

ager turns two or more valuable rams at the same time into the same flock to waste their strength, excite, worry, fight, and perhaps kill each other. Even the ewes are frequently injured by the blows inflicted by a ram while another ram is covering her.

There are several different modes of putting ewes singly. Some keep "teasers" in the flock so "aproned" that they cannot serve a ewe, and daubed with lard and Venetian red under the brisket, so that when a ewe will stand for them, she is marked red on the rump. The flock is driven several times a day into a small inclosure (usually a sheep barn,) in apartments of which the stock rams are kept, the "redded" ewes are drawn out and each is taken to the ram for which she is marked. After being served *once* she is turned into the flock of served ewes.


Another mode is to use no teasers, but to drive in the flock selected for a particular ram twice a day, and let him loose in it; and as soon as a ewe is served to draw her out. After three or four are served, the ram is returned to his quarters, and the remainder of the flock to the field. A very vigorous ram may be allowed to serve from eight to ten ewes a day. This last mode is now generally preferred. It takes up but little more time than the other. It saves the expense and trouble of keeping teasers, which must be frequently changed; for after their making their fruitless efforts for two or three days, they generally almost cease to mark ewes. Lambs and yearlings are nearly useless for teasers. Good stock rams ought not to be put on this service, for it rapidly reduces them in condition.

Any mode of effecting the object in view, one on the correct management of which the success of breeding so much depends—must be conducted with rigid accuracy, so that the mark on the ewe shall in all cases indicate the ram actually used. An erroneous record is vastly worse than none. It misleads the owner, and cheats the purchaser who buys with reference its showings.

The served ewes should be returned to the ram after the thirteenth day. If they come in heat again, it is usually from the fourteenth to the seventeenth day; but the number is ordinarily quite small if the ram is a good one, and is well managed.—*Practical Shepherd.*

Potatoes are selling in Rutland at 75 c. a bushel.

#### A PROFITABLE STOCK OF FOWLS.

 NOWING that Hiram W. Jones, of Dover, Mass., had for several years paid considerable attention to the raising of chickens and the production of eggs for market, we requested him to furnish a statement in regard to the business. In compliance with that request he has given us certain memoranda, from which it appears that on the first of January last, he had fifteen hens and two cocks, worth \$8 50. From January 1st to November 30th (eleven months,) the cost of the food, consisting of Indian corn, buckwheat and boiled potatoes, consumed by all the fowls on the place, was \$23 75, making the outlay \$32 25. During this last period he sold 123 7-12 dozen eggs for an aggregate amount of \$27 95. He also sold during the same time 101 fowls of various ages, for \$50 80. The stock on hand on the 30th of November was twenty-seven hens and one cock, worth \$14. The aggregate returns are therefore, \$92 75, deducting from which the value of the original stock and expenses, \$32 25, there remains \$60 25.

No account was made of all the eggs required by a family of eight persons, which may be offset against the care of attendance, this being given by Mrs. Jones. All the eggs and chickens were taken by the market-man, who sold them in Boston, and the sums named were returned to Mr. Jones. The highest price obtained for eggs was 30 cts. per dozen. and the lowest 18 cts.—the average being a fraction less than 24 cts. More than half of the chickens were hatched before March 13th, and the sales commenced on the 6th of May, when six chickens sold for \$4 30. Of the eggs set, 70 per cent hatched of the chickens brought out, 90 per cent were saved.

Mr. Jones states that his fowls are a cross between the Dorking and "old fashioned barn-yard fowls." They have heavy bodies, with short, yellow legs. They are kept most of the time in their house and yard, which is warm in winter and cool in summer.—*Boston Cultivator.*

#### CLOVER HAY FOR COWS.

The *N. F. Farmer* states that Mr. John Day, of Boxford, Mass., who cuts large quantities of clover, feeds it out principally to his milch cows, and he finds that when the clover is exhausted, and he feeds timothy and red-top, "twenty cows immediately shrink two cans of milk per day."