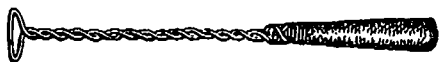


Good, tender vegetables are desirable the entire season, and they can only be obtained by successive planting. There should be small plantings of nearly all vegetables every two weeks until the end of July. Sweet corn and string beans frequently mature, fit for the table, if planted the first of August. The main crop of cucumbers for pickles should not be planted till the middle of July; let them follow early potatoes. White turnips can be planted as late as September 1st with good results; ruta bagas July 15th. Keep the ground fully occupied with vegetables the entire summer—they are better than weeds.

The Stock.

A Useful Device.

WE give here a useful device for removing a potato or other obstruction from the throat of a



cow. L. J. P. says in the *Rural New Yorker* that he has used it several times for this purpose and knows that it does the work well. Take about eight feet of common pail bail wire; double it in the centre and make a loop of about one foot by two inches; twist the rest of the wire so as to form a handle. If the obstruction in the animal's throat is loose when this is inserted, it will push it down; if it is not loose, the end of the loop will slip past it and the obstruction can be readily pulled out in the loop.

MEN will spend hours in currying and brushing their horses, while the cows are allowed to stand with an inch of mud on them. This ought not to be.

THERE is a mistaken idea with many feeders that hogs fed on middlings—or middlings, whey, and buttermilk—will not make solid pork. The nature of the food, being strong in albuminoids, is evidence that they will make solid muscular meat.

It will be found profitable to milk the heifer as long as possible the first year of her dairy life, giving her generous feeding to make rich blood. This will lay the foundation for a profitable dairy cow.

SHEEP increase rapidly, mature early, and there is always sale for the wool and surplus lambs and wethers for mutton, besides abundant use on every farm for their rich droppings of manure. The noxious weeds that peep forth in field and forest and threaten to destroy, or at least diminish greatly the rich pasture grasses, need to be nipped by sheep to keep them in subjection. In very many respects sheep are a source of profit.

Good carriage and fine style are appreciated as much by dealers in draft horses as they are by those who handle the lighter types of horses. A heavy, well-proportioned draft horse, with plenty of spirit in him, and style enough about him to show off well, presents a more attractive appearance than any light or small horse could. Everything else being equal, the showy horse will find ten admirers where the slouchy, sleepy horse will find one. The raisers of horses should not lose sight of this fact.

A GOOD cow gives not less than 5,000 pounds of milk annually, from which there are taken out say, 250 pounds of butter, all of the remainder being either skim-milk or buttermilk. Valuing this at 25 cents per 100 pounds, we have about \$12 to represent the value of this by-product, a sum which should stand to the credit of the cow. The dairy farmer should make pig-raising and hog-feeding an adjunct to his business, and will find no small part of his profits come from this line, if it is managed intelligently.—*Breeders' Gazette*.

WHEN a good Shorthorn or Hereford bull is available in the community, his steer-calves may, with but very little care or attention, be retained on the farm to graze on the waste places until they are two years old. Then they should have the run of a first-class pasture, and if it is not the very best, a little corn fodder and corn may be added to advantage, and it is astonishing how easily and cheaply such things may be made to weigh heavily at three to three-and-a-half years old and sell at a high figure. The blood of the sire is a great help, and a little thoughtful management goes a great way.

SPEAKING on the subject of clover hay for horses, Dr. Kilborne, in the *Rural New Yorker*, says: No greater mistake is made in the management of stock than the plan too often adopted on the principle that all that is necessary is that the animals shall be well and liberally fed. Horses that are well cared for and always carefully used, will do well on a very ordinary ration; while horses receiving no care and that are carelessly or severely handled will not thrive on the best food. Some horses are very easily kept, and will do a moderate amount of work and, at the same time, keep fat, on a ration that would barely keep the skin and bones of another horse together. No general ration can be given that will suit all cases. Mr. John M. True says:—In my opinion the feeding of less hay and a little wheat bran or whole oats, will not only prove more acceptable to the animals, but also tend to better results in building up the bony structure of the growing young, as well as in promoting its general thrift. In my own case, I consider such a mixture of feed, as also an occasional feed of corn fodder, and even straw, not only economical but healthy.

The Poultry Yard.

Some Very Pertinent Don'ts.

- Don't let your fowls roost on trees.
- Don't let them drink filthy water.
- Don't let them have anything but a grain diet.
- Don't feed any corn in warm weather.
- Don't buy every poultry powder in the country.
- Don't head your fowls with a dunghill rooster.
- Don't keep sick fowls with healthy ones.
- Don't let your children have exclusive charge of your stock.
- Don't expect to grow rich in the business without labor.
- Don't set eggs over three weeks old.
- Don't buy an incubator unless you can afford the best.
- Don't keep turkeys, geese, ducks, and chickens in one yard.
- Don't think that you know more about poultry than your neighbor or anybody else.
- Don't become jealous of your neighbor's fowls.
- Don't forget to keep the houses clean.
- Don't think you can judge fowls before you become acquainted with the breeds.

CHARCOAL should be fed to all poultry, young or old. It assists wonderfully in the growth of chicks, and contributes largely to their healthfulness.

FROM this time on until cooler weather in the fall, eggs will be low in price. On the farm, however, there is this advantage—that what is not sold can be used.

WIRE runs for poultry are light, portable, durable, easily made, and show poultry to the best advantage. Animals cannot get in them, and they are not much more expensive than lath runs.

GATHER up the bones and either break or grind them for the poultry. There are few, if any, ma-

terials that will excel this for a poultry food, and very often they are simply allowed to go to waste, when with a little work they can be converted into one of the best poultry foods.

PROVIDE for the comfort of the growing stock, and during the next two months keep them from being exposed to a hot sun during the day. Temporary coverings will do in the absence of shade trees. Fowls suffer much from the hot sun when there is no escape. Such little comforts they need as well as other animals, and an agreeable shade in July and August is refreshing to the birds.

LAST year we picked out six of our best hens and put them in a small pen with a good rooster. We set 52 eggs from this pen and 48 of them hatched. This year we have tried selecting eggs from several yards where several roosters run with large flocks of hens. The result is very disappointing, as a large proportion of the eggs prove infertile. Hereafter all our eggs for setting will come from a small pen of our best hens mated with a rooster of good form and breed.—*Rural New Yorker*.

THERE are always croakers who can see no profit in anything, and they are found railing against poultry on the farm, and yet, considering the amount of capital invested and the time and work required to take care of their poultry, it pays as large a percentage of profit as any other stock on the farm. But as with all other stock the best and most profitable results can only be secured by giving the three essentials, which are good stock, good feed, and good care, and usually in proportion as we fail to supply these, we will fail to realize the most profit.

Eggs equally fresh vary greatly in quality, which is largely dependent upon the food the fowls have received. Eggs of ducks and geese have usually a rank flavor when they get most of their food from water insects and fishes. Fowls in winter and early spring are mainly grain fed, and their eggs are better then than later in the season. After a time the vigor of the laying fowl becomes less, and with this is a noticeable deterioration in her egg product both for eating and hatching. A midsummer brood of chickens is less valuable than one from eggs set early in the spring. The young chicks have less vitality, and are more easily killed off by sickness or insects.

Pithily Put Pickings.

THE cooler you keep your temper the less you will sweat during the coming hot weather. . . . With the farmer's insectivorous pests now come those in human form, with new schemes for swindling. You don't want to know how to write your name when these fellows are around, and must not have time to make your mark. . . . The term, "cheap goods," is often misleading; "cheap" stuff is very likely to be cheat stuff.—*Farm, Stock, and Home*.

TAKE time to read and study about your work and you will accomplish more. . . . Lead not your stock into temptation by poor fences.—*American Farmer*.

AN exchange remarks that the hog is not usually considered a draft animal, but he is no slouch in that direction when it comes to pulling a farm out from under a mortgage.—*Rocky Mountain Husbandman*.

KNOWLEDGE well applied will bring prosperity to any farmer. . . . Farming is a business whose chief purpose must always be profit. . . . It is the farmers who keep their eyes widest open to learn new facts, who get on in the world. . . . Solid common-sense education of farm life blended with higher grades of learning make our young men and women powerful.—*Agricultural Epitomist*.

THE dearest things a farmer can buy are cheap fertilizers.—*Rural New Yorker*.

GRIT is a good thing, an essential thing, but there must be brains to hold the lines. Holding on to a bad thing is just as disastrous as letting go of a good thing. Be sure you are not fooling with a buzz saw, and then don't worry about a few suspender buttons.—*American Agriculturist*.

WHY every man praises his fellow to his face and condemns him to his back, is more than we can tell.—*Colman's Rural World*.

THE man of sense will approve of the most scientific work at our stations, but he will endeavor to so frame his words and draw his conclusions that they may be intelligible to his audience whether scientific or practical.—*Agricultural Science*.