt anybody. The eye should be full, and hazel is a good color. I like a small, thin ear, and want a horse to throw his ears well forward. Look out for the brute that wants to listen to all the conversation going on behind him. The horse that turns back his ears till they almost meet at the points, take my word for it, is sure to do something wrong. See that straight, elegant face. A horse with a dishing face is cowardly, and a cowardly brute is usually vicious. Then I like a square muzzle, with large nostrils, to let in plenty of air to the lungs. For the under side of the head, a good horse should be well cut under the jaw, with jaw bones wide apart under the throttle.

"So much for the head," he continued. "The next thing to consider the build of the animal. Never buy a long-legged stilty horse. Let him have a short, straight back and a straight rump and you've got a gentleman's horse. The withers should be high and the shoulders well set back and broad; but don't get them too deep in the chest. The foreleg should be short. Give me a pretty, straight hind leg, with the hock low down, short pastern joint and a round mulish foot. There are all kinds of horses, but the animal that has these points is almost sure to be slightly, graceful, good-natured and serviceable.—*Medical Classics.*

The Poultry Yard.

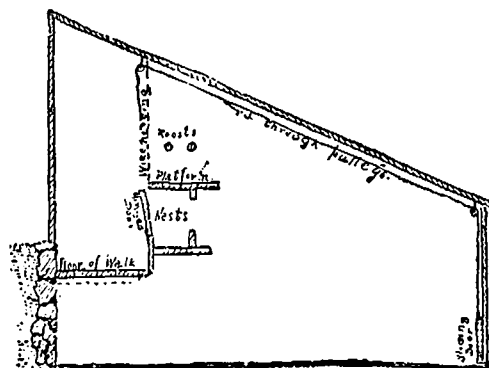
Bank Poultry House.

In the colder regions of the North it is necessary to take extra precautions to secure warm quarters for live stock in winter. Bank barns are very common in these regions; bank poultry houses much less so. The one here described is now housing some of the writer's fowls, and has proved itself most convenient and satisfactory. Its construction is shown in the cut and the cross-section. The outside door enters upon a walk raised a few feet from the floor, which may be of earth if the situation is dry, but would be better if of cement. Doors open from the walk to each pen, the pens being as numerous as one may choose to give his house length. Access is had to the nests by a hinged door, the platform above the nests being made wider than the floor of the nests. The small doors for the entrance and exit of the fowls are controlled by a cord and pulley operated from the walk, the floor of which is supported by



occasional posts. If it is desired, the wire partition between the walk and that portion of the pens above the roosting platform can be of close

boarding, which will secure greater warmth. Such an arrangement as is here figured gives the greatest space for the fowls, and at the same time provides for a walk outside the pens, in which a large part of the work of attending to the fowls may conveniently be done, since the



roosting platform may be kept clean from this passage way, by having the lower part of the wire partition hinged so that it can be opened for a distance of two feet up from the platform.—*Country Gentleman.*

MAKE hens lay when eggs are highest in price.

THOROUGHLY whitewash the inside of your poultry house now.

SORT your eggs as to color if you want them to look well and sell well.

THE swan is the longest lived bird, sometimes reaching the age of 300 years.

It seldom pays to doctor sick poultry. Keep them healthy if you can, if not, kill them.

THE refuse bones should all be saved from the table and broke up into small pieces for the fowls.

GRIND hen manure by breaking it in small pieces and passing it through one of the mills made for grinding bone.

DON'T think you are too nice to have lice on your poultry. Plenty of chickens die from lice and the disease is pronounced cholera.

GIVE your poultry shade in warm weather. Currant bushes, plum or cherries are excellent for this purpose if planted in the yard.

GRIT, grit, grit, is what the hens need to make them healthy. Gravel, lime, broken dishes or oyster shells is what they want, as they have no teeth.

BREEDERS of white birds should not fail to have plenty of shade to prevent their birds from getting too brassy from the sun, and making them almost useless for the show pen.

A COMPLETE guide for caponizing by Geo. P. Pilling, Philadelphia, manufacturer for more than forty years of caponizing instruments, has just been issued. It is a small but exceedingly useful treatise on the subject.

A WARM bran mash with scraps of meat, a little corn meal, crushed dry egg shells, cut clover or green wheat, not sloppy but rather dry, is relished by the poultry and it warms them up and makes them ready for business.