

fresh from the well has a temperature of about fifty-five degrees. When allowed to stand until frozen over and the ice then broken, and pieces of ice suffered to remain in the water, the temperature speedily falls to thirty-five degrees. Experiments are reported which seem to show that it pays to artificially warm the drinking water for milk cows. Be this as it may, no one can doubt that water at fifty five degrees is cold enough for health. The water that an animal drinks has to be raised to the temperature of its body, say one hundred degrees. And, of course, it requires much more fuel in food to raise a pailful of water from thirty-five degrees to one hundred degrees than a pailful of fresh water from fifty-five degrees to one hundred degrees. If the heat required to warm the pailful of water twenty degrees was derived from hay, or straw, or grain, the loss would not in many cases be severely felt. But, as a matter of fact, this heat is obtained from the consumption of fat and flesh or butter and cheese. This is expensive fuel. We are all aware that it is not always easy to furnish animals water free from ice. We fill the trough with water, and the cows, and sheep, and horses do not drink as much as we expected, and the next morning there is a thick layer of ice upon the water. In such a case, break the ice in as large pieces as possible and pull them out with a potato hook or rake. Do not leave them to melt in the water. Pump plenty of fresh water for the animals.

When the snow is knee-deep and everything sealed with ice, hens will require the best of care. A hen is so helpless in the snow as though she had no legs at all. She must have some place, however, where food, water and the dust-bath are accessible, for she will not lay if compelled to crouch on the floor beneath the roosts. With snow on the ground the world is a wilderness to hens; they have no inducement to lay, and will quickly defer egg production until spring invites them to begin. The food at such times should be given warm and on boards. A clean place should be made for them, and the house rendered as comfortable as possible. The main factor in egg production in winter is warmth and dryness. It may involve labor to remove enough snow to afford them room, but it must be done, or there will be no eggs. The value of a good, warm shed will be more appreciated by the hens when snow is on the ground, for they prefer to be in the open air during the day-time, and their health is greatly improved thereby.

We would educate the girls in such a way that they can step beyond the walls of their homes and make themselves useful. They should be made familiar with horticulture in all its departments; bee-keeping can be made very profitable; the care and rearing of poultry are within their scope; besides, a score or more of other useful accomplishments, by which a woman educated—practically educated—in all these things, can earn enough to hire all the help she needs, both indoors and out, and often bring still more to the family treasury than her husband can from his farm, besides the comforts and luxuries thus obtained from her enterprizes; and what is of vastly more value to her and her household, she will get the sunshine and open air, retain perfect health and reason, live a long and useful life, rear her family in comfort, who, and the world, will rise up and call her blessed. Does this seem like an idle dream? Those who are interested in the coming generations of women who will live upon the farm, can leave no more enduring monument to their memories than a school well established for their education in all those things that will make women something more than mere drudges or machines—make them noble, useful women in the highest, truest sense.

The eye in farm animals, as well as in the human being, indicates character. The placid eye of the Jersey cow shows that she has a kind disposition; the subdued fire or flash of the eye of the trotter indicates its spirit. A large, prominent eye denotes intelligence, and usually courage. The horse with such an eye will be an agreeable driver, and is rarely a shy or a runaway. In cattle we desire a quiet, docile disposition, that the beef animal may not lose flesh by violent exertion, that the bull may not be dangerous, and that the cow may be tractable. Hence, in selecting cattle for any purpose, we should look for an eye with a calm, placid, deep expression. The cow that will nose you when you are milking her has such an eye; so has the steer that will follow gently after you when you have the feed basket on your arm. This is not to be confounded with the dull, lifeless eye, which indicates stupidity and slowness, objectionable in all animals, especially in horses and work cattle. The desirable eye is always bright and full, and full of expression. A small eye usually indicates stubbornness. The eye of the hog shows its peculiar disposition. But the eye may be too lively. A restless eye is evidence of a highly organized, nervous temperament, and fire in it often shows a vicious disposition. Hence it is to be avoided in cattle and farm horses.—*American Agriculturist.*

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