## RAISING PHEASANTS.

Experience of a New York Farmer Whe Has Been Engaged in the Business

We usually count on a 90 per cent. hatch of pheasant eggs. The young hatch in from 24 to 29 days. We put the old ben in a coop in the field and let the young pheasants run at large in the grass. They sourry away and keep out of sight until feeding time, when they all come back. We let them stay here until they hecome so large that they won!'s co they become so large that they won't go into the coop, then let them get a little hungry until they are willing to go in-



The food of the old pheasants is the same as that of the common fowls, except in breeding season that we give them some barley meal. I estimate that it costs about one dollar each to raise the pheasants to six months of age. The males weigh 2½ pounds, females two pounds. We have but little trouble with hawks or other posts. There is no shade pounds. We have but little trouble with hawks or other pests. There is no shade in the field and we provide during hot weather an artificial shade by means of boards. Pheasants are very hardy and we never keep them confined because of wet weather or wet grass. The young pheasants are fed largely on a patent meal obtained from England, made especially for pheasants. They could be raised on maggots, but these are offensive to have on the place where there are visitors. on the place where there are visitors. There is a good demand for pheasants for stocking parks. game preserves and private grounds, the lowest price being \$36 per dozen. When the pheasants get away they make for a brook or running water, hence we can usually manage to

During the blizzard of November, in During the blizzard of November, in which the aviaires were drifted full of snow up to the very top, under all this snow were 50 breeding pheasants. Men started to dig them out, which took a number of days, and the sixth day they supposed they had them all, but it seems they had not gotten a few of them, which were recovered from the snow after 11 days and lived through it. Ability to stay snowed under for 11 days without food or water, and to come out bright and in good order, is a good enough indication of hardiness.—American Agridulturist.

Tuberculosis and Milk. Much has been learned at the New

Much has been learned at the New Jersey experiment station in contravention of the widespread theory that the mit from tuberculous cows is the cause much of the consumption among human beings. For some years the station officials have had under close observation several tuberculous cows, formerly part of the station's general herd. When the animals reacted under the when the animals reacted under the delicate tuberculin test, they were not slaughtered, as is the general rule prescribed by the cattle commission of several states, but were segregrated and studied. The information obtained is valuable and The information obtained is valuable and reassuring. An editorial correspondent of The Rural New Yorker says that "the milk from these cows has been tested and analyzed, again and again, and thus far no germs have been found in it. So far as science can determine, these cows have produced clean and healthful milk." rially, the journal points out that although no germs have been found in the milk, "it is not safe to say that the milk has never contained any. The germ might be found in one milking and no in another, or in one single quarter of the udder. It is difficult to discover them. for udder. It is difficult to discover them, for the testing apparatus is not yet perfected. Still, it may be said that the germs in such milk are very scarce—if they exist at all." This conclusion solves the riddle as to how human consumption could be decreasing while tuberculous cows were on the increase. There are probably few dairy herds in which there are not one or more such cows, and, if the theory be accepted that the milk from these accepted that the milk from these animals is always dangerous, the wonder would be, not that there is so much consumption, but that there is so little.—
New York Press.

How to Get Rid of Ants. Professor C. L. Marlatt of the U. S. Department of Agriculture gives the following as the best method of ridding lawns and flower beds of ants: A number of holes should be made in or about the ounce or two of bisulphide of carbon be closed immediately by pressing the earth over them. The chemical evaporates and pentrates throughout the soft, ates and pentrates throughout the soil, quickly destroying the ants. Three or four ounces should be sufficient for a large nest. Very small nests or beginnings of colonies can be exterminated by making one or two holes only. If used in large quantities it is apt to kill grass, and should not be used in large amount within one foot of the roots of any value plant. It must also be borne in mind. that bisulphide of carbon is an extrem ly volatile liquid and very inflammable, and in its storage it should be kept carelighted cigars. In using it the precau-tions in the matter of fire must be con-

stantly observed. Codfish on Toast, Cuban Style.

Pick fine a teacupful of broiled codfish Fry a sliced onion in a tablespoonful of butter; when it has turned a light brown put in the fish water enough to cover it and a half pint of tomatoes. Season with perper and cook for an hour. Serve hot on slices of dipped toast.

"See here," said the angry man to hi neighbor, "I want this thing That wife of yours is prying i affairs with a telescope." "I'll look into it, sir." "I want this thing stopped of yours is prying into our

# A SOURCE OF WASTE.

Were distance and Am. Their Parks Internal to the Company of the State Parks Internal to the Company of the State Parks Internal to the State The liquid manure is particularly valuable. It contains nearly all the potash and a large part of the nitrogen that is found in the entire excrement from the animal. The phosphoric acid, some nitrogen and a little potash is in the solid. A ton of fresh urine from cattle is worth about twice as much as a ton of fresh,

case in order to effectually save the liquid, and it seems to us that the same amount, if not considerably less, will accomplish the object more fully and satisfactorily, with a cellar, and at a good deal less expense. The objection raised to the barn cellar will be entirely overcome when a suitable amount of absorbents are used, and the less expense of build-

ing and the comparative ease with which the manure can be cared for, make, as we look at it, a strong argument in favor of the cellar, or basement for manure. When we talk about building cement floors in our barns, and manure sheds separate and apart from them for manure it means an expense that the ordinary farmer will shrink from incurring, however much he may believe in the method. It means also an amount of labor to be performed every day in the year in the way of getting the manure from the stable to the shed—as it must be done with a wheelbarrow or something of the kind—which most any farmer will seek

to avoid, unless he is quite sure of a corresponding pecuniary gain.

What is said in regard to the value of
the liquid manure and its waste on the
majority of our farms is true, and the
necessity of adopting some means by
which it may be saved should be urged
in the strongest terms, but the cheapest
and most practical way of accomplishing
the same should be adopted by individual
farmers.—T. B. Terry, in Practical
Farmer.

HANDY ARRANGEMENT.

An Effective and Economical Plan for Soiling Sheep. When it is desirable to keep sheep in When it is desirable to keep sneep in yards near the barn for the purpose of soiling a structure can be made as follows: A green paddock of about an acre is divided by fences into four parts. A partiy open shed with feed racks all around it is placed in the center. For 50 sheep a building 20 feet square is amply



PLAN FOR SOILING SHEEP, large. A doomfrom each quarter of the paddock opens into this shed. As one quarter is used, the gates opening to the other are closed. Gates are provided in each fence adjacent to the paddock. The doors are in four sections, the two upper to allow fresh air and free ventilation; the lower to open into the various fields as wanted. Provision for watering will have to be provided as circumstances may permit. The crops that may be usefully fed in such a yard are rye, clover, grass, rape, mustard, peas and cats, barley, turnips or any others that are used when sheep are fenced by hurdles.

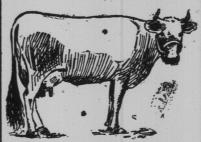
Currant bushes and other small fruits are subject to the San Jose scale, and are subject to the San Jose scale, and even when none are perceived on those bought in, watch them from time to time that none are feasting on them. In these days, when the scale is so widespread, all fruit trees should be examined often.

Tree Cells. The living cells of a tree are those just below the bark. All the interior ones are dead cells. There is no life in the center of large trees. There is no decay, though dead, if air and moisture be ex-

Sheep a Benefit to Pastures Let us fix in mind that sheep never crop a pasture but to benefit it. Moreover, climb over rocks and ledges where cows would not go, and almost every harb that grows suffices them for foot.

### A GREAT MILK RECORD.

A Stoke Pogis Cow That, Carrying Calf for Six Months, Yet Gave 12,133 Pounds of Milk.



and Matilda 4th, with 16,699½ pounds and 16,153½ pounds respectively, are daughters of Stoke Pogis 1259 Imp., the sire of Stoke Pogis 8rd and Stoke Pogis

A Pig Feeding Experiment. An experiment has been conducted recently at Nottingham. Eng., with considerable care, that is worth noting here. Separated milk was being sold at 2c a gallon and whey at one-third of a cent, and with this and maize or barley meal Separated milk was being sold at 20 a gallon and whey at one-third of a cent, and with this and maize or barley meal tests were made on growing pigs, always in lots of six pigs at a time. Barley meal and skim milk has always been regarded water. It should be made of good butter

meal, the barley meal made the firmest pork, with more lean in it, but the cheapest pork was made from the maize. These English experiments confirm the most reliable tests made here and are besides in exact accord with the best scientific knowledge. The milk is rich in the protein of which the maize is deficient and a mixture of maize and barley ground, and soaked or scalded, produces pork in which quality and profit are always satisfactorily combined.

place. If tubs are used put them on a board or a stone to prevent the hoops rotting off. It ought to be understood that butter for long keeping must have the buttermilk very thoroughly removed at the time it is made. Treated in the manner inducated, there should be no difficulty in preserving the summer butter for surplus for the following winter and spring consumption.—Farmer's Advocate.

The forest wealth of Canada is greate than that of any other country. The total area of the timber land is nearly twice that of Russia, the next rival, and likewise nearly twice that of the United States, which stands next and nearly equal to Russia. Ontario is the leading province in the avenut of timber and province in the export of timber and province in the export of timber and sends the greater part of its product to the United States in the shape of planks, boards, logs and shingles. Quebec ships most of its product to Great Britain, exporting spruce and other lumber, pine deals and white pine timber. New Brunswick stands third in exports, while the provinces of the other provinces are comwick stands third in exports, while the resources of the other provinces are comparatively little developed, although British Columbia possesses the largest compact timber resources in the world, only a fringe of which has been cut. The Pacific coast is heavily timbered as far north as Alaska, and it is estimated that the Douglas pine, cedar spruce, Alaska pine, etc., along the railway line are worth \$25,000,000. There are also vast areas of undeveloped woodland in the entire north of the Dominion from Quebec to the Pacific coast, a large proportion of which is almost wholly unexplored.— American Agriculturist.

The old-time remedy of hot water for insects is coming to the front again. Water heated to about 125 degrees will kill most any insects. A vessel is filled with water and plants in pots are upturned and dipped into it. A slight skim of kerosene on the water is an additional adventers.

advantage. When large limbs are sawed from orchard trees do not fail to paint the scar. Limbs broken in storms should be

sawed off to make a clean surface, and

then be painted. Many a valuable tree which has rotted down started decaying from exposed wounds.—Practical Farmer Spraying is now part of the fruit growers' duties. It must be done. Luckily it seems unquestioned that trees fruit better seems unquestioned that are than ever was known before, that are aprayed regularly for a few years. It not only prevents fungi and insects but adds to the vigor of the tree.

#### CHEESE MAKING. Where Science and Art Enter Into Its Composition.

There are many hidden principles

to be dropped to 85 degrees before stirring in the salt. The grinding of the curd ought to be coarse, say an inch or

About the most convenient way of preserving a small quantity of butter for future family use is to wrap each lump of butter by itself in a clean and moistened piece of thin muslin, and then pack in stone jars. Tubs will do if perfectly sweet and not leaky. Keep the butter

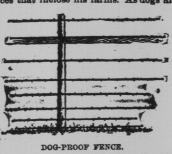
tests were made on growing pigs, always in lots of six pigs at a time. Barley meal and skim milk has always been regarded in England as a model feed for producting choice bacon. The point most-distinctly brought out was the feed value of the whey. The butcher showed that maize neal, scalded and soaked before being fed, produced thin bellies, too much fat in the back and the carcasses were softer than he liked. The meat from the milk and maize and whey and maize was superior, the difference, if any, being in favor of the whey. The greatest profit was made out of the combination of maize meal and whey, a fact that rather surprised the experimenters.

In a second experiment, in which barley meal was tried against maize pork, with more lean in it, but the cheapest pork was made from the maize. These English experiments confirm the most reliable tests made here and are besides in exact accord with the best scientific knowledge. The milk is rich in anner indicated, there should be made of good butter salt, free from odor, and pure water, and the solution should be saturated, i.e., there should be as much salt added as will dissolve. After boiling slightly for eight or ten minutes, set in a cool place, and when thoroughly cooled, the brine may be poured over the butter.

Be sure to keep the butter well under the brine by means of a slight weight placed on top of it. If the butter is allowed to float, it will come in contact with air and be injured. The boiling removes the air from the brine and destroys the ferments which may be present in the salt or water. Keep the jars covered, and on the bottom of the cellar or other cool place, and when thoroughly cooled, the brine may be poured over the butter.

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The owner of two large sheep farms in New England has recently described the miles of dog-proof, barbed-wire sheep fences that inclose his farms. As dogs are



the bane of sheep keeping in all parts of the country, a diagram of his fence, given herewith, will be of wide interest. Cedar herewith, will be of wide interest. Cedar posts about four inches in diameter are driven into the ground eight feet apart and seven strands of barbed wire are stretched and stapled to them, as shown in the cut. The lowest wire is close to the ground. The second wire is four inches above the lowest. The third is five inches farther up the post, the next six inches higher, while the fi'th goes up another six inches. The sixth strand is located eight inches above the fifth, while sight inches farther up is a rail to seady eight inches farther up is a rail to smady the tence. Eight inches above the rail is the seventh wire, which effectually prevents dogs from leaping over the rail.— Orange Judd Farmer.

They Try to Have Them Good. Most people who sell eggs as a business for setting, try to have them good. They must do that if they expect to continue in business. As a rule, therefore, when eggs fail to hatch, we should carefully investigate the conditions before blaming the man from whom we pur-

Antomatic Lighting System.

They have a neat scheme in Torquay, Eng., in the way of street lighting. On each lamp post are placed two incandescent lamps, which come into operation automatically if the arc lamp circuit goes wrong. Thus the dispits served by the arcs could not be void of light unless the whole deptral station goes up in the air.

### THE MODERN SHEEP. Extracts From Book Issued by F. D. An Excellent Method for Using Up Some Coburn, of the Kansas State Board

of Agriculture, Topeka.

particularly if the fences are made of rails or boards, says The Orange Judd Farmer. If rubbing posts are provided this will be obivated to a certain extent, and the stock given considerable comfort. Two convenient forms are shown in the illustration. The one at a is simply a



ost set in the ground at an angle, and post set in the ground at an angle, and the one at b consists of two posts with a top piece. One of these posts must be considerably higher than the other, so that the upper piece will slope. The posts must be set firmly in the ground and the top mortised in; otherwise it will be broken off.

Beauty and Utility Combined. Mr. Valancey E. Fuller, writing for The Jersey Bulletin on the moral of the sale of Mr. T. S. Cooper's great herd of Jerseys, summarizes in the following pithy paragraphs, which may well be applied to all dairy breeds:
"What are the lessons the sale teachesus? Permit me to give some of the thoughts that were in my mind as I

thoughts that were in my mind as I stood at the auction ring:
First—Breed to the very best bulls procurable from dams of unquestionable ability at the pail and churn and as near as possible to individual perfection—especially in udder, teats and milk veins. It is essential that the qualities possessed by the progenitors be inherited so that they can be transmitted.

Second—Breed the daughter of such a sire to one equally as good in every way.

Second—Breed the daughter of such a sire to one equally as good in every way. Third—Develop your cows so that each generation produces all that she is capable of doing, without undue forcing. Fourth—Having "a good thing." use printer's ink freely to let your brother breeders know what you have.

One thing was especially noticeable, and that is that breeders insist on having superior individual excellence as well as tests and pedigrees. The high-priced animals were those of the best individuality. Small tests, aloping rumps, cut-up. ity. Small teats, aloping rumps, cut-up udders, beefy type, were all at a discount. Clean heads, straight backs, good and well-placed teats, large, full and well-rounded udders, were at a premium.

Salt makes animals more lively, strong and capable of resisting disease. Their flesh is harder, and the functions of the organs are more regular. Their digestion is better and they can subsist on fodder that otherwise might be injurious to health. Moreover, with the assistance of

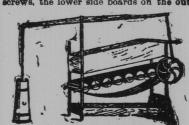
engine and how to operate becomes one of the most important branches of prac-

tical education that a young man can

acquire.

PLAN OF A DOG POWER.

In answer to a correspondent The Farmers Advocate published an illustration and description of a dog power which we reproduce. The plan is described as follows: Take four 2x2 oak posts, four feet long, put on with two-inch.



rush, stock will often rub against causing considerable injury, arly if the fences are made of the causing considerable causing considerable injury, arly if the fences are made of the causing considerable causing causing considerable causing considerable causing in the presence of light, of taking the carbonic acid gas from the air, and of breaking it up in the cells of the leaf into charcoal and oxygen. The greater part of the oxygen thus set free is thrown back into the atmosphere, while the charcoal is caused to unite with water and other substances found in the cells to form the various classes of bodies that make up the combustible parts of plants.

> The use of preservatives for milk and its products is universally condemned, as it ought to be, by all who have given dairy problems and dairy methods any attention. The scientist, too. coincide in the view that nothing that will preserve milk from fermentation can fail to be injurious to disgestion, and physicians will tell us that wherever preservatives are used in milk, there deaths from are used in milk, there deaths from bowel trouble among children will be numerous, to say nothing of the injury done to the digestion of adults. At a recent trial in Pittsburg, Pa., of dealers in meats charged with using preservatives, Prof. Ashmon, a skillful chemist, testified as an expert that all preservatives were dangerous, and even at their best were destructive to digestion. One of the strongest reasons for frowning upon the sale of "renovated butter" is the fact that preservatives are almost inupon the sale of "renovated butter" is the fact that preservatives are almost in-variably employed in its manufacture. It should be borne in mind always that-any drug having the power to agrest fermentation in milk is able, to just the same extent, to arrest the digestive prosame extent, to arrest the digestive process which goes on, or ought to go on, in
> the stomach. There ought to be a strong
> sentiment on the subject which would
> indict at the bar of public opinion any
> seller of milk who uses preservatives. It
> ought to be clearly understood that men
> who, for gain, will, day by day, slowly
> poison and undermine the health of the
> public, taking the risk also of probably
> destroying the lives of many young children, are worthy of the name of men.
> Reputable people ought to recoil from it
> as they would from any other suggestion
> looking to the slow poisoning of their
> fellowmen for the sake of pelf.—Ranch
> and Range.

The Value of Ensilage. Some time ago a royal commission was instituted in England to investigate the merits claimed for the ensilage system of preserving green fodder. The following extract from the report should convince every one that the sile is one of the most valuable adjuncts a stock raiser

well-rounded udders, were at a premium. In other words, buyers insisted on utility and beauty combined before they opened their purse-strings to the fullest extent. The motto was "No bag, no cow." The mortal is: If you want to procure top prices, breed not only from the best and most prepotent source, but breed "beauty and utility combined."

Steam Engines on the Farm.

Whenever a steam engine is brought to the farm, if only for a few hours' use in threshing or some other farm work, it is at once made the mark for much inquiry, and for many curious eyes among the boys on the place. This curiosity ought to be encouraged instead of being repressed, as it too often is. Most of the work of the world is now done by steam, and as this tendency to substitute steam for human labor increases, the knowledge of the construction of a steam engine and how to operate becomes one of the most valuable adjuncts a stock raiser than bave:

"We have received the strongest evidence of the unbounded advantage of the most valuable adjuncts a stock raiser can have:

"We have received the strongest evidence of the unbounded advantage of the most of the feeding of dairy stock. The effect of dry winter food given to such stock has always been to reduce in quantity, and to deteriorate in quality, milk, cream and butter, as compared with the same products resulting from green summer food. Although the degree of perfection attainable in summer has not been reached, it has been at least much more nearly approached by ensilage than by the use of hay and other dry foods, while, at the same time, the objections inseparable from the employment of roots for this purpose have been overcome. A sensible improvement in the color of butter has been especially notionally and the degree of the construction of a steam engine and how to operate becomes one of the most important, branches of practice and the strongest evidence of the sunbounded advantage of the most important branches of practices and the strongest evidence of the unbounded advantage of th ing, and as it has been shown to increase the flow of milk, it will undoubtedly be found useful for this purpose, although the proportion of its admixture with other kinds of food must always require other kinds of food must always require care and judgment. It forms a complete, and wholesome food for store stock, and in fattening, and its value is widely demonstrated in the case of dairy produce; it enables farmers to use prefit-ably straw-chaff, rough hay, and other

Heed Crops for Young Orchards. It is almost universally agreed that it they get to bearing age, to be kept in aced crops as much as possible in order to encourage growth.