

than three and a half miles per hour, and that is about as fast as plowmen care to walk over the usually rough and uneven surface of the field. At four miles per hour they generally complain that it is too fatiguing to continue steadily along the whole day, and they want to rest themselves and team a short time about every half hour, and if quite hot every quarter of an hour. So I do not see that there is much gain in obtaining a pace in general plowing of over three and a half miles per hour, and in some ground I prefer not over three miles.—*National Stockman*.

Ration of Silage and Supplementary Feed.

IN answer to the question from several subscribers of "How much silage should be fed to a cow and what sort of grain is best fed with it," the *Rural New Yorker* says:—

There appears to be no such thing as a standard analysis of silage. The materials of which the silage is made vary so much in composition and the silage itself is made under such varying conditions, that a standard analysis seems out of the question yet. The Wisconsin Experiment Station directors have printed a list of grain rations that may be fed with silage. We could do no better than give them here. These are daily rations, and the cow is expected to eat, with the grain, 40 or more pounds of silage from well-matured, well-eared corn.

(1.)	(2.)
Oat Straw, 8 pounds.	Hay, 5 pounds.
Bran, 7 "	Bran, 5 "
Oil Meal, 2 "	Oats, 4 "
(3.)	(4.)
Bran, 7 pounds.	Malt Sprouts, 3 pounds.
Hay, 5 "	Oat Straw, 6 "
Corn Meal, 2 "	Oats, 4 "
(5.)	(6.)
Hay, 5 pounds.	Br's Gains, 20 pounds.
Oats, 5 "	Bran, 6 "
Corn Meal, 4 "	
(7.)	(8.)
Bran, 10 pounds.	Corn Meal, 3 pounds.
Corn Meal, 2 "	Clover Hay, 8 "
(9.)	(10.)
Bran, 8 pounds.	Oats, 5 pounds.
Fodder Corn, 5 "	Fodder Corn, 5 "
	Oil Meal, 1 "
(11.)	
Clover Hay, 7 pounds.	
Oats, 5 "	

ONE advantage in keeping sheep is that they eat several varieties of vegetation which no other stock will touch.

FARM mares mated with a blooded horse of good draft stock, will produce the best qualities for use or sale.

EVERYTHING you may do for the comfort of your horses adds to their value. A horse may be killed off faster by neglect than by hard work.

GIVE an animal special attention and noting results will prove that a small herd, well cared for, is more profitable than much stock neglected.

To improve stock do not change breeds too often. Get a good kind and stick to it, improving by using only the select ones, turning off the others for market.

In selecting stock to feed, put together those of the same breed, size, age, and color, as far as possible. Buyers always like to get such a lot, and will pay the highest prices.

THE term "scrub stock" does not mean native stock, but the runts and poor grades, whether na-

tive or imported. Any breed may, itself or its offspring, degenerate into scrubs by neglect and mismanagement.

NEVER keep a vicious sow for breeding purposes. Her pigs will not be as good, and she will be a constant source of annoyance. Remember that "like begets like," and that it is the still pig as well as the sow that gets the swill, and the one that gets the swill is the one that brings down the scales at selling time.—*Rural and Workman*.

A CORRESPONDENT of *Farm and Home* says that the cow that suits him best is a cross between the Jersey and Holstein. If pure on both sides at the start, and then kept as nearly half and half as possible, this will result in cows that will retain the good qualities of both breeds; that is, rich milk and a good quantity of it. The cows will be of medium size, very hardy, quiet and good feeders, and, in his opinion, they are better adapted for farms than thorough-breeds.

The Poultry Yard.

If a part of the hen yard is spaded up and a few handfuls of oats sprinkled on the freshly spaded ground, it will make good scratching for the fowls, besides furnishing them a bite of green food from the sprouting grain.

DON'T cheat yourself with the belief that once a month is often enough to clean out a chicken-house. It should be cleaned every day, or at the farthest, every three days. You might about as well leave the droppings under the roosts as to throw them just outside the door. Take them to the field, or under a shed, and mix with an equal quantity of dry soil.—*American Agriculturist*.

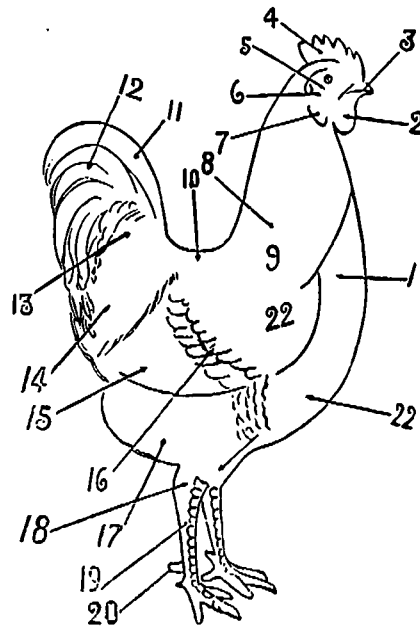
A VERY simple method of curing the gapes in chicks, and one that is successful in the hands of some persons, is to pinch the windpipe. With the left hand hold the head of the bird up and the neck straight, and with the thumb and finger of the right hand pinch the windpipe smartly, slightly rolling it. Begin as low down as possible and follow it upward to the mouth. Be careful to release it frequently to give the bird a chance to cough up the crushed parasites.—*Farm Journal*.

THE best roosts for a poultry house are strips four inches wide and one inch thick. The fowls can roost on these with comfort to the feet. They should have a clear space of one foot between them and should all be on the level, and not more than one foot from the floor. When they are made like a ladder the fowls fight to crowd to the top, and when they are high the hens are sometimes hurt by coming heavily on the floor when flying down. Young fowls should not roost until they are fully grown. It is best for these to stay in the coop when the hen leaves them or is taken from them, and they will stay there comfortably until the weather gets too cool, or they are ready for sale. It is best to have a yard for the chicks and the hens which are in coops, so that they can be fed without trouble from the other fowls. This yard should adjoin the poultry house so that when the cold weather comes the young fowls can be turned in there. It is a good plan to have a separate place for the hens to sit in and bring out their broods.

The Poultryman's Vocabulary.

MANY of the technical terms used by growers of poultry are misapplied because not fully understood. The terms cock and cockerel, for instance, are often confounded. The former is properly ap-

plied only to a male fowl over one year old, while cockerel is a name not applicable if a bird is a year old. Chick is literally a newly hatched fowl, while chicken applies indefinitely to any age under one year old. The term clutch is properly applied, both to the batch of eggs sat upon by a fowl and to the brood of chickens hatched therefrom. The word breed is used to designate any variety of fowl presenting distinctive characteristics. Brood means the family of chicks belonging to a single mother. Broody is a term applied to a fowl that desires to sit or incubate. A race of fowls that have been carefully bred by one breeder or his successor for a number of years, and has attained an individual character of its own, is known as a "strain." The term pullet, designating a young hen, is not applicable after a bird is one year old. Rooster is a term for a cock or cockerel.



THE PARTS THAT MAKE UP A FOWL.

Considerable ignorance also prevails regarding the parts that make up a fowl. For the benefit of novices we here reproduce an illustration from the *Southern Fancier*, which gives a good idea and may prove useful to many readers. The cut will be readily understood with the aid of the annexed key:

- | | |
|-------------|--------------------------|
| 1—Crop. | 13—Tail coverts. |
| 2—Wattle. | 14—Saddle. |
| 3—Beak. | 15—Secondaries. |
| 4—Comb. | 16—Wing coverts. |
| 5—Face. | 17—Fluff. |
| 6—Deaf ear. | 18—Hock. |
| 7—Earlobe. | 19—Shank or Leg. |
| 8—Hackle. | 20—Spur. |
| 10—Back. | 21—Keel or Breast bone. |
| 11—Sickle. | 1 to 21 Breast or Body. |
| 12—Tail. | 22—Wing bow or Shoulder. |

Pithily Put Pickings.

A WORTHLESS cur makes valuable soap grease.—*Rural New Yorker*.

It is with farming as with everything else. It is better not to bite off more than you can chew.—*New York Herald*.

A FARMER needs a wife as much as a farm, and one in sympathy with him in his chosen profession.—*American Farmer*.

No farmer can get to the head of the procession by hanging to the tail of a scrub cow. . . . Watch the man who tells you how honest he is; the man who is really honest is not compelled to tell of it himself. . . . The farmer should understand how to do everything on the farm, and if he entrusts his work to help, this knowledge is especially needful.—*Western Plowman*.

Doctor's bills are always lightest in those families which have the most fresh vegetables and ripe fruit to eat. . . . If farmers could keep weeds and mortgages from maturing how happy they would be. . . . Leave your farm implements and machinery where you last used them; next year they will be just where you want them, but not what you want.—*Farm, Stock, and Home*.

THE farmer's prosperity means the prosperity of the man of the town, and the farmer's adversity is the adversity of the man of the town. . . . To neglect the small things on the farm means failure. This is true of all manufacturing enterprises, and the farmer is a manufacturer. . . . Too many unsuccessful farmers are unskilled in their business; they do no better than the average; think too little and are not ambitious nor hopeful; they are without faith in their business and do not believe there is any money in it.—*The Agricultural Epitome*.